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A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY-
A NEW APPROACH TO TASK ANALYSIS

DONALD LEE MOUNT

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THESIS

A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY -
A NEW APPROACH TO TASK ANALYSIS

by

Donald Lee Mount
William Irving Foster
Elbert William Huber, Jr.
Thomas Riley Watson
Nova Mac Bickell

March 1975

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Educational Objectives
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The project documentation includes samples of all data-collection instruments utilized, source programs written for data base construction and processing, and a "User's Manual" which provides instructions for accessing the information files.

A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
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/

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This thesis develops and documents a research methodology which was designed to provide for the analysis of data collected from a population such as that which makes up a specialist/sub-specialist community. While the methodology is designed to apply to any specialized community, the application in this case has been to naval intelligence.

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SUMMARY

The project described in this report was designed to produce a methodology which would make it possible to study and document a diverse group of individuals who have been identified in some way as a work community. The researchers utilized the methodology to study the group of specialist and sub-specialist officers which make up the naval intelligence community. Aspects of this methodology were borrowed from the current literature and were modified to fit the circumstances at hand. The result was a unique set of procedures which could be adapted to apply to a wide range of problem areas associated with the management of such communities.

The three main objectives of the research were: (1) To provide a fresh and unbiased look at the intelligence community to determine what it was and what it did, (2) to form a data base which would be versatile enough to answer a wide range of questions from several fields of interest, and (3) to provide enough generality in procedures to allow the methodology to be adapted to fit many different community applications.

A background description of the community under study was made first, explaining what it was supposed to do and how it fit into the national intelligence organization. Data for this section was available in the open literature, and sources were primarily organizational charters and mission statements published by the organizations within the community. There

was then presented a discussion of morphological analysis, the research scheme which tied the whole project together.

In the morphological approach to analysis, certain parameters are selected within which a wide range of data is collected. As the data develops, they diverge in many different directions. Constraints must be applied to control the amount of data collected within a given parameter and to bring about convergence, or focusing, of data which is relevant to the study. The various solutions which result from this convergence of data can be applied to any number of interest areas, depending on the value criteria the analyst chooses to apply. Careful control of the methodological process can result in a vast data base which has enormous potential. The morphological approach was tied to data collection schemes including questionnaires, interviews, and Delphi instruments, and maximum use was made of available computer resources.

Implementation of the methodological process included developing procedures for the computer generation of data-gathering forms and the subsequent data manipulations necessary when the forms were returned. The research also included study trips to several organizations within the intelligence community and the interviewing of key personnel at each location. As the large amount of raw data was collected, codified, and filed, the morphological description of the community began to take shape and is presented empirically in the extensive appendices of this report. Several methods were suggested for statistical analysis of the data and brief

analyses were carried out in both functional and educational interest areas. The results of these analyses were presented in both verbal and graphical form and can be of interest to manager and educator alike. Careful methodological checks were performed throughout the project, statistically validating both the data and the methods used to collect it.

One of the most important features of this project lies in the fact that it was accepted by the community with overwhelming response. The researchers realized at the beginning that they were dealing with a group of highly specialized professionals and would require their full cooperation in order to conduct a valid study. The data-gathering instruments were therefore designed both to inform the respondents of the project's progress and to solicit the necessary information, while wasting as little time as possible in administrative detail. The researchers gave the population a sense of participation through Delphi feedback techniques and the population rewarded the researchers, in turn, with an unheard of 85% response.

There were several spin-offs from the project and these included new uses for the available computer facilities. The conclusion discussed them, provided ideas for applications of this methodology to other communities, and offered recommendations to anyone who might decide to undertake such a project in the future.

I. THE PROBLEM

A. INTRODUCTION

This research project was precipitated by the establishment of a masters degree program in naval intelligence at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California. The new curriculum was planned to prepare intelligence specialist and subspecialist officers to meet the growing challenges of an increasingly complex world situation.

A group of students in the curriculum began discussing whether or not it was possible to measure the effectiveness of a course of study. They quickly realized that in order to analyze the value of a curriculum, it was first necessary to learn something about the community with which the curriculum was associated. They recognized that there was no tangible way to measure the effectiveness or value of the Naval Intelligence Curriculum since the status quo of the naval intelligence community had not been effectively documented. The group of researchers then began the adaptation and formulation of a research methodology which would result in an accurate analysis of any specialized group or community.

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

This research project was designed with three main objectives in mind. These objectives expand outward in their applicability and contributions to knowledge.

1. Primary Objective

The primary objective was to provide a fresh and unbiased look at a group or a community, in this case the Naval Intelligence Community, in an attempt to determine in the most basic terms, what the body is and what it does. Some standard procedures were used in addition to using several relatively new methods for quantifying heretofore unquantifiable attributes and information. A significant amount of data was collected by these combined processes, and in addition to contributing to the task of describing the community, the data were used for statistical analysis in an attempt to discover useful information beyond that which could be derived by more conventional methods.

2. Secondary Objective

A secondary objective of the research project was to initiate procedures for the formation of a complete and exhaustive data base. The information contained in the data base was collected from officers currently occupying related billets and included biographical as well as educational and functional information concerning both the officer and his billet. The ultimate application for this data base, if it is kept current, can be its use as a dynamic measuring device. Not only can it reflect normal day to day changes, it can also monitor and record alterations brought about by such variables as the increasing number of intelligence specialists and subspecialists with postgraduate education entering the

community. As such, the data base can be used not only by the Board of Curriculum Review as a source of empirical data on which to base its judgements concerning curriculum effectiveness, but also by the Director of Naval Intelligence as a source of information concerning the overall status of naval intelligence as a functioning body.

3. Tertiary Objective

This project involved carrying out an analysis directed at a select group of individuals. New methods were developed to handle the gathering of data. New procedures and facilities were designed to enable the statistical manipulation and storage of the data. Since these methods and procedures could easily be modified so that they were applicable to studies in other areas and of other communities, a tertiary objective of this project was to provide an instrument and methodology which could be used by other curricula and by other organizations in similar research efforts.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT OF PROBLEM

Prior to commencing development of methodology and becoming involved in the specifics of the research per se, the reader should acquire an understanding of the general structure and scope of the so-called "intelligence community." The term "intelligence" has a variety of meanings, depending upon the context in which it is used. The word can be used to refer to a body of knowledge as well as the actions or processes which

are used by formal organizations to produce that knowledge. The term "community" can refer to the national intelligence organization as being an entity in its own right as well as being the framework within which naval intelligence must operate. The remaining paragraphs in this section discuss the national intelligence organization as this framework and present an overall view of naval intelligence in light of its stated missions and functions.

1. National Intelligence

In its broadest sense, the term "intelligence community" is all-inclusive and refers to the many agencies of the Federal Government which collect information and process it into intelligence. As such, the intelligence community usually includes the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the intelligence components of the Department of State, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the Departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force, the National Security Agency (NSA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). In some cases, such as that of the Defense Intelligence Agency, intelligence is the sole reason for that organization's existence. In other cases, such as the Atomic Energy Commission or the Department of Defense, intelligence is necessary in order to allow the agency to perform some broader function.

a. Authority

Frequently the intelligence requirements and activities of two or more agencies coincide. When that is the case, special purpose committees coordinate the necessary collection and production efforts. To provide coordination, the National Security Act of 1947, as it has been amended, established the National Security Council (NSC), the Director of Central Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency, and indirectly, the Defense Intelligence Agency.

b. Components¹

(1) National Security Council. The NSC oversees the United States Intelligence Board (USIB) which it created to coordinate the activities of the members of the intelligence community concerning national security. Members from most of the community agencies make up the USIB committees which are permanent in nature and which meet regularly to assess developments in their areas of concern. Acting on the advice of the United States Intelligence Board (USIB), the NSC issues directives which define the roles of the various agencies with respect to coordination of activities under the Director of Central Intelligence.

¹This description of the Components of the National Intelligence Organization is a condensation of material found in: Intelligence for Naval Officers - Supplement NAVPERS 10889-C(S), (Washington, D.C.: Naval Personnel Program Support Activity, 1968), pp. 1-23.

(2) Director of Central Intelligence. The Director of Central Intelligence coordinates the activities of the entire intelligence community, acts as the President's principal intelligence advisor, is the head of the CIA, and is chairman of the USIB.

(3) Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA, with the Director of Central Intelligence as its head and under the direction of the NSC, coordinates the activities of the government intelligence departments and agencies as they relate to national security. Its principal duties are to

- (a) Advise the NSC and make recommendations concerning intelligence activities and coordination of intelligence activities as they relate to national security.
- (b) Correlate and evaluate national security intelligence, providing for dissemination as appropriate.
- (c) Perform, for the mutual benefit of all agencies concerned, those common functions which the NSC deems appropriate.
- (d) Perform other intelligence related functions and duties as the NSC directs.

(4) Defense Intelligence Agency. The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was established as an agency of the Department of Defense by DOD Directive 5105.21 of 1 August 1961, under provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. As such, it operates under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The DIA was established in order to eliminate duplicate intelligence functions and facilities within DOD and to provide for more efficient allocation and management of critical intelligence resources. The functions of DIA are to:

- (a) Satisfy the intelligence requirements of the major components of the DOD.
- (b) Obtain the maximum economy and efficiency in the allocation and management of DOD intelligence resources.
- (c) Review, coordinate, and supervise the execution of all DOD intelligence functions whether they are assigned to the DIA or are retained by or assigned to the military departments.

In general, the functions performed by the DIA are basic and are of interest to all military services. For example, the Defense Intelligence School (DIS) in Washington, D.C. provides various levels of intelligence training for military personnel of all services.

2. Naval Intelligence

If the all-inclusive body of intelligence knowledge is compared to a large pyramid, the tip might represent the most highly refined estimates needed for national policy decisions, and somewhere in the middle cross section would fit naval intelligence, where it converts the flow of raw data into contributions to the total body of knowledge surrounding it. As a segment of the pyramid, naval intelligence utilizes those parts above and below it effecting the successful accomplishment of its assigned responsibilities. It thereby produces intelligence which will directly serve naval commanders in problem solving and decision making, and indirectly contributes to the entire intelligence efforts at the national level.

a. Definition

The term "Naval Intelligence" usually is employed to describe the formal organization that collects, produces, and disseminates intelligence information of naval interest.

b. Components

The Naval Intelligence organization is headed by the Commander, Naval Intelligence Command (COMNAVINTCOM). The Commander, in turn, is a member of the staff organization as Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Intelligence.

(1) Commander, Naval Intelligence Command. The Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) was established by the Secretary of the Navy in 1882. Historically, the term ONI has denoted all aspects of naval intelligence including the naval attaché system, naval intelligence postgraduate and language schools, amphibious intelligence, air intelligence, fleet intelligence centers, operational intelligence, commerce, travel, photographic intelligence, scientific intelligence, security policy, telecommunications, censorship, counter-intelligence, and investigations. The Naval Intelligence Command was created by a Navy Department reorganization in 1967.

(a) Mission. To direct and manage the activities of the Naval Intelligence Command to ensure the

fulfillment of the intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative, and security requirements and responsibilities of the Department of the Navy.²

(b) Functions. To accomplish this mission, the Commander, Naval Intelligence Command shall:³

- (1) Command the Headquarters, Naval Intelligence Command (NAVINTCOMHQ) and assigned shore (field) activities.
- (2) Direct and coordinate intelligence collection, production, and dissemination to satisfy Department of the Navy intelligence information requirements and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) tasking.
- (3) Direct the development, management and operation of ocean surveillance information management systems.
- (4) Direct Department of the Navy participation in the DOD Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS) and in the development, management and support of Navy intelligence information systems.
- (5) Fulfill the investigative and counterintelligence responsibilities of the Department of the Navy (less those combat related counterintelligence matters within the functional responsibilities of the Marine Corps).
- (6) Participate, as appropriate, in matters pertaining to Undersea Warfare intelligence.
- (7) Direct intelligence support of the participation in Special Warfare and other designated activities as appropriate.
- (8) Act as Navy Special Security Officer (SSO) and manage the systems for the protective handling and dissemination of Special Intelligence and Special Activities materials within the Department of the Navy.
- (9) Provide a translation service for the Department of the Navy.
- (10) Participate in and provide intelligence inputs to naval, joint and national plans and policies and Navy studies and analyses.

²Naval Intelligence Command Missions and Functions, NAVINTCOMINST 5430.2B dated 10 Oct. 1970, pp. 1,2.

³Ibid.

- (11) Determine requirements for research, development, test and evaluation of new and improved intelligence equipment and techniques.
- (12) Prepare and submit intelligence inputs to Navy Program Objectives Memoranda, Office of the Secretary of Defense functional area reviews, and other pertinent planning and programming documents in collaboration with other appropriate commands and agencies.
- (13) Serve as major claimant for the Naval Intelligence Command budget, authorize Expense Operating Budgets (EOB's) to assigned shore (field) activities of the Naval Intelligence Command, and provide guidance to these shore (field) activities relative to the allocation and utilization of funds provided for intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative and security programs.
- (14) Inspect and appraise the components of the Naval Intelligence Command to ensure the maintenance of efficiency, discipline, readiness, effectiveness and economy in utilization of assigned resources.
- (15) Collaborate in matters relating to the training of personnel and the organizing, training, and equipping of units for assignment to intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative and security duties.
- (16) Sponsor requirements for manpower and personnel for designated Navy intelligence activities and functions as sponsor for the Naval Reserve intelligence and Air Intelligence programs; function as the Designator Sponsor for 163X, 662X, and 762X officers and NEC Sponsor for YN-2505 and 9592; and act as Career Program Manager for the Intelligence and Counterintelligence Career Development Programs.
- (17) Maintain liaison with the Defense Intelligence Agency, and with other organizations on intelligence matters as required.
- (18) Function as the Navy point of contact for Department of the Navy personnel assigned to the Defense Attaché System.

(c) Organization. See Appendix A.

(2) Assistant Chief of Naval Operations

(Intelligence). The Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI) is responsible for performing the intelligence functions for the Chief of Naval Operations who is required by Navy Regulations

to "collect, evaluate, and disseminate all types of intelligence information required within the Naval Establishment."⁴

(a) Mission.⁵ To implement the responsibilities of the Chief of Naval Operations with regard to intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative and security matters; to serve as the principal staff advisor to the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations in related plans, programming and policy matters; to represent the Department of the Navy on the United States Intelligence Board and with other agencies in intelligence matters; and to advise and assist officials of the Department of the Navy in matters of protocol and liaison with foreign officials.

(b) Functions.⁶

- (1) Exercises for the CNO command responsibility relating to the Naval Intelligence Command.
- (2) Formulates policy with regard to counterintelligence and investigative matters within the Department of the Navy.
- (3) Exercises overall direction in matters pertaining to the security of military information including the protection and control of classified information, disclosure of classified information to foreign governments and international organizations, the security review of all Navy information proposed for public release and the support of National Censorship and censorship planning.
- (4) Provides intelligence staff support to the SECNAV, CNO, VCNO, the DCNOs and DMSOs.

⁴Intelligence for Naval Officers - Supplement, p. 8.

⁵Missions and Functions of the Director of Naval Intelligence, OPNAVINST 5430.48 dated 26 APR 1974, pp. 1,2.

⁶Ibid.

- (5) Participates in the formulation, coordination and evaluation of national, joint and naval intelligence estimates.
- (6) Formulates policy with regard to the control, protection, dissemination and use of Special Intelligence and Special Activities materials within the Department of the Navy.
- (7) Exercises overall responsibility and authority within the Department of the Navy in matters pertaining to intelligence requirements, collection, production and dissemination, formulates and coordinates related policy; advises concerning intelligence equipment, doctrine and techniques.
- (8) Exercises overall coordination and direction in matters pertaining to Undersea Warfare Intelligence and collaborates in the conduct of related special programs with the DCNO (Submarine Warfare).
- (9) Sponsors requirements for research, development, test and evaluation of systems, equipment and techniques relating to intelligence, counterintelligence, investigations and security within the Department of the Navy and collaborates on actions to fulfill these requirements. Coordinates and collaborates with the Director, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation in assuring the satisfaction of these requirements.
- (10) Coordinates various programs of mutual interest with the Director, Anti-Submarine and Tactical Electro-Magnetic Programs, and appropriate other agencies and offices of the Department of Defense and the Department of the Navy.
- (11) Provides a point of contact for liaison with foreign officials accredited to the Department of the Navy and advises and assists on matters relating to protocol and official foreign visitors.
- (12) Sponsors the intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative and security of information programs of the Department of the Navy; acts as coordinator for the Navy portion of the General Defense Intelligence Program and sponsor for all but the Mapping, Charting and Geodesy Program element; determines related program objectives, resource requirements and time phasing; and presents and justifies these programs and their supporting budgets including special reviews by the Secretary of Defense for designated intelligence programs.

- (13) Participates in the deliberations and activities of the United States Intelligence Board as representative of the Department of the Navy, acts as the Navy member of the Military Intelligence Board and participates in other interdepartmental, Department of Defense and joint service committees as appropriate.
- (14) Determines the effectiveness and responsiveness of intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative and security activities to meet current, contingency and mobilization requirements of the Department of the Navy, and collaborates on actions to correct deficiencies.
- (15) Collaborates with the Bureau of Naval Personnel in establishing training, career development and maintenance of readiness programs relating to the intelligence, counterintelligence, investigations, and security matters within the Department of the Navy.
- (16) Acts as the primary point of contact with DIA, CIA, NSA, FBI, Department of State, the service intelligence agencies, and other foreign and domestic agencies as appropriate on intelligence, counterintelligence, investigations, and security matters; serves as the single point of contact within the Department of the Navy for coordinating the forwarding of Department of the Navy intelligence requirements and for maintaining liaison to ensure their satisfaction.

(c) Organization. See Appendix A.

D. METHODOLOGY

This discussion of methodology takes two parts. First, the selection of an overall methodology, to govern the research and within which to construct the research model, is discussed. Then the discussion turns to the selection of data-gathering techniques employable within the methodology. The governing methodology for this research was morphological analysis.

1. Morphological Analysis

In recent times, the source of new concepts and basic scientific knowledge has consisted not only of the "natural order" but also of the structures and organizations created by

man. The collection of concepts within cybernetics, for instance, were derived jointly from studies of animal nervous systems and man-made control systems. Another powerful methodology was thereby created simply through studying systems "constructed to occupy some of the gaps in the natural order."⁷

The pursuit of any research objective as broad as a "description" of the naval intelligence community demands a methodology which can capitalize on that very broadness. Morphological Analysis, as created by Fritz Zwicky (California Institute of Technology), offers a unique and challenging answer to that problem. The morphological approach concerns itself with the development and practical application of basic methods which will allow the researcher to discover and analyze structures or morphological interrelations among objects, phenomena, and concepts, and to explore the results to be gained.⁸ The application of morphological analysis to this research allows great flexibility in data-gathering techniques, since it "uses whatever methodologies are available to arrive at the most complete and unbiased representation of the structure of the problem..."⁹

⁷F. Zwicky and A. G. Wilson, Eds., New Methods of Thought and Procedure, New York: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc., 1967, p. 302.

⁸Ibid. p. 275.

⁹Ibid. p. 298.

Morphological analysis begins with a clear statement of the problem to be studied. In this research, the problem statement is: Describe the naval intelligence community (see diagram I). Once the assumption is made that there is such a thing as a "naval intelligence community," then there are posed two mutually exclusive hypotheses:

Hypothesis a: The naval intelligence community can be described (in some manner).

Hypothesis b: The naval intelligence community cannot be described (in any manner).

Throughout the research, the identification of elements held in commonality will be the primary means to prove or disprove these qualifying hypotheses.

a. Establishment of Parameters

The next step in the morphological model shown in diagram I is the establishment of parameters to be used in describing the community. This form of analysis requires visualizing all possible interrelations without prejudging the values of any of them. Furthermore, morphology in its proper form takes nothing for granted, but must view all phases and aspects of the problem.¹⁰ The choice of parameters governing the research results in a lengthy list of elements which will later become variables in statistical manipulations. These elements make up the broader parameters:

(1) Organizational Descriptors. Identification of various intelligence organizations, their locations,

¹⁰Ibid. p. 277.

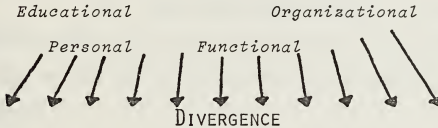
DIAGRAM I

THE MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Problem Statement

"Describe the naval intelligence community"

Establish the Parameters to be Utilized



Establish the Constraints on the Research



Apply the Value Criteria

Solution 1

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.

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Solution n

structural components, stated missions, functions, and manning requirements.

(2) Personal Descriptors. Identification and localization of the personnel assigned within naval intelligence; their ages, ranks, and other pertinent biographical data are included in this parameter set.

(3) Functional Descriptors. Identify and describe what the organization within the community, and the billet within the organization, do in terms of functions and outputs.

(4) Educational Descriptors. Identify the educational backgrounds of the personnel assigned to intelligence organizations. These factors include not only educational credits, but levels of expertise gained through experience, as well as formal training.

State-of-the-art methodologies which are used to gather data on these parameters do exist. One such methodology, drawn upon heavily for this research, is task analysis. An important part of the management theory of researchers Henri Fayor and Frederich Taylor was the concept that managers and supervisors at every level should utilize occupational analysis as a tool.¹¹ This analysis was defined as what, how, and why people did their jobs. The popular

¹¹Robert Butterworth, Task Analysis of U.S. Navy Enlisted Radiomen with Emphasis on Technical Controllers, Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, 1973, p. 6.

modern-day term for this procedure is job-analysis, task-analysis, or vocational analysis. Job analysis was employed by the U.S. Army during the first world war as a means of identifying different jobs and assigning them to their proper components. Following the war, educators began employing vocational analysis as the basis for designing formal job training courses whose purpose was preparing students to assume various jobs.

Several methods of task analysis have been developed and attempted. Essentially, these methods fall into two categories, depending on the approach to the study being either task-centered or behavior-centered. The general thrust of the task-centered approach is to disregard the characteristics of the incumbent in the position and only describe the scope and nature of the task involved. Methods involved here include personal interviews, observations, and relating other sources of tasking information to provide general outlines and specific details of ideal task content.¹² The behavior method attempts to describe the task in terms of the behaviors that are necessary and inherent to the successful performance of that particular task. This system basically provides a means of explaining what a person does and how he does it while accomplishing (or failing to accomplish) a

¹²Walter Charles Mattox, Jr., Job Dimension Analysis of Naval Communications Managers, Dissertation, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, March 1973, p. 7-10.

designated task.¹³ The methods of task analysis which were modified to suit the purposes of this research lend themselves to computerization and manipulation. Task analysis tends to reduce reliance on subjectiveness and places more emphasis on real data.

Bringing methodologies such as task analysis to bear on the problem of compiling the parameters mentioned above is made more difficult by the reminder that there is a tendency to concentrate on those elements which are easily quantifiable, and ignore those that are difficult to measure, even though their relative weight in the problem may be high.¹⁴ Examples of elements with the descriptive parameters which fit that warning exist mostly among the personnel aspects: attitudes, cooperation and competition levels, prejudices and biases, moral values, and more. Within the methodology the researcher must offset this tendency by incorporating the effects of these elements which cannot be quantifiably expressed.

b. Establishment of Constraints

As the parameters are broken down into component elements (later variables), this stage of the analysis becomes "divergent" (Diagram I). At this point, constraints

¹³Ibid. p. 8.

¹⁴Zwicky and Wilson, New Methods of Thought and Procedure, p. 304.

must be imposed to bring the analysis back into line with reality and practicability. The constraints imposed on this research showed their greatest impact on the instruments and actual techniques employed (to be discussed later), but they can be listed generally as:

(1) Methodology and Procedural Constraints. The availability of personnel to data-gathering techniques, applicability of task analysis procedures to this community, and security considerations.

(2) Geographical Constraints. The physical locations of many organizations and billets precluded on-site visits by researchers.

(3) Data-Handling Constraints. Time and computer bank limits required the study to focus on only non-administrative billets within intelligence organizations, and only those with intelligence functions as primary duties (see procedural section).

If the parameter definitions within the model represent the divergent area, then the constraint applications bring about an area of "convergence" (diagram I). It is within this phase of the research that the value criteria underlying the whole project were applied to the data which had been amassed. In keeping with the stated objectives of this project, the data base resulting from a morphological approach such as the one outlined here can be made applicable to any number of value criteria. The data may be viewed in

light of its organizational features, educational elements, or any number of slants and interests. What emerges from the process of problem definition, parameter study, and constraint application, is then a description of the naval intelligence community in the form of a data base able to provide statistically relevant information for a variety of uses.

2. Data Gathering Techniques

One of the objectives of the research was to examine some intelligence aspects which had never before been studied. This would mean collecting and analyzing information which was not recorded anywhere; i.e., intuitive feelings, information carried around in people's heads, information rarely written down and even more rarely compared or discussed with others. The only logical way to get at this information was to question the people involved.

A wide and varied assortment of instruments was available for use. Paramount in the selection of instruments was the requirement to find a compromise between excess complexity and excess brevity; i.e., to provide for the collection of all essential facts without wasting so much of the respondent's time that he became unwilling to cooperate. Another matter which had to be considered in selecting the instruments was the requirement for a format which would not only facilitate data acquisition but would also aid subsequent coding and handling procedures.

Six of the instruments which were considered are listed and discussed below.

a. Questionnaire

A set of questions which is sent to an individual in order to obtain personal and other statistically useful information. The simplicity of a questionnaire lends itself readily to the research since it provides a quick means of gathering base-line and background data.

b. Delphi

A refinement of the questionnaire in that responses to the initial collection effort are collated and returned to the original respondents. The respondents are then asked to re-evaluate their own responses in view of the responses of the overall population. Since the respondents do not have personal contact, there is no chance for pressure to be exerted. This technique is particularly powerful because it provides feedback and promotes continued participation in the project.

c. Brainstorming

A meeting in which all participants are briefed on a problem and then are encouraged to disregard their inhibitions and to express their spontaneous thoughts concerning the topic.

d. Poll

A canvassing of individuals selected by quota or at random in order to obtain opinions for analysis. This

technique is rather vague and general but is often useful for its timeliness and statistical relevance.

e. Interview

A formal consultation, usually on a one-to-one basis, to evaluate some characteristic or aptitude. The drawback of this approach is that it necessitates an on-site visit by the researcher and must therefore be limited by time and expense. The interview is, however, one of the most thorough forms of data gathering available.

f. Participatory Observation

A personal visit with the respondent in which the information collector remains with the respondent through a complete work cycle, observing his routine and recording data as appropriate. As with the interview, the observation requires an on-site visit. The advantages of such a technique usually outweigh that problem, however.

Intrinsic in the selection of the instrument was the selection of the medium to be used. Four possibilities were considered: Personal contact, telephone, mail, and a combination of one or more of these three.

Detailed descriptions of the instruments and media actually employed are given in the next section, RESEARCH PROCEDURES.

3. Data Handling Considerations

Inherent in the morphological approach was the requirement for the collection of vast amounts of data even for a simple case. Because of the complexity of the realm

of intelligence and because of the number of people and billets from which data had to be collected, it was obvious from the beginning that heavy usage of a computer was absolutely essential for the completion of the project. It was recognized though, that the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program would not be sufficient. For this reason, one individual assumed responsibility for the development and documentation of the required computer programs. Briefly stated, data handling for this project included coding of information, storage within a data file, and the use of standardized programs and methods for statistical manipulations. Additionally, provision was made for computer preparation of the forms and correspondence required for the exchange of data between researchers and population.

II. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

A. ESTABLISHING THE PROBLEM STATEMENT

This research project was initiated to analyze the intelligence community and to arrive at some documentation of its present status. It was assumed that this statement of the status quo could then be used as the base line against which to measure the effectiveness of the new naval intelligence curriculum and its impact on the community. Morphological analysis was the methodology selected to provide the required descriptive material, and the framework on which to build the research.

The first step in a morphological analysis, according to Zwicky, is stated as: "The problem which is to be solved must be exactly formulated."¹ The problem statement for this research was: Describe the naval intelligence community. Immediately, the assumption was made that there indeed was such a thing as a naval intelligence community, and the resulting hypothesis was that the community could somehow be described.

The decision was made to begin the research with the smallest unit in the community, the individual. A request was sent to the Bureau of Naval Personnel for a complete

¹Zwicky and Wilson, New Methods of Thought and Procedure, p. 285.

listing of all those personnel who were occupying intelligence billets. A billet listing containing 1040 entries was received, and from this list the sample population was selected.

Prior to beginning the billet selection process the researchers imposed several constraints in order to control the volume of data about to be collected and for other reasons which will be discussed later. In addition, the parameters within which the description was to take place, were established.

B. PARAMETERS AND VARIABLES

In his description of the morphological method, Fritz Zwicky lists as the second step the identification of the problem's parameters: "All of the parameters which might enter into the solution of the given problem must be localized and characterized."² The next stage of the research called for masses of data to be collected against the naval intelligence community; data that in some way could help in the description of the community. To handle this data efficiently and to put it into a form easily manageable by the available data processing equipment,³ the variables to be collected were characterized and organized into four broad parameter groups.

²Ibid. p. 285.

³A complete discussion of the data processing involved in the research can be found in sections IV and V and the appropriate appendices.

During the variable selection process, emphasis was placed on seeking those variables which could provide data to more than one parameter area. As well as applying to as many of the four parameter groups as possible, the individual variables were also selected with consideration for how they were to be collected. Collection requirements within the four parameter areas (organizational, personal, functional, and educational), as well as the variables themselves, are discussed below.

1. The Organizational Parameter

The morphological description of the community required, after the initial Bureau of Personnel billet listing, an accurate listing of the organizations officially existing within the community. The variables within the organizational parameter were selected for their usefulness in identifying, naming, locating, and characterizing the various commands under study.

a. Variables Within the Parameter

(1) Command Name (VAR001). The organizations were identified first by their command name. The list of commands to be addressed in the research was generated after a process involving various external and internal constraints (discussed later) and included 119 separate organizations..

(2) Billet Sequence Code (VAR002). A number, known as a Billet Sequence Code (BSC) is assigned to each billet in a naval organization. VAR002 was used as one method

of identifying and addressing a billet within an organization by referencing the appropriate BSC.

(3) Billet Title (VAR003). The billet titles collected exhibited some similarity from one organization to another, but were not necessarily compatible across the community. A title can tell a great deal about a billet in one place and very little about the billet somewhere else so no effort was made to name billets in any particular manner.

(4) Unit Identification Code (VAR004). A Unit Identification Code (UIC) is assigned to every naval command as a means of identifying individual commands numerically. VAR004 was used in the data file as another convenient way in which to address individual commands within the population. VAR004 was also keyed to a file of individual command mailing addresses to facilitate postal procedures for the research.

(5) CONUS or Overseas Code (VAR005). This code was assigned within the file to indicate the general locations of the organizations, grouping them into rough geographical areas: CONUS (continental United States), Europe, Pacific area, Atlantic-Mediterranean afloat, and Pacific afloat.

(6) Country Code (VAR006). The country code designated the state (if in CONUS) or the country in which the organization was located. It was thought that the UIC (VAR004) would be used for clerical purposes, while the CONUS code and this code would be used for analytical purposes.

(7) Billet Subspeciality (VAR016). This organizational variable identified those billets within a command that have been designated as "P-coded", or assigned a sub-specialist manning requirement. The sub-speciality codes are assigned by the Bureau of Naval Personnel. The billets so designated require an officer to fill them who holds a sub-speciality, usually gained through graduate education. The capability for identification of such billets within the organizations studied was thought to be valuable to the research.

(8) Comments (VAR083). Throughout the data-gathering stages of this project, emphasis was placed on soliciting and recording pertinent comments from the population regarding subjects of interest to the research. The comments regarding organizational factors were condensed and recorded as addressable variables.

b. Structural Analysis

The gathering of organizational data required an understanding first, of how the organizations were structured internally and second, how they fit into the overall intelligence structure.

A feature common to the various commands studied during the research period was the propensity for periodic reorganization. During the course of the project, several major reorganizations took place: In the Pacific area, several complete intelligence organizations and many integral

parts of others combined into the joint-service agency known as Intelligence Center Pacific (IPAC), located in Camp Smith, Hawaii. The Fleet Intelligence Center Atlantic (FICLANT) and the Fleet Intelligence Center Europe (FICEUR) began the process of merger on the east coast. Finally, the Headquarters Naval Intelligence Command (NAVINTCOM) itself began to reorganize. This fluidity in the community made the production of a structural analysis (a process by which the organizational blueprint of a specific command is recorded) difficult at best. The structural diagrams applicable (at this writing) to the commands addressed are contained in Appendix A.

The process of structural analysis normally is a relatively simple one requiring only the collection of organizational diagrams and applicable instructions from the various commands and assembling them in accordance with stated relationships. This process may more accurately be called "formal" structural analysis, since it produces the formal, legal blueprint of an organization. A more imprecise and difficult analytical process is that which attempts to define what might be called the "informal" structure within an organization. The informal structure may not necessarily follow any formalized structural guides but characteristically transcends such guides. The informal structure within a command is usually based on personalities and on trust, respect, and mutual confidence among key personnel. The officers occupying key slots in the structure are usually the

organization's most productive and competent. Since this research depended so much on individuals for data-gathering, it was very important that the informal structures be identified as accurately as possible and that billets selected for special study within a command be among those considered by the informal structure as important to the organization's mission success. The process of identifying those billets, usually by personal discussions with organization members, is the process of informal structural analysis itself. The researchers found virtually no way of identifying the informal structure except through personal interviews and discussions. Analysis was limited to those commands actually visited by research team members and was basically carried out as a part of the key-billet interviews discussed below. The identification of the informal structure within each command visited proved to be impossible for many large commands although it usually was possible in the smaller organizations. Whenever possible, informal structural analysis complemented the formal analysis, especially in the selection of billets for further interviews.

c. Techniques Employed in Data-Gathering

Collection of data against the organizational parameter was the most straightforward of all. The data were available from several sources, publications as well as personnel, and were the easiest to verify. The variables within this parameter were collected by library and archival research, and by the techniques of questionnaire and interview. Samples of the data-gathering instruments used are found in Appendix B.

(1) Questionnaire. Many of the questions posed in the preliminary questionnaire dealt with organizational data. The questionnaire which was sent out to the selected organizations and their billets of interest, served as the research's first contact with the population. It aimed primarily at the command's location, the billet itself and where it fell within the organization, and of course at the officer who occupied the billet. Questionnaire data supplied the values for variables 001 (command name), 002 (billet sequence code), 003 (billet title), 016 (billet subspeciality), and 083 (comments). Organizational data collected by the questionnaire also weighed in the decisions made later regarding billets to be interviewed during the on-site visits.

(2) Interviews. The interviews conducted on-site, while not necessarily providing specific data for the organizational variables, were invaluable for the informal structural analysis attempted by the researchers. Through the interviews, the researchers often gained an understanding of the organization and how it related to the rest of the community. This information was very important to the project. Comments regarding organizational alterations, proposed or carried out, were recorded along with the other parameter data gathered in the interviews.

2. The Personal Parameter

The personal (or biographical) data collected in this research was, from the beginning, to be kept at the minimum required to complete the analysis. Since most of the data-gathering techniques involved a degree of respondent participation, it was felt that questions involving sensitive and unnecessary personal facts should be avoided. As a result, the variables within the personal parameter describe the individual only in light of his education, his organizational location, and the career path he has followed.

a. Variables Within the Parameter

(1) Name (VAR010). Self explanatory variable.

(2) Billet Title (VAR003). The billet titles varied from command to command, and many billets with the same titles often had very different functions.

(3) Rank (VAR011). One of the constraints imposed upon the research was the limit placed on rank. For reasons discussed elsewhere in this paper it was decided to limit queries to billets requiring ranks Lieutenant Commander and above, although this was later amended to include some junior officers where conditions warranted.

(4) Age (VAR012). Self explanatory variable.

(5) Designator (VAR013), Previous Designator (VAR014), and First Designator (VAR015). The designator is a numerical code assigned to officers by the Bureau of Naval Personnel. It reflects their warfare speciality (surface

warfare, aviation, intelligence, etc.). As an officer progresses through his career his designator usually changes at least once, reflecting advancement within a speciality, augmentation, and other changes. The three-variable designator history proved to be valuable to the research.

(6) Subspecialty Code (VAR017). The subspecialty code, another numerical code assigned by the Bureau of Naval Personnel, is granted to officers completing advanced education in any one of several fields. The subspecialty code, or "P-code" is usually a product of postgraduate education, and as noted in the Organizational Parameter section, can be required for specific billets.

(7) Educational Level (VAR018). This was set up in the data base as a one-digit code reflecting the officer's educational achievement: 0 = less than a bachelor's level, 1 = bachelor's level, 2 = postgraduate studies, 3 = VAR207 (below), 4 = master's level, and 5 = doctoral level studies.

(8) Training Used in Present Billet (VAR019). This five-digit variable was coded to a number of sources of specialized training that the respondent may be drawing upon in his present billet. A complete list of the variable values is given below in the discussion of the Educational Parameter.

(9) Defense Intelligence School Graduate (VAR207). In addition to the information contained in VAR019 above, the population was queried to locate all graduates of the DIS and

its precursor, the Naval Intelligence School, Anacostia, Maryland (NIS).

(10) First Intelligence Billet (VAR020). This variable identified those officers occupying their first intelligence billet.

(11) Years Experience (VAR021). This variable recorded the total number of years of intelligence experience the respondent had accumulated.

(12) Months in this Billet (VAR022). To properly evaluate a respondent's comments and remarks, data concerning his time in the billet was recorded.

b. Biographics Impact

A measure of the flexibility of the research project presented itself when one of the respondents was transferred. Since follow-up Delphi instruments were individually mailed to respondents, they followed those officers who had been transferred to other organizations. This not only gave the research more depth in the total number of billet cases available for file, but led to the idea of maintaining a listing of key officers in the community and their locations, with a periodic update feature incorporated. This listing was not meant to duplicate efforts underway at the Bureau of Naval Personnel, but rather to be integrated with the file of billets and thus add to the project's capability to provide a means for dynamic measure.

c. Techniques Employed in Data-Gathering

The personal information required by the research was kept at a minimum in order to facilitate its collection. The researchers did not foresee building up a file of complete biographies but rather collecting just those variables which would prove to be statistically relevant for analysis. As in the case of the Organizational Parameter, the data collection techniques were to combine thoroughness with ease of completion.

(1) Questionnaire. Much of the personal data collected was gathered from the questionnaire sent out at the beginning of the project. The personal variables appeared in logical sequence with the organizational variables, and only one questionnaire was returned with a stated objection to the information requested.⁴ Questionnaire data supplied billet title (VAR003), name (VAR010), rank (VAR011), age (VAR012), designator history (VAR013 through VAR015), subspecialty code (VAR017), educational level (VAR018), training used (VAR019), intelligence billet experience (VAR020 through VAR022), DIS/NIS tours (VAR207), and finally, comments (VAR083). The personal variables requested on the questionnaire integrated well with the organizational and educational variables and many served more than one parameter.

⁴The requested information was provided, however.

(2) Interview. Questionnaire data from those billets selected for on-site interviews were screened carefully during the selection process. Preliminary structural analysis of the parent organization was performed. The interviews then provided an effective device for checking and clarifying the background data gathered by the questionnaires. The interviewer used the preliminary statistics gained from the questionnaires' personal data to discuss those areas that seemed to be significant in the billet holders' careers. Designator histories and specialized training used in the billet were two examples of personal variables discussed and corrected in the interviews. The opportunity for error checking and clarification afforded by the interviews proved so valuable that it was decided to include all the previously submitted questionnaire data (from all parameters) on successive Delphi iterations, to allow the entire population to review and update the files.

3. The Functional Parameter

a. The Modification of Task Analysis

Although concepts of task analysis formed the core of this parameter's research methodology, they could not be applied too literally. Methodologies already in existence were not directly applicable because of security problems, lack of commonality of "tasks", and general ill-fitting methodological design. What was substituted was a modification of task analysis which might more aptly be called functional analysis. Where the former stresses a study of the task as a unit of

work, functional analysis focuses on functional outputs of analytical or logical processes. A description of the intelligence community in terms of its outputs seemed appropriate and more easily obtainable without the detail demanded by task analysis methodologies. Most of the variables against which data was collected within this parameter made up the community's "output list".

b. Variables Within the Parameter

- (1) Billet Title (VAR003).
- (2) Rank (VAR011).
- (3) Designator (VAR013).
- (4) Billet Subspecialty (VAR016).
- (5) Training Used in the Billet (VAR019).

The functional description of the intelligence community was begun by submitting to the population, via a Delphi, a list of intelligence functions or outputs. Each respondent was asked to indicate by a percentage the amount of his work time which was spent on each of the applicable outputs. Outputs important to the billet but not appearing on the list were also solicited. The list of outputs as it was published in the first iteration of Delphi "A" was created by a group of intelligence specialists locally and included:

- (6) Administration of Intelligence Office (VAR025).

This output variable refers to the mundane tasks required to operate and manage an office. Examples include the verification of clearances and the indoctrination

of personnel in the security aspects of intelligence work. This category provides little if any substantive intelligence information.

(7) Briefs and Debriefs (VAR027). This variable represents the percentage of time spent in both the preparation and performance of prepared and extemporaneous briefings. The prepared briefs are those in which technical and analytical specialists prepare written textual copy as an input for delivery by a professional briefer. Debriefs are somewhat akin to briefs except that they operate in the reverse direction. A debrief would normally not be a function of a stateside intelligence office. However, some debriefing may be carried on at the Washington level in working with defectors or in questioning dissident personnel. The majority of the debriefs of the intelligence officer would be conducted in the field in order to obtain data from an operational intelligence collection mission such as an aircraft surveillance of Soviet merchant shipping in the vicinity of the continental United States.

(8) Budgets and Budgeting (VAR029). Budget estimates are required to support requests for funds to finance various aspects of the intelligence collection and reporting process.

(9) Charts and Visual Aids (VAR031). The preparation of these instruments often requires close attention from officers responsible for them.

(10) Counterintelligence Studies (VAR033).

This output variable referred to the collection, codification, and dissemination of information concerning espionage, subversion, and sabotage activities pertinent to naval functions.

(11) Data Analysis (VAR035). Data which has

been collected by various means normally is of little use until after a process of scientific and intuitive compilation. This variable recorded the amount of time spent in making data useful for the next consumer.

(12) Decisions and Recommendations (VAR037).

This output variable referred to the amount of time the respondent spent in the decision-making process or in formulating recommendations for superiors.

(13) Estimates (VAR039). The estimates function

included the process of making predictions based on available data.

(14) Intelligence Annexes to Operation Orders

(VAR041). This output included the initial preparation of updating of the written intelligence Annex to Operation Orders being compiled or revised. The Annex often presents a general overview of the political, military, and economic aspects of a given operation.

(15) Intelligence Collection Plans (VAR043).

This variable recorded the time spent in advanced planning and the policy formulation used in operational intelligence collection missions.

(16) Intelligence Collection Tasking (VAR045).

Tasking referred to the dissemination of guidance to intelligence collection groups.

(17) Intelligence Information Reports (VAR047).

The most common information transmittal document in the intelligence business also required a great deal of time to complete. This variable recorded time spent both on the form itself and the background reading and research process that went into it.

(18) Intelligence Studies (VAR049). These

studies consume a large portion of time and are involved mostly with background review and research.

(19) Interface With Automatic Data Processing and Telecommunications Equipments (VAR051). The intelligence organizations addressed all had many connections with such equipments, and this variable recorded the amount of time spent in the ADP interface.

(20) Order of Battle (OB) (VAR053). The variable recorded time spent in the preparation and update of various OB plots and publications.

(21) Physical Security (VAR055). This function referred to the considerations of safeguarding classified material and equipment.

(22) Tactical Plots (VAR057). These plots are the real-time situation plots presenting information, usually in visual form, for decision makers. The variable recorded the amount of time spent in their preparation and updates.

(23) Other Outputs to be Added (VAR063,066,071, 074,079). These variables recorded the names and amounts of time of additional outputs added to the original list by the population. This list of variables enabled the researchers to modify the outputs for the second iteration of the Delphi (Delphi A2).

(24) Non-Intelligence Output (VAR080). This variable recorded that amount of time devoted by intelligence officers to functions not directly related to their specialty.

(25) Comments (VAR083). As with the other parameters, respondents utilized the comments variable to add additional information regarding the Functional Parameter.

c. The Second Iteration of Delphi A (Delphi A2)

As the responses to the first iteration of Delphi A were returned, it became apparent that the list of outputs had not included a few important items, and had included some that were no longer applicable. Using the additional outputs generated by the population responses, a new list of outputs was prepared to be submitted in the second iteration of Delphi A. The list included not only new outputs, but clarifications and some combinations of the old:

(26) Administration of Intelligence Office (VAR187).

(27) Resource/Organizational Management (VAR188).

(28) Budgeting and Fiscal Planning (VAR189).

(29) Decisions and Recommendations (VAR190).

(30) Briefs and Debriefs (VAR191).

(31) Liaison (VAR192).

- (32) Charts and Audio-Visual Aids (VAR193).
- (33) Counterintelligence Studies (VAR194).
- (34) Data Analysis (VAR195).
- (35) Estimates (VAR196).
- (36) Intelligence Annexes to OPORDS (VAR197).
- (37) Intelligence Collection Plans (VAR198).
- (38) Intelligence Collection Tasking (VAR199).
- (39) Intelligence Information Reports (VAR200).
- (40) Interface With ADP/Telecommunications (VAR201).
- (41) Orders of Battle (VAR202).
- (42) Physical Security (VAR203).
- (43) Tactical Plots (VAR204).
- (44) Non-Intelligence Related Outputs (VAR205).
- (45) Counseling/Training (VAR206).

In addition to the new list, individuals who added outputs originally for which there were no new categories on the second list were asked to break them down into component outputs which did appear on the list. In the second iteration of Delphi A, a respondent who had added "Daily Intell Summary Messages" to the first list was asked to break that down into "Data Analysis" and "Estimates"; by this convention, and by providing the respondents with both their individual statistics and the population aggregate statistics recorded on the first iteration, it was hoped that a consensus of intelligence outputs could be reached.

d. Techniques Employed in Data-Gathering

(1) Delphi A. The first Delphi instrument generated by this research dealt with functional outputs. The population was presented with a list of several intelligence-related functional outputs and a special category for non-intelligence related outputs and was asked to indicate the percentage of time each applicable output consumed in the normal work routine. These figures were then combined to reflect the population's average for each output applicable to the various billets and were resubmitted for a second iteration. The second iteration of Delphi A was constructed based on inputs received from the first iteration. The statistics proved to be closer to consensus.⁵

(2) Interviews. The billets selected for interviews were selected in accordance with the time allocations gained from the first iteration of Delphi A. The functional data provided by Delphi A aided the process of structural analysis and gave the interviewer a background upon which to base his questions. Unfortunately, the on-site interviews had to be carried out prior to the completion of Delphi A2.

The interviews themselves served to clarify Functional Parameter data and allowed the interviewer, in many cases, to gain added insight into the billet and about the officer holding it.

⁵See Presentation of Data.

4. The Educational Parameter

The final parameter applied to this morphological analysis, the Educational Parameter, was the one containing the greatest degree of direct applicability. The importance rested on the project's usefulness as a tool for the Board of Curriculum Review which was to study the Naval Intelligence Curriculum at the Naval Postgraduate School. If, in its description of the community, the project shed light on the present (and future) educational picture existing there, then it would prove invaluable to the board. The variables collected within this parameter were meant to describe the community's educational status, and tie it to the educational programs available within the service.

a. Variables Within the Parameter

- (1) Age (VAR012).
- (2) Billet Subspecialty (VAR016).
- (3) Respondent Subspecialty (VAR017).
- (4) Educational Level (VAR018).
- (5) Comments (VAR083). Many of the comments received from the first questionnaire concerned the Educational Parameter. The respondents assumed that the questionnaire was slanted toward education since the project originated at NPS.

- (6) DIS/NIS Graduate (VAR207).

- (7) Training Used in this Billet (VAR019). This variable was coded, in accordance with the key below, after the information was received from the questionnaires and

interviews. The variable, containing a five-digit field, allowed for many combinations of the codes:

- "1" = respondent has previous intelligence experience
- "2" = respondent has previous military experience (other than intelligence related experience)
- "3" = respondent has attended Defense Intelligence School or its predecessor, the Naval Intelligence School
- "4" = respondent has photographic interpretation or photographic experience
- "5" = respondent has attended intelligence training courses such as those given at the FITC's or at LOWRY AFB
- "6" = respondent has foreign language training, regardless of whether obtained through the military or other means
- "7" = respondent has ADP experience (either afloat or ashore) or training relating to ADP
- "8" = respondent has obtained professional military education (as opposed to civilian education). Examples are the various war and staff colleges.
- "9" = respondent has obtained professional training (as opposed to education) other than intelligence related training; examples are nuclear weapons/nuclear technology, FAAWTC's, destroyer school, submarine school, sensor management courses, etc.).

b. Educational Subject Areas

A major thrust of the interviews and the primary aim of Delphi B were to arrive at the degree of utilization throughout the community of several educational subject areas. With each applicable subject area discussed in the interviews (and later submitted on Delphi B to the entire population), the researchers attempted to arrive at estimates of: The level which the respondent actually used in his work, the level which he felt he needed in order to do things more easily or efficiently, and the level which he estimated to be necessary ten years from the present. There were four levels differentiated:

- "1" = No need, or no contact with the subject area.
"2" = Basic knowledge, an appreciation of the major concepts.
"3" = Working knowledge, sufficiently familiar with the topic to discuss it with an expert, or arrange for work to be done within the area.
"4" = Expert or theoretical knowledge.

The educational subject areas were:

- (1) Mathematics. Including college algebra, calculus, probability and statistics, and advanced calculus.
- (2) Area Studies. Including the USSR, China, Mid-East, Europe, Latin America, and Africa.
- (3) Foreign Language.
- (4) Naval Science. Including underwater acoustics, sonar systems, communications, radar systems, optics, and laser systems.
- (5) Operations Analysis.
- (6) International Relations Theory.
- (7) National/Naval Budgeting Process.
- (8) Threat Assessment.
- (9) National Security/Intelligence Organization.
- (10) Red Forces. This subject area included studies of naval, air, and ground forces belonging to "Red", and additionally, Strategic Rocket Troops and Merchant/Fishing/Oceanographic forces.
- (11) Blue Forces. Including naval forces, both strategic and general purpose, and forces of other services and of allies.

(12) ADP. Including system design, management, hardware operation, software operation, and basic interface.

(13) Communication Skills. Including briefing, writing, and organization of thought.

(14) Management. Including collection system management, PERT, management by objectives, personnel and financial management, and labor relations.

c. Techniques Employed in the Data-Gathering

The Educational Parameter was the principal subject of Delphi B, and shared equal time in the interviews with the Organizational Parameter. The primary aim of data-gathering for this parameter was to develop statistics, via the interviews, and to present them in Delphi form for population response.

(1) Interviews. The on-site interviews gave the researchers excellent opportunities to discuss education and what it meant to the officers interviewed. Each educational area listed above was discussed in terms of its application to the individual and his billet. Besides arriving at an estimate of the level used by the respondent, the interviewer also assessed the level that was needed, be it higher or lower than the one used. The Educational Parameter data gathered in the interviews was presented to the population in the second Delphi, Delphi B.

(2) Delphi B. The educational Delphi was submitted to the community following the return of Delphi A which was the functional area instrument. It was felt that an

introduction to the Delphi method should be made first, to insure that the more complex educational Delphi would be treated properly by the population. Delphi B presented the aggregate figures from the interview statistics and asked the respondents to rate, in light of the interviews, their own levels, used and needed, for each applicable subject area. As an added feature (demonstrating, incidentally, the flexibility of this instrument), the respondents were asked to project, based on trends they sensed within their spheres, the educational level for each subject that would be required in that billet ten years hence. As in the functional Delphi (Delphi A and A2), it was recognized that not all respondents would be able to find applicability in all the subject areas. They were asked to respond to those that did apply.

5. Area of Divergence

As the problem statement was broken down into proposed parameter areas (organizational, personal, functional, and educational) and as these areas were in turn broken down into variables, about which information was to be collected (billet titles, ages, percentages of time per output, levels of mathematics used, etc.), the data began to diverge. This process, of amassing data from a population which consisted initially of more than a thousand, was a task that could very easily have caused one to lose sight of the project's objectives. As each instrument was developed and implemented, as the data was compiled and filed, and as the research moved

from one stage to the next, divergence was partially compensated for by externally applied constraints. This divergence of data, of hundreds of unrelated variables, had to be better controlled. Otherwise things would begin to shift and soon the data's cart would be pulling the research project's horse. The answer to this dilemma, a set of controls, consisted of a series of constraints which was applied to the analysis by the researchers.

III. RESEARCH PROCEDURES: THE CONSTRAINTS

A. CONSTRAINTS

As the research progressed, two forms of constraint became obvious. The first form consisted of constraints applied to the project by the researchers. The second form consisted of constraints imposed upon the project by outside factors.

The need for the first form of constraint became obvious as the problem statement was broken down into component parameters and the parameters were further broken into variables. In view of the number of organizations, the number of billets, and the number of people available to fill them, and considering the potential volume of detailed information which could be collected about each one, it soon became obvious that the project was in danger of geometric expansion. Severe constraints were necessary in order to keep the project within the limits of reality and practicality.

The reality of the second form of constraint became obvious as planning for the research progressed. Because of the nature of intelligence and because of the environment in which it is produced, there was automatically established a rigid framework within which any research had to be conducted. This framework had a great impact on the instruments and on the actual techniques used.

The constraints fell into three general areas:

Methodological and Procedural, Geographical, and Data Handling. The constraints served to arrest the tendency toward geometric expansion, thereby limiting the size of the project and converging the research into a concise yet detailed description of the area being studied.

1. Methodological and Procedural Constraints

The methodology and procedures were affected by both types of constraint. Numbers and time affected the choice of instruments. Numbers and qualifications affected the selection of billets for study. Security considerations imposed rigid restrictions. The combination of all these factors necessitated a significant modification of the original formal task analysis procedures.

a. Choice of Instruments

More than 1000 billets were available for study. These billets covered a wide range of jobs and personalities. The researchers realized that intelligence officers, like most other active-duty personnel, usually have very limited amounts of time to devote to non-essential activities. They therefore knew that whatever instruments were selected for use would have to require a minimum amount of the respondent's time. Otherwise there would be no hope of having a significant number of people participate in the project.

Time, then, became an overriding consideration in planning the instruments which would be used. Complex instruments, requiring countless answers to long and detailed

lists of questions or time-consuming essays on many and varied topics, might be suitable for a conscientious academic but would clearly be out of place for an overburdened military officer. As a result of the time considerations, every effort was made to select instruments which would take as little time as possible for completion. The goal was to use instruments which consumed no more than ten minutes at a time.

b. Identification and Availability of Billets for Study

The thrust of the research was toward individual billets within organizations which contribute to the naval intelligence effort rather than toward the organizations themselves. Therefore the billets which were selected for the project were those in which the individual performed an intelligence job as a primary duty.

The billets to be addressed in the research were filled by naval officers, normally lieutenant commander (O-4) and above. Civilian personnel involved with naval intelligence were not included in the study. The decision to begin with officers O-4 and above was made in recognition of the facts that a postgraduate education is normally within an officer's career pattern by that stage of his career, and that the majority of the more junior officers in intelligence have been trained for very specific skills. The junior billets, existing just below the level of middle management, are restricted primarily to specific intelligence skills such as photo interpretation and watch-standing; skills which must be

learned elsewhere and not in graduate school. The restriction on rank also of necessity eliminated many ship and squadron billets from the research. In most of those units though, the billet of Intelligence Officer exists only as a collateral duty. With the above constraints in mind, the project was initiated with a request to the Bureau of Naval Personnel for a computer print-out of all intelligence billets occupied by officers of the rank of O-4 or higher.

A careful screening of the resultant print-out was conducted. Billets which were primarily administrative in nature, even though filled by intelligence officers, were eliminated. These included such billets as Special Security Officer (SSO) and Special Activities Officer (SAO), whose primary duties were purely administrative, and were thus of little interest to the study. Other billets eliminated from the study were those in communications, supply, the defense attaché system, and certain sensitive billets.

Left in the study were billets occupied by officers on their first intelligence tours. The decision to include them was made because so much of the community consists of personnel with little or no intelligence experience. Many of these billets will eventually be filled by graduates of the intelligence program at the Naval Postgraduate School or of other postgraduate programs.

c. Security Considerations

It was realized from the very beginning that a study of any intelligence activity would be complicated by the fact that proper security would have to be provided for any classified material which was collected. The problem of security is particularly difficult in a purely academic environment such as the one at the Naval Postgraduate School.

First of all, it was realized that there was no hope whatsoever of justifying student researcher access to any of the highly classified compartmented areas of naval or national intelligence. Even if access had been possible, problems of sanitization and handling would have made collection of the information most unwieldy. In addition, proper storage facilities were unavailable and the computer center was in a completely insecure environment. An even more important consideration, from the academic standpoint, was the fact that a highly classified final product would be of no use to the very people for whom it was intended.

For all these reasons, it was decided to keep all research on a completely unclassified level. It was felt that such procedures would in no way detract from the validity or usefulness of the final product. In fact, an unclassified project could be much more versatile and comprehensive than a classified one. The functional parameter area was the most threatened by security restrictions and that was a contributing factor to the failure of task analysis as a methodology useful to the research.

With these considerations in mind, the original listing of billets was studied for potential problem areas. Sensitive billets such as those in the defense attaché system and those involved in clandestine activity were eliminated from consideration. The numbers involved were so small that they were not felt to be significant enough to affect the validity of the overall project. The billets remaining were all billets which could be discussed in unclassified terms with no problems of political or other overtones. The actual data which were collected were in such general terms that there were no insurmountable problems of classification.

The only real security problems encountered in the project occurred during the personal interview phase of research in Washington, Norfolk, and Hawaii. The researchers had final top secret clearances with access to Special Intelligence (S.I.) information. Many of the people the interviewers wanted to talk to worked in spaces requiring compartmented intelligence clearances for access. Since most of the more meaningful interviews were conducted as the interviewee went about his daily routine, access to and meaningful interviews with many people were impossible. The two areas of most concern were at the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and at the Naval Intelligence Support Center (NISC) where most of the key personnel work in spaces with access barred to the interviewers. As a result, it was not possible for the interviewers to talk to all of the people who had been

previously selected as the best candidates for interviews. All too frequently it was necessary to talk to someone else who happened to be more convenient at the time. In addition to disrupting planned interview procedures, this constraint on access also meant the loss of participatory observation as a research tool.

d. Applicability of Task Analysis

During the past thirty years task analysis has become an important tool in management. It has proven its usefulness in the human and material resources management for more efficient and effective production of both goods and services. However, task analysis has not attracted much attention in the field of formal education. Although educational institutions deal with the management of human and material resources and do produce both goods and services, they usually rely upon a more traditional approach.

The traditional approach has been based upon intuitive feelings gained through: (1) past educational experiences, (2) conversations and meetings with professional personnel from industrial and research projects, performing consulting services, and actually working in industrial institutions. Although this approach may not have been inherently bad, it was limited by how current these experiences were.

The Naval Postgraduate School is a unique institution in that it not only must provide the educational background

commensurate with traditional concepts, but it must also tailor different programs to the naval environment. Herein lie both a strength and a weakness of the above approach. Close and frequent affiliation with the naval environment is inherent in it. On the other hand, this association is not always related to day-to-day problems. The information that is received is more likely gained through a middleman within the shore establishment. Accuracy may therefore suffer.

Task analysis can provide information directly from and about the operator without extensive personal contact. It does not provide the solutions. It can, however, provide information which can be drawn upon to bolster a sound decision-making process. It lends itself to computerization and manipulation to facilitate the examination of specific areas of study. Task analysis tends to reduce reliance on subjectiveness. It places more emphasis on empirical data. Task analysis then, from its description, appeared to be the perfect vehicle for the research project.

Conducting a formal task analysis proved to be too difficult in view of the constraints which were imposed upon the project by outside forces or by factors beyond the control of the researchers. Task analysis techniques are very involved and require a thorough understanding of a lengthy list of precise terms and procedures. In order to conduct the analysis, someone at the research site, either the participants or the researchers themselves, must have this

understanding. In the intelligence environment, this constraint proved to be insurmountable. The terms and procedures were deemed too complex to try to convey to the participants in order to get a satisfactory response. (Some of these considerations have already been discussed above.) Geographical and fiscal factors as well as time (also discussed elsewhere) precluded researcher visits to all of the sites. Even when a visit and an interview were possible, security considerations frequently made it impossible to go into sufficient detail to make a legitimate task analysis possible. The resulting data would probably have been sufficiently general to allow expression in an unclassified format but the steps necessary to reach these distilled data required access to information for which the researchers were not eligible. A significant alteration to formal task analysis procedures was necessary. As a result, a less precise, but nonetheless valid functional analysis was substituted, as outlined earlier during the discussion of the Functional Parameter.

2. Geographical Constraints

Since naval intelligence is a world-wide organization, and since the researchers were so few in number, and since research funds were so limited, sheer distances posed a dilemma. The members of the research team decided to try to simplify the options of the dilemma by dividing the vast geographical expanse into three response areas. Such a

division would still allow the gathering of sufficient detail while at the same time making it possible for team members to personally visit each area. The division decision was subjective but was based on approximations of the numbers of billets physically located in each of the three areas and on the amount of travel money available. These three areas were: Washington, Norfolk, and Pearl Harbor.

a. Washington, D. C. Area

The Washington area was defined to consist of the District of Columbia and those parts of Maryland and Northern Virginia which are usually considered to be in the Washington metropolitan sphere. The Washington area therefore contained such intelligence billets as those in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Naval Intelligence Command with its field activities. These activities were physically located in such diverse locations as the Friendship Annex near Baltimore, Maryland to the north and the Hoffman Building Number I near Alexandria, Virginia, to the south. The billets or cases in the Washington area were assigned the numbers between 200 and 599. Three team members were responsible for gathering data and conducting interviews in this area.

b. Norfolk, Virginia Area

The Norfolk area was defined to contain not only the Norfolk metropolitan sphere but the remainder of the Eastern United States, the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean

Sea, and Europe as well. The billets or cases in this area were assigned the numbers 600 and 799. One team member was responsible for gathering data in this area, and interviewing the incumbents of several billets in the Norfolk organizations.

c. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii Area

The Pearl area was defined to contain all of the Pacific command as well as any continental United States (CONUS) billets west of the Rocky Mountains. These cases were assigned the numbers between 800 and 998. One team member was responsible for gathering data in this area, and conducting interviews in organizations located on Oahu, Hawaii.

3. Data Handling Constraints

Use of a computer for storage and manipulation of data opened up the possibility of collecting and handling a nearly unlimited amount of data. Without restrictions on storage and manipulation, the only real limiting factor was the ability of the researchers to physically cope with the acquisition and the input and output of data. The primary data handling constraints fell into three main areas: restrictions on data capacity, the priorities placed upon the data base, and the capabilities of the data handling system.

a. Data Capacity Restrictions

As far as this particular project was concerned, the computer imposed no limitations as to the quantity of data which could be stored and manipulated. The only

restrictions on the size of the project were limited to the abilities of the research team members to input, update, and output data. Because of early decisions for the necessity to simplify the data gathering instruments, an extraordinary amount of time was required to design each form. A compromise position had to be found between excess complexity and excess brevity. This was necessary in order to ensure the collection of all essential data without the collection of anything superfluous. It was also necessary to arrange each form in such a manner that there would be minimal chance for confusion on the part of the person completing it. The extremes to which it was necessary to go to achieve these ends in form design were time-consuming and often expensive in terms of subsequent coding for machine processing.

These considerations necessarily limited the variety of instruments which could be used and to some degree determined the number of cases which could be covered and the amount of information which could be collected about each case.

(1) Selection of Billets to be Studied. Because of machine and programming capabilities and because of the procedures which were devised for handling the input of case information, more new cases could have been handled with relatively little additional effort on the part of the researchers. The only constraint in this area turned out to be the response provided to the initial set of questionnaires.

The number of people who sent the forms back was the number of cases used.

(2) Selection of Outputs Applicable. Formation of a list of outputs proved to be difficult since every individual tended to think that his own billet was unique and without exact equivalent anywhere else. In order to have meaningful data and in order to be able to manipulate it, the researchers knew that their final list of outputs would have to be relatively short. Otherwise, general conclusions could not be drawn from it. It was here that the Delphi technique proved its worth since it gave the opportunity to go back to respondents and have them fit their earlier responses into the more recent categories. The final list of twenty outputs was on such a level that security problems were eliminated while at the same time enough detail was presented to allow for meaningful comparison and interpretation.

b. Priorities of the Data Base

Since the project was oriented primarily toward the individuals and their billets rather than toward the commands or the organizations themselves, it was felt that a significant amount of detail about each case was essential. This information had to be reduced to a form which could be expressed in terms common among all cases and reducible to punched cards. Once again, the machines which were used did not impose any restrictions. Instead, the restrictions depended on the ingenuity of the people involved in the design

of the questionnaires and coding forms. Emphasis had to be placed on the collection of meaningful data which would remain constant (not need updating) for the duration of the project. The information had to be expressed in terms so general that it would not be significantly altered by reorganizations or by movement from one command to another while at the same time being specific enough to have significance.

4. Area of Convergence

To return for a moment to Zwicky's stages of morphological analysis, the research at this point had progressed from a problem statement (describe the naval intelligence community) to the characterization of the parameters useful in that description (organizational, personal, functional, and educational) and their many component variables. Finally, the imposition of constraints, self-imposed as well as external, had to take place in order to prevent a geometric expansion of increasingly less useful data. As the constraints were applied, the analysis began to take shape, to focus on what could be stated as a "description" of the community. It was within this area of convergence that the problem "solution" began to show itself. The next stage, and the final one in this or any morphological analysis, was the application of value criteria to the data file, for problem solving and other uses. That stage of the research is discussed elsewhere in the paper.

B. MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

1. Applicability

The area of convergence discussed above is that description of the community which can be formulated from the data base built during the morphological analysis process. In another section there is a discussion of the applications of value criteria. It suggests manners in which the data base may be used for further analysis and problem solving. The application of morphological analysis to the naval intelligence community has proven to be both a valid and a worthwhile project. Only an analysis methodology dependent on wide ranges of divergent data can successfully cope with such data. The task of describing, codifying, and monitoring a community of highly specialized military personnel scattered over wide ranges of geography is formidable at best and requires a methodology that flourishes on large quantities of divergent data.

2. Problems Encountered and Adjustments to the Basic Methodology

A thorough treatment of this topic can be found in the concluding section.

IV. ESTABLISHING THE COMPUTERIZED DATA BASE

A. BACKGROUND

1. Introduction

This section provides a simplified overview of documentation requirements and computerization procedures. These procedures and methods should not be restricted to this project. They are general enough to be applied, with minor modification, to many other areas of interest. A complete technical description of the programming and related procedures is included in Appendix E. A "Users Manual" is provided as Appendix C.

2. Requirement for Computerization

The magnitude of the administrative and research problems associated with documentation and the requirement to provide a capability for detailed statistical analysis of the resulting data forced the researchers to utilize the IBM 360/67 computer facilities available at the Naval Postgraduate School. In general terms, the naval intelligence community was known to include more than one thousand naval officers. The decision to restrict the research to the upper and middle managerial levels (pay-grades 0-4 through 0-6) reduced the population total to approximately five hundred individuals, spread over the entire globe, from the Far East to the Mediterranean. The size of the administrative task of continued correspondence with each member of the sample population was sufficient reason

for using a computer for the project. The vast quantity of wide-ranging data inherent in morphological analysis made the efficiency of a modern computer mandatory.

3. Precepts Used in the Computerization Process

Two basic precepts governed the computerization process: The human workload must be reduced to the absolute minimum, regardless of the effect on program execution time or other computer resource consumption aspects. Secondly, to the greatest extent possible, the project programming efforts must utilize "canned programs." The use of these pre-programmed packages allowed for a more widely usable and accessible data base and minimized the manpower required to program specialized data handling routines specifically for this project. As discussed below, the intent of the second precept was not fully realized. To fulfill the first precept, tasking the computer with the administrative requirements of the project, it became necessary to develop a detailed and definitive information coding plan which would allow for an unrestricted data base flexibility for future data retrieval.

B. THE OVERALL PLAN

1. Project Phases

The six phases of this project began with the planning phase in May, 1974. During this initial phase the requirements for computerization, as discussed above, were pointed out and the overall research progression was established. The second phase of the research centered around the publication

of Delphi A from which initial biographical information and output data were collected. The problematic statement and the related parameters were formed during these phases of the morphological research and Delphi A collected the first parameter data to be computerized. These data were used in the execution of subsequent phases and were stored for future analysis. Phase three involved the on-site interviews and their related forms and data; phase four involved the second iteration of Delphi A, and phase five produced the educationally-directed Delphi B. Phase six, the final phase of the project, used the data base thus collected to combine the parameter data and provide useful information for problem solving and value criteria application. The computerization plan focused primarily on the construction of the data base and its related files.

2. Data Base Construction Sequence

After each phase of the project had been completed and had produced additional information for insertion into the data base, several distinct steps were executed in sequence in order to insure a valid and retrievable data file.

a. The Validation Step

Each validation was as exhaustive as possible, within reasonable constraints, to insure that what came to be called the "clean" data base did in fact contain only that information desired for the project. Whenever possible the validation consisted of computerized reasonability tests on

the information. For example, a warning message would be generated if a variable such as "age" was noted to be outside a prescribed range of "reasonable" figures for the population. If programming was unable to perform adequate checks, visual verification was used. Where possible, the computer programs themselves corrected erroneous data fields, thus following the original precepts about the role of the machine in this project. If it was not possible for the programs to logically insert corrected information, the warning messages specifying trouble areas were produced. It was presumed that occasional reasonability tests would falsely signal invalid data due to the very tight restrictions imposed. In no case was a computer-generated correction inserted for any data field unless there was no question about its propriety.

b. Printing of the Data Cards

The next step consisted of the printing of the data base. Because of the large number of variables contained in the data base and because of the desire to ease the human burden, each field in the data base was labelled in plain language in the printouts.

c. Sequential Data File Preparation

After data card validation and printing, the newly created data subsets were inserted into the data file. In most instances this step included only the merger, of card(s) or the card image(s) on disc, with preceding data file sets in the proper sequence.

d. Generation of the Statistical Package

The final step in the data base generation was the input of the data base file to the statistical package program. As will be discussed later, the statistical program chosen for this purpose had the ability to retain its own file of input/output data images for use in follow-on analysis. Once this step was carried out the data was ready for transformation into meaningful information.

3. Administrative Support

In addition to the task of data base generation, the overall plan included use of the computer's high speed printer to produce any specialized printed output (such as forms and mailing labels) which reduced the administrative burden. It was felt that local printing facilities would suffice for the greater part of the communication needs between the research group and the population but in those cases where the printed material was to be specifically tailored and unique for each respondent, it was highly desirable to have the computer produce the necessary forms. This capability held significant import in the planning of the variables which were included in the basic data base cards. The plan called for the computer to generate messages requesting completion or clarification of several items of interest in the respondents' files, and each request had to be specifically tailored to the individual case (for examples of individually tailored output forms see Appendix B).

C. COMPUTER LANGUAGE AND PACKAGED PROGRAM COORDINATION

1. Choice of the Primary Level Statistical Package

There were numerous available statistical program packages from which to choose. The NPS Technical Note 0211-22 by G.P. Learmonth provides a cursory review of the more important packages. From that collection, two were considered for this project: BMD or BIOMED, the biomedical Computer Program group, and SPSS, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. SPSS was selected for all of the statistical analyses associated with this project. The selection was based on consideration of ease of use, data file retention capability, prior experience, numeric data printing ability, uncomplicated programming requirements, and the wide assortment of statistical routines applicable to the specific needs of the research. Program execution time and ancillary equipment requirements were not factors in the decision. SPSS is well documented in a text written by Nie, Bent, and Hull.¹

2. Secondary Level Administrative Support Languages

One disadvantage of all the available statistical packages was the inability to process alphanumeric data fields and to produce those specialized outputs required for

¹Norman H. Nie, Dale H. Bent, and C. Hadlai Hull, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1970.

administrative purposes. This basic shortcoming led to the need for a supporting language which was capable of alphanumeric string manipulation. Of those suitable and locally available assembly/compiler level languages, COBOL, ALGOL, FORTRAN, and PL1 were considered. The necessity for string manipulation capability reduced the list to ALGOL and PL1. Prior experience with ALGOL weighted its choice as the secondary support language. Again, program execution time and ancillary equipment requirements did not play important parts in this decision. Stanford University ALGOL W of 16 January 1972 was the version in use locally during this research. Two texts produced by Stanford University Computer Science personnel document their ALGOL W compiler up to an intermediate level.²

The decision to use ALGOL W ultimately proved to be disadvantageous because of the lack of diversified input/output control programming. The magnitude of this deficiency was not realized until after significant resources had been committed to the basic data definition module. Time constraints precluded reprogramming in the alternative PL1 language, so the decision was made to attempt, at execution time, an in-core linkage between FORTRAN input/output

²Richard Sites, ALGOL W Reference Manual, STAN-CS-71-230, Stanford University: February 1972, p. 107-110.3. And Henry R. Bauer, Introduction to ALGOL W Programming, Stanford University: July, 1969.

subroutines and ALGOL W main programs. This solution, which had never been documented at the NPS facility, proved to be feasible and operable. Documentation is contained in Appendix E, Fig. E-2. With the exception of this input/output deficiency ALGOL W proved to be a versatile and useful language. Only a minimum amount of FORTRAN programming was necessary in the input/output role.

3. Tertiary Level Support Programs

Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS package and secondary level administrative support was provided by the ALGOL/FORTRAN linked programs. These programs did not provide ready solutions to the required routine "housekeeping" chores such as placement of card files on disc. They were not readily adaptable to the printing of various data files.

Standard IBM-produced utility programs were utilized for the reading and writing of data files and for the printing of unedited card images. For the printing of tailor-made outputs, it was discovered that a new printing program, which utilized the lower and upper case print capability of the "TN" print train for the Model 1403 printer, was available. This printing program, called Text Processing System (TPS), was tied together with the various secondary level ALGOL/FORTRAN programs to produce pseudo-typewritten hardcopy. The Text Processing System was the communication link between each of the several hundred respondents and the research

group in those instances where personalized output was required. The available documentation for the TPS program is presented in Appendix C.

D. COMPUTER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS AND SECURITY ASPECTS

1. Data File Storage Facilities Used

Initial planning indicated that approximately ten to twelve data cards would be generated per case. Each case would consist of the information pertaining to a single respondent. Had there been 100% participation, it was conceivable that up to 6000 data cards would have been needed to contain the data file. This number did not include the auxiliary files for such things as address labels and scratch files used between different phases in the project. Some files were quite lengthy, ranging upwards from 100,000 card images. The manager of the computer center operations group provided a dedicated Model 2311 disk storage file for the duration of the project. This disk file was numbered SYS003. It was agreed that only those files absolutely necessary for follow-on research would remain on a storage device. These few files were, however, to be transferred to tape storage, thereby releasing the dedicated SYS003 disk. At the time of closing out the working and utility files, those files which could possibly be needed in future regeneration of the data file were returned to punched card form for permanent historical retention.

Only one file remained on tape storage after the project was completed. That file, called the INTELL file, was the composite statistical package data file in SPSS format and included all of the variables accumulated during the span of data collection and analyses. It remained as completely "raw" data without having been recoded or transformed in any manner.

2. Security Of The Data File

Since personal data is contained on the INTELL file, discretion is required in use of the file. Throughout the data collection phases, a concerted effort was made to avoid classification. Even though the INTELL file is not classified, it should be treated as sensitive information. Indiscriminate use of the information contained therein would serve only to betray the enthusiastic support and response provided by the respondents. Non-attribution to source was a keyword throughout the entire project.

E. SUMMARY OF COMPUTER RESOURCES CONSUMED

TABLE 1 presents the accounting information for this project. This data reflects the total amount of CPU time consumed (in seconds), the number of jobs executed, the number of lines printed, and the number of program cards read. The breakdown between the administrative portion (i.e., programming, printing, and file generation) versus the utilization portion (i.e., the statistical analysis) was imprecise. However, the total thesis project statistics are

TABLE 1.

SUMMARY OF COMPUTER RESOURCES CONSUMED

	October 1974	November 1974	December 1974	January 1975	February 1975	TOTAL
PROGRAMMING & FILE WORK	# seconds CPU time	3,104	7,069	6,492	5,172	28,762
	# jobs executed	334	182	65	120	859
	# lines printed	155,721	104,398*	40,076	173,045	608,775*
	# cards read	132,040	72,876	21,856	38,736	317,077
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	# seconds CPU time	1,063	1,785	55	3,217	7,626
	# jobs executed	130	88	6	134	400
	# lines printed	171,573	147,735	10,960	65,576	430,441
	# cards read	61,939	73,460	3,980	13,663	171,164
PROJECT TOTAL	# seconds CPU time	4,167	8,854	6,547	8,389	36,388
	# jobs executed	464	270	71	292	1,259
	# lines printed	327,294	252,133*	51,036	201,111	1,039,216*
	# cards read	193,979	146,336	25,836	65,232	488,241

* Lines printed for November does not include approximately 88,500 lines printed in preparation of the computer produced DELPHI Questionnaire dated 17 November.

exact and reflect the total of all accountable aspects of the research.

Some interesting facts are obvious from the accounting information for October through December. The October data for administration of the data base indicates a very large number of jobs was executed. This was a result of the large number of small test programs which were written to operationalize the ALGOL/FORTRAN linkage. As the problems were overcome, the number of jobs executed decreased significantly. Further, the number of lines printed and the number of cards read decreased throughout those months. The utilization of the disk storage facilities was primarily responsible for this decrease. As the problems were overcome, the majority of all programs and data were shifted to the data disk SYS003 and recalled from there internally. This type of data and program transfer within the computer and its files was not included in the accounting information. The accounting information for December shows a definite decrease. This resulted from a computer shutdown from 19 December 1974 through 2 January 1975.

F. RECOMMENDATIONS

It should be apparent that better methods to approach the computerization process were available. But with the exception of the input and output control problem associated with the ALGOL compiler, no change in methodology is recommended. Once the operator became accustomed to the awkward nature of

file control, the enhanced alphabetic string capability of ALGOL certainly proved advantageous. If one were to start from the beginning, however, strong consideration should be given to the PL1 language vice ALGOL. PL1 would not be so encumbered.

V. PRESENTATION OF DESCRIPTIVE DATA

A. INTRODUCTION

This section provides an empirical description of the Naval Intelligence Community in terms of the data collected and explains the basic decisions made before the data base was constructed, the possible weaknesses inherent to the data as a result of these decisions, and the effectiveness of the measures taken to reduce the number of mechanical errors. The section then statistically evaluates the methodology used during the research.

B. BASIC DECISIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The initial decision to limit the research to the ranks of lieutenant commander through captain was previously discussed under Methodological and Procedural Constraints. This decision resulted in several considerations which should be discussed in some detail.

The first consideration was encountered in the distribution of the questionnaire. Although there was a listing of all intelligence related billets available, there was no way to match a specific billet with a specific person. Even if a billet was known to exist at a specified command there was no simple method for verifying that the incumbent was of the rank stated in the listing or that the billet was even filled.

The first questionnaire was therefore sent to the commanding officer of every organization having an allowance of at least one lieutenant commander (or above) who filled an intelligence related billet. One hundred and nineteen commands fell into this category. Approximately 600 questionnaires, including 100 extras, were distributed to the 119 commands. It was requested that one questionnaire be given to every lieutenant commander, commander, or captain filling an intelligence related billet. Since no accountability was assigned to these forms it was impossible to determine the actual number of persons who actually received them. Since there were no evaluation methods, no inquiry was made concerning non-responses. A total of 325 of the original forms was returned for analysis.

Questionnaires were received from 99 of the original 119 commands and included a wide range of both operational and support units. Since this response represented 83% of the polled commands, a thorough sampling appears to have been achieved. Furthermore, the wide geographical dispersion of the responses enhanced the probability that conditions unique to any one local area would not dominate the sample.

A self-addressed return envelope was provided with each questionnaire to facilitate the ease of handling as well as to maintain the confidentiality of each return. Some commanding officers required that the completed questionnaires be returned to them for mailing; it was unfeasible to determine if this procedure had any significant effect on the responses.

Although retaining the anonymity of the respondents is one of the primary advantages of the Delphi technique,¹ the forwarding of the questionnaires through the commanding officers was not considered a flagrant violation of Delphi procedures. In any case, all subsequent correspondence to individuals was marked for their attention and it was assumed that anonymity of responses was preserved for the remainder of the research.

The next consideration concerned the use of self-evaluations. The potential for difficulties arising from respondent self-evaluation, particularly in the educational Delphi instruments, was recognized at the beginning of the project. There is, however, supportive evidence that subjective self-evaluation produces reliable data.² A comparison of the interview and the questionnaire data was performed and the results are presented later.

The final consideration was whether or not to make the educational Delphi B a closed-end device. The purpose of the instrument was to provide a list of the educational areas relevant to naval intelligence and appropriate for graduate level academic pursuit. Time limitations precluded an open-ended approach. Extensive use of interview results was made in compiling the list which was finally used. The possibility

¹Joseph Paul Martino, Technological Forecasting for Decision Making, New York: American Elsevier Publishing Company, Inc., 1972, p. 28.

²Ibid., pp. 38,39.

of overlooking a valid area was recognized, but the list was believed to be sufficiently inclusive to provide useful data.

C. MECHANICAL ERROR MINIMIZATION

The term "mechanical error" was used in this paper to refer to those errors which were introduced during the process of coding and transposing raw data. Included within this definition are errors caused by personal bias as well as those caused by physical mistakes. The approaches used to minimize error in the coding phase are described next.

Each research team member was assigned a geographic area of responsibility. As the completed forms were received from the respondents, they were distributed to the appropriate team member for a content and format check. Team meetings were held to define and discuss the items which required judgmental decisions on the part of the researchers. Standards, common and agreeable to all team members, were thus established. The forms were then coded for computer entry. By using this method all discrepancies and questions in data value assignment were satisfactorily resolved prior to key-punching for data base entry.

In the actual coding phase, heavy emphasis was placed on accuracy in transposing from unstructured raw data to the properly formatted data which could be manipulated by the computer. After judgmental discrepancies were resolved, the information was coded on the coding forms, the coding sheets

were converted into punched cards, and the punched cards were printed, and careful manual proof-reading and computerized reasonability tests were conducted. Errors were corrected and the data cards were reprinted, reread, and retested. After passing the second test, the data was inserted into the data base. Further details of the entire process are contained in Appendix E. It was assumed that two proof readings by two different people as well as the computerized reasonability tests were sufficient checks to ensure data accuracy. There was no attempt to check for, identify, or examine group bias.

D. PARAMETER DATA DEFICIENCIES AND DESIGN MODIFICATION

1. Organizational Parameter Data

Organizational parameter data provided the foundation upon which detailed descriptions of organizations could be built. The primary requirement for this data was that it allow one to address each command by title, geographical location, billet structure, and any subspecialties.

VAR005 (CONUS or Overseas Code) and VAR006 (Country/State Code) allowed any specific command to be selected according to geographical location. Difficulty arose in the data from the state of Virginia where the large numbers of billets in the Washington and Norfolk areas could not be distinguished. Recoding of the variables using unit identification codes (VAR004) allowed each command to be addressed separately, however.

Billet sequence codes (VAR002) were originally designed to allow an alternative means for addressing each individual case. Many respondents would not or could not provide their billet sequence code, so this variable was unusable in the analysis. Since the case number was equally suitable for the purpose, the billet sequence code was not necessary.

A problem that did affect the study occurred within VAR003 (Billet Title). In many cases billet titles provided insight into the primary function of a billet, but a large number of billets had titles which gave little or no description of the billet. A generic billet title such as "Intelligence Officer" is such an example. As a result, the potential of billet classification by common job titles could not be exploited.

Mechanical and human errors in organizational parameter data were further minimized by submitting the actual coded version of the data to the respondents for verification.

2. Personal Parameter Data

The variables contained in the personal parameter data were designed to describe the individual billet holder as opposed to describing the billet itself. This data was therefore purely biographical and required few subjective judgments on the part of the respondents. This biographical information reflected the respondents' educational background, past experience, and previous training.

A combination of system checks, visual examination by the researchers, and feedback of data to the respondents was considered adequate to insure accuracy.

3. Functional Parameter Data

The third parameter consisted of a listing of naval intelligence outputs. In the interest of saving time, local intelligence specialists were polled for their opinions of community outputs. As a result of this survey, seventeen discrete areas were identified and were used as the basis for the first iteration of Delphi "A". The actual Delphi instrument (Appendix B, Sample A) requested the percentage of time a respondent spent on each of the seventeen outputs. In addition, it requested a listing of any outputs which were not listed on the form. Of the 325 responses to the first questionnaire, 138 (42.5%) of the respondents added at least one output to the original list. A total of 247 additional outputs was received but after collation of these outputs and after elimination of duplication, only three additional outputs were included in the final output listing. All outputs were considered to be contained within the twenty listed ones. To assist the respondents in placing their own additional outputs in the listed twenty, a computer routine was developed to prepare the second iteration of Delphi "A". This routine recommended alternative approaches for the respondent to consider. When the second iteration was returned, only one percent of the respondents indicated any difficulty

in making their revised outputs list conform to the expanded output categories.

A valid criticism of the output variables is that they are not mutually exclusive although they are probably nearly exhaustive. The problem was recognized in the early stages of the project, but no acceptable solution was apparent. Consequently, final analysis of the output data must be evaluated in light of this weakness.

Another part of the first iteration was the attempt to determine whether each output on the list was considered by the respondent to be "valid" as an output for the naval intelligence community. Questionnaires were returned with requests for additional information, no response at all, and responses which indicated a clear misunderstanding of the question. As a consequence, the "validity" data was considered to be unusable and no attempt was made to readdress the question of the validity of the outputs.

Improvement on the respondents' coding reliability was achieved through feedback of information derived from the first iteration of Delphi "A". This information and the respondent's appraisal of his outputs for the second iteration reaffirmed the value of the Delphi technique as a useful tool for the project.

4. Educational Parameter Data

Data for the educational parameter was also collected using a closed-end list of educational areas as previously discussed.

E. UNIVARIATE PARAMETER DATA ANALYSIS

A complete presentation of parameter data can be found in Appendix G. Highlights from each of the parameter areas can be found below.

1. Presentation of Organizational Parameter Data

a. Command Name - Of the 119 commands which received the original questionnaire, 99 (83.2%) had at least one respondent.

b. CONUS/Overseas Code - Of the 325 respondents, 220 (67.7% were located in the continental United States, 24 (7.4%) were located in Europe, 66 (20.3%) were located in the Pacific, 4 (1.2%) were located in the Pacific Afloat, and 11 (3.4%) were located in the Atlantic/Mediterranean Afloat.

c. Country Code - Further geographic breakdown shows that responses came from ten states, the District of Columbia, eight foreign countries, four U. S. protectorates, and forces afloat in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Mediterranean.

d. Billet Subspecialty Code - Of the 319 military respondents, 126 (39.5%) reported that their billet descriptions called for a specific subspecialty. Of these, 91 (72.2%) specified the 7210 subspecialty code.

2. Presentation of Personal Parameter Data

a. Respondent's Rank - Of the 319 military respondents, 40 (12.3%) were captains, 97 (29.8%) were commanders, 175 (53.8%) were lieutenant commanders, and 7 (2.2%) were lieutenants.

b. Respondent's Age — For each of these ranks, the mean age was as follows:

captain	46.6
commander	40.9
lieutenant commander	36.2
lieutenant	29.9
overall mean age	39.0

c. Respondent's Designator — Of the 319 military respondents, 186 (58.3%) were 1630 intelligence specialists, 41 (12.6%) were surface warfare specialists, 28 (8.8%) were air warfare specialists, and 20 (6.3%) were undersea warfare specialists.

d. Respondent's Educational Level — Of the 325 respondents, 21 (6.5%) had less than a bachelors degree, 168 (51.7%) had a bachelors degree, 83 (25.5%) had a masters degree, and 3 (0.9%) had Ph.D.'s.

e. Defense Intelligence/Naval Intelligence School Graduates — Of the 325 respondents, 139 (42.8%) had completed one of the schools, 141 (43.4%) had not, and 45 (13.8%) did not respond.

f. Years Previous Intelligence Experience — The mean number of years was 8.1 with a standard deviation of 6.0 years.

3. Presentation of Functional Parameter Data

Table 2 contains the final listing of intelligence community outputs. Column 1 lists the descriptive outputs. Column 2 presents the percentage of respondents who indicated more than zero percent of their time was spent working on the output. Column 3 presents the mean times spent in producing the output.

TABLE 2OUTPUT PERCENTAGE VARIABLES — DELPHI A2

Variable Name	Percentage Respondents Reporting Output	Mean Percentage for Billets Reporting Output
Intelligence Office Administration	63.3%	17.2%
Resource/Organization Management	62.0%	15.7%
Budgeting and Fiscal Planning	43.8%	6.5%
Decisions and Recommendations	71.9%	15.0%
Briefs and Debriefs	63.5%	8.3%
Liaison	65.4%	9.7%
Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	37.3%	4.2%
Counterintelligence Studies	10.0%	2.5%
Data Analysis	45.4%	14.3%
Estimates	34.6%	10.3%
Intelligence Annexes to OPORDs	18.5%	5.2%
Intelligence Collection Plans	24.1%	6.4%
Intelligence Collection Tasking	29.6%	6.2%
Intelligence Information Reports	27.8%	6.0%
Interface with ADP-Telecommunications	41.4%	11.1%
Orders-of-Battle	24.7%	4.8%
Physical Security	43.8%	3.5%
Tactical Plots	18.2%	4.6%
Counseling and Training	50.0%	6.4%

Based on 276 cases

4. Presentation of Educational Parameter Data

A detailed presentation of educational parameter data can be found in Tables II through VI in Appendix G. Since this data is cumbersome and since pertinent facts are hard to discern among all the detail, a simplified graphical presentation is approached in the following figures.

For each of the three Delphi B groups ("Used", "Needed", and "Future" educational proficiency levels), each of the twelve major academic categories is depicted on a single bar graph. Each bar graph represents the cumulative relative frequencies of the levels of expertise required in each major subject area. For example, the mathematics bar is made up of the responses submitted for college algebra, beginning calculus, advanced calculus, and probability and statistics. The mathematics bar in Figure 1 therefore shows that more than 50% of the respondents stated that they did not use any of the mathematical techniques listed, nearly 25% stated that they used a basic knowledge, less than 10% used a working knowledge, and less than 1% used an expert knowledge.

A considerable degree of variance may exist between a particular subject's mean level of expertise and that of the group as a whole. The specific 42 academic subject areas which make up the twelve bar graphs are listed in Appendix B, Samples C and D, and in the following chapter.

Such a graphical approach necessarily standardizes the twelve major academic groups since the data are presented

Mathematics:

Foreign Language:

Area Studies:

Operations Analysis:

International Relations Theory:

Naval Science:

National Security Affairs:

Soviet Forces:

Blue Forces:

Automatic Data Processing:

Management:

Communication Skills:

0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

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Mathematics:

Foreign Language:

Area Studies:

Operations Analysis:

International Relations Theory:

Naval Science:

National Security Affairs:

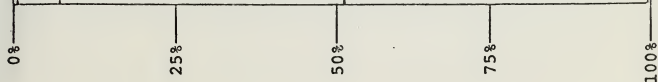
Soviet Forces:

Blue Forces:

Automatic Data Processing:

Management:

Communication Skills:



Mathematics:

Foreign Language:

Area Studies:

Operations Analysis:

International Relations Theory:

Naval Science:

National Security Affairs:

Soviet Forces:

Blue Forces:

Automatic Data Processing:

Management:

Communication Skills:

in percentiles. Consequently, comparisons cannot be made between individual bar graphs. One cannot conclude therefore, that the foreign language requirements and the national security affairs sequence requirements are equally weighted. Later and more sophisticated analysis and scaling techniques will provide this ability to rank and to weight individual educational areas and to make normative conclusions about the data.

F. METHODOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1. Background

Before proceeding to other analyses it is necessary to explore (from a statistical viewpoint) the aggregate effectiveness and characteristics of the methodology. Sackman³ presents a hyper-critical analysis of the Delphi technique. After reviewing approximately 150 Delphi studies, he states:

If Delphi is to be treated seriously as a professional technique, it must be judged by basic, minimum standards applicable to all empirical social science.⁴

³U.S.A.F. Project Rand, Report R-1283-PR, Delphi Assessment: Expert Opinion, Forecasting, and Group Process, by H. Sackman, Santa Monica, California: The RAND Corporation, April 1974.

⁴Ibid., p. 11.

Sackman comments that he:

. . . has never seen the full three-dimensional matrix of items versus panelists versus rounds analyzed by a common statistical vehicle, such as analysis of variance, to test for main and interaction effects. Nor are items compared for homogeneity of variance, linearity, and type of empirical frequency distributions for applying such tests. With small samples, inter-quartile Delphi graphs are no substitute for rigorous statistical testing of individual items and item subsets. This is not a pedantic frill - differential statistical reliability requires differential interpretation of findings.⁵

The following discussion empirically analyzes the more important facets of the resulting data base by using conventional hypothesis testing approaches. Six hypotheses were used in this process:

- Hypothesis A: There was a decrease in the variance of data acquired in the intelligence outputs Delphi A2 relative to the data obtained from the original intelligence outputs (Delphi A [first iteration]).
- Hypothesis B: There was a decrease in the variance of data acquired in the educational "levels used" (Delphi B) relative to the interview data.
- Hypothesis C: There was a decrease in the variance of data acquired in the educational "levels needed" (Delphi B) relative to the interview data.
- Hypothesis D: There is no difference in the intelligence outputs as reported in the first iteration data versus those reported in Delphi A2.
- Hypothesis E: There is no difference in the educational "levels used" as reported in the interview data versus those reported in Delphi B.
- Hypothesis F: There is no difference in the educational "levels needed" as reported in the interview data versus those reported in Delphi B.

⁵Ibid., p. 14.

Each hypothesis was statistically tested and either accepted or rejected. "The probability of committing a type I error, which is denoted by α , is called the significance level of the test."⁶ A type I error results when an alternate hypothesis is accepted when the null hypothesis is, in fact, true. The $\alpha = 0.05$ significance level was chosen for the cutoff point for hypothesis acceptance.

2. Comments on the Statistical Analysis

a. The Statistical Problem

Finding an appropriate statistical analysis computer package became an almost insurmountable task. The SPSS programs were suitable for the analysis which was performed early on, but when the time came to examine Hypotheses A, B, and C, it became obvious that the only applicable test was a multivariate analysis of variance test (MANOVA). No such preprogrammed capability existed at the Naval Postgraduate School computer facility, SPSS and BIOMED notwithstanding. A library search produced numerous texts at a theoretical level, but only one⁷ was found which developed a computerized solution. This text contained a "cookbook" approach with program listings for several of the higher level statistical techniques.

⁶Paul G. Hoel and Raymond J. Jessen, Basic Statistics for Business and Economics, New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1971, p. 197.

⁷William W. Cooley and Paul R. Lohnes, Multivariate Data Analysis, New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1971, Chapter 8.

The programs were written in FORTRAN. The Cooley-Lohnes MANOVA program was modified to make it operational on the Naval Postgraduate School IBM 360/67 computer. Modifications included using International Mathematical Subroutine Library (IMSL) double-precision matrix inversion and determinant calculation subroutines, cosmetic input/output changes, and the use of IMSL subroutines for the calculation of F-distribution values. No attempt was made to integrate the double-precision array declarations; rather, the single-precision data arrays in the Cooley-Lohnes program were transferred to "REAL*8" dimensioned arrays and it was these arrays that were passed to the IMSL subroutines. These double-precision calculations were necessitated by some matrices being close to singularity and their determinants being very small numbers (on the order of 10^{-23}). Upon exiting from IMSL subroutines, the results were usually truncated to single-precision. A copy of one such calculation is contained in Appendix F Sample R.

b. Variance Analysis

Variable-by-variable variance analysis provided an indicator of dispersion characteristics. Individual F-ratio tests would have been the only means of addressing variance analysis had the MANOVA program not been made operational in time to be of use. The F-test is a comparison of two variance estimates resulting in a ratio between the two variances. If the sample variances are equal, then the

F-ratio equals 1.0, and it is this ratio which provides for a measure of the probability that the two samples were drawn from the same population. On the multivariate level, the MANOVA technique considers all variables at one time and provides one F-ratio for the composite of the sample groups. The results of these variance analyses is given in sections on Hypotheses A, B, and C below.

c. Population Means Analysis

Similar to the variance analysis approach, variable-by-variable Student's t-tests were made. The Student's t-test allows one to determine the probability that both sample means could have been drawn from the same population. Although not capable of testing hypotheses directly, the tests do provide a preliminary review of pairwise variable relationships. Centroidal equality [the multivariate extension of equal sample means] was then approached in Hypotheses D, E, and F.

While waiting for the MANOVA program to be operationalized, an interim approach to hypothesis testing was taken. This approach used the "DISCRIMINANT" routine in the SPSS package. The basic principle of this approach was to take two groups of data [e.g., the interview data versus Delphi B data], develop a regression equation for each group, and utilize the resulting F-statistics to determine if a significant difference in centroids existed. The F-statistics resulting from these tests are a multivariate extension of Fisher's t-statistic used in testing hypotheses about

population means. The original multivariate relationship was developed for two groups by Hotelling in 1931 and is commonly known as Hotelling's T^2 -Statistic. After being operationalized, the same MANOVA program used in testing variance related hypotheses provided meaningful F-statistics for testing centroidal equality hypotheses. The resulting single F-statistic is similar to the multivariate extension of Fisher's t-statistic used in the DISCRIMINANT analysis. The results of all of the means and centroids equality analyses is given in the sections on Hypotheses D, E, and F below.

d. The Power of the MANOVA Tests

On the theoretical side, Cooley and Lohnes state:

. . . these multivariate tests [MANOVA] are quite powerful, so research on large samples is quite likely to lead to a rejection of H_1 [the hypothesis that the populations have a common dispersion] with some consequent embarrassment to a MANOVA theory for the data. However, . . . a finding about group dispersions may have a great deal of value in its own right.⁸

Since the analysis performed in this project was made on large samples, it was no surprise that the null hypothesis for Hypotheses A, B, and C were rejected in all three cases with F-ratios of 3.40, 1.83, and 2.13, respectively. Each hypothesis is discussed separately below.

⁸Ibid., p. 228.

3. Hypothesis A Test Results

The first hypothesis to be tested concerns instrument dispersions relating to intelligence outputs data:

Hypothesis A: There was a decrease in the variance of data acquired in the intelligence outputs Delphi A2 relative to the data obtained from the original intelligence outputs (Delphi A [first iteration]).

Looking first at a variable-by-variable F-test, Table 3 contains the intelligence outputs and their individual variances. A two-tailed test was chosen and rejection zone established at the less than/equal to 0.975 and the greater than/equal to 0.025 levels. This is the usual 0.05 significance level with half [0.025] the area being split into each tail of the distribution. For the output data, the F-values corresponding to the 0.975/0.025 significance levels and for $v_1 = 301$ degrees of freedom in the questionnaire data and $v_2 = 274$ degrees of freedom in Delphi A data were 0.79 and 1.26, respectively. Of the 16 intelligence output variables, seven [44%] indicated reduced variance, seven [44%] indicated no significant change, and only two variables [12%] showed increased variance.

The MANOVA calculations resulted in an F-ratio of 3.40 with $v_1 = 136$ [numerator degrees of freedom] and $v_2 = 1,036,604$ [denominator degrees of freedom]. No precise tabular F-values were available or could be calculated locally. The approximate F-value at the 0.05 significance

TABLE 3

F-tests of Intelligence Output Variable Dispersion

Variable Numbers:		Variable Name	Variances:		
Questionnaire-Delphi			Questionnaire	Delphi	F-ratio
VAR025	VAR187	Intelligence Office Administration	540.1	256.6	2.03*
VAR027	VAR191	Briefs and Debriefs	74.2	63.6	1.17
VAR029	VAR188	Budgets and Budgeting	57.4	49.2	1.17
VAR031	VAR193	Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	47.2	37.4	1.26
VAR033	VAR194	Counterintelligence Studies	14.1	2.4	5.88*
VAR035	VAR195	Data Analysis	217.3	169.6	1.28*
VAR037	VAR190	Decisions and Recommendations	254.1	150.7	1.69*
VAR039	VAR196	Estimates	84.5	110.6	0.76*
VAR041	VAR197	Intelligence Annexes to OPORDS	35.9	9.2	3.90*
VAR043	VAR198	Intelligence Collection Plans	21.5	25.1	0.86
VAR045	VAR199	Intelligence Collection Tasking	43.3	40.5	1.07
VAR047	VAR200	Intelligence Information Reports	47.5	24.4	1.95*
VAR051	VAR201	Interface with ADP/Telecommunications	226.3	162.0	1.40*
VAR053	VAR202	Orders-of-Battle	9.9	11.2	0.88
VAR055	VAR203	Physical Security	11.3	16.6	0.68*
VAR057	VAR204	Tactical Plots	8.6	8.8	0.98

$v_1 = 301$, Delphi A degrees of freedom

$v_2 = 274$, Delphi A2 degrees of freedom

* indicates statistically significant difference in variances [based on 0.975 and 0.025 significance levels]

level is 1.22. This meant that there is a statistically significant difference in group dispersions.

Given that there is a difference in group dispersions [the MANOVA test], one must decide if the difference is due to an increase or to a decrease in variances. Because only two variables had an increased variance in the side-by-side variance comparisons as opposed to seven with decreased variance and seven with no change in variance, Hypothesis A was accepted. There was a decrease in the variance of data acquired in the intelligence outputs Delphi A2 relative to the data contained in the original intelligence outputs Delphi A [first iteration].

4. Hypothesis B Test Results

The second hypothesis was approached in a manner similar to Hypothesis A. This next hypothesis stated:

Hypothesis B: There was a decrease in the variance of data acquired in the educational "levels used" Delphi B relative to the interview data.

Variable-by-variable F-tests results are exhibited in Table 4. The two-tailed F-ratio 0.975/0.025 significance levels rejection zone was established as less than/equal to 0.73 and greater than/equal to 1.37, respectively; $v_1 = 102$ [interview data degrees of freedom] and $v_2 = 258$ [Delphi B data degrees of freedom]. Table 4 data shows nine variables [21%] had decreased variance, 32 variables [76%] showed no change in variance, and only one variable [2%] indicated an increase in variance.

TABLE 4

F-tests of "USED" Educational Proficiency Level Dispersion

Variable Numbers:		Variances:		
Interview-Delphi A	Variable Name	Interview-Delphi A	Interview-Delphi B	F-ratio
VAR087	College Algebra	0.554	0.586	0.95
VAR088	Beginning Calculus	0.536	0.418	1.28
VAR090	Advanced Calculus	0.426	0.280	1.52*
VAR089	Probability and Statistics	0.605	0.641	0.94
VAR091	Foreign Language	0.177	0.298	0.59*
VAR092	USSR Area Studies	0.927	0.791	1.17
VAR093	China Area Studies	0.822	0.642	1.28
VAR094	Middle East Area Studies	0.551	0.602	0.92
VAR095	European Area Studies	0.487	0.653	0.75
VAR096	Latin American Area Studies	0.383	0.376	1.02
VAR097	African Area Studies	0.279	0.385	0.72
VAR098	Operations Analysis	0.458	0.509	0.90
VAR099	International Relations Theory	0.690	0.697	0.99
VAR100	Underwater Acoustics	0.671	0.560	1.20
VAR101	Sonar Systems	0.658	0.528	1.25
VAR102	Communication Systems	0.725	0.557	1.30
VAR103	Radar Systems	0.746	0.509	1.47*
VAR104	Optics	0.507	0.473	1.07
VAR105	Lasers	0.485	0.445	1.09
VAR106	Collection Systems	0.813	0.631	1.29
VAR108	Threat and Net Assessment	0.799	0.766	1.04
VAR109	National Security & Intelligence Organization	0.623	0.657	0.95

TABLE 4 (Continued)

F-tests of "USED" Educational Proficiency Level Dispersion		Variances:	
Variable Numbers: Interview-Delphi B	Variable Name	Interview-Delphi B	F-ratio
VAR110	Soviet Navy	1.075	0.840
VAR111	Soviet Air Force	0.940	0.713
VAR112	Soviet Ground Forces	0.693	0.535
VAR114	Soviet Strategic Rocket Troops	0.780	0.647
VAR115	Soviet Merchant/Fish/Oceanographic	0.921	0.728
VAR117	U.S. Naval Forces	0.858	0.611
VAR118	U.S. Non-Naval Forces	0.664	0.452
VAR119	Allied Capability	0.699	0.466
VAR120	ADP System Design/Management	0.800	0.678
VAR121	ADP Hardware Operations	0.871	0.599
VAR122	ADP Software and Programming	0.664	0.533
VAR123	ADP Basic Interface Operations	0.565	0.595
VAR129	Management by Objectives	0.754	0.756
VAR130	Personnel Management	0.865	0.767
VAR131	Financial Management	0.927	0.749
VAR107	National/Naval Budgetary Process	0.763	0.760
VAR132	Labor Relations	0.729	0.551
VAR124	Briefing	0.806	0.582
VAR125	Writing	0.853	0.419
VAR126	Organization of Thought	1.151	0.410

v₁ = 102, interview data degrees of freedomv₂ = 258, Delphi B data degrees of freedom

* indicates statistically significant difference in variances [based on 0.975 and 0.025 significance levels]

MANOVA calculations resulted in an F-ratio of 1.83 with $v_1 = 903$ [interview data degrees of freedom] and $v_2 = 124,342$ [Delphi B data degrees of freedom]. The approximate F-ratio tabular value [no precise values were available or could be calculated locally] is 1.05 at the 0.05 significance level. This test indicated a statistically significant dispersion difference existed.

Since there was a dispersion difference and the side-by-side variance analysis data from Table 4 indicated only one variable had increased its variance as opposed to seven variables decreasing and seven variables with no change in variance, one must conclude that Hypothesis B is true. There was a decrease in the variance of data acquired in the educational "levels used" [Delphi B] relative to the interview data.

5. Hypothesis C Test Results

The last hypothesis concerning group dispersions was:

Hypothesis C: There was a decrease in the variance of data acquired in the educational "levels needed" [Delphi B] relative to the interview data.

Side-by-side F-tests were conducted. The two-tailed F-ratio 0.975/0.025 rejection zone was the same as for Hypothesis B, i.e., less than/equal to 0.73 and greater than/equal to 1.37. The degrees of freedom were the same: $v_1 = 102$ and $v_2 = 258$. The results of these tests are shown in Table 5. Thirty-two variables [76%] showed decreased variance, ten variables [24%] showed no change in variance, and no variables indicated an increased variance.

TABLE 5

F-tests of "NEEDED" Educational Proficiency Level Dispersion

Variable Numbers:		Variances:		
Interview-Delphi A	Variable Name	Interview-Delphi B	F-Ratio	
VAR137	College Algebra	0.646	0.601	1.07
VAR138	Beginning Calculus	0.645	0.458	1.41*
VAR140	Advanced Calculus	0.455	0.320	1.42*
VAR139	Probability and Statistics	0.910	0.690	1.32
VAR141	Foreign Language	0.796	0.616	1.29
VAR142	USSR Area Studies	1.326	0.830	1.60*
VAR143	China Area Studies	1.316	0.773	1.70*
VAR144	Middle East Area Studies	1.038	0.732	1.42*
VAR145	European Area Studies	0.906	0.787	1.15
VAR146	Latin American Area Studies	0.564	0.483	1.17
VAR147	African Area Studies	0.504	0.493	1.02
VAR148	Operations Analysis	0.759	0.620	1.22
VAR149	International Relations Theory	1.270	0.753	1.69*
VAR150	Underwater Acoustics	0.988	0.717	1.38*
VAR151	Sonar Systems	0.951	0.662	1.44*
VAR152	Communication Systems	1.159	0.642	1.81*
VAR153	Radar Systems	0.986	0.629	1.57*
VAR154	Optics	0.838	0.609	1.38*
VAR155	Lasers	0.788	0.592	1.33
VAR156	Collection Systems	1.056	0.717	1.47*
VAR158	Threat and Net Assessment	1.433	0.784	1.83*
VAR159	National Security & Intelligence Organization	0.791	0.655	1.21

TABLE 5 (Continued)

F-tests of "NEEDED" Educational Proficiency Level Dispersion				
Variable Numbers:		Variances:		
Interview-Delphi B	Variable Name	Interview-Delphi B	F-ratio	
VAR160	Soviet Navy	1.517	0.921	1.65*
VAR161	Soviet Air Force	1.522	0.797	1.91*
VAR162	Soviet Ground Forces	1.381	0.595	2.32*
VAR164	Soviet Strategic Rocket Troops	1.376	0.683	2.01*
VAR165	Soviet Merchant/Fish/Oceanographic	1.465	0.724	2.02*
VAR167	U.S. Naval Forces	1.152	0.682	1.69*
VAR168	U.S. Non-Naval Forces	1.111	0.592	1.88*
VAR169	Allied Capability	1.263	0.589	2.14*
VAR170	ADP System Design/Management	1.232	0.872	1.41*
VAR171	ADP Hardware Operations	1.332	0.777	1.71*
VAR172	ADP Software and Programming	0.934	0.671	1.39*
VAR173	ADP Basic Interface Operations	0.956	0.705	1.36
VAR179	Management by Objectives	1.256	0.800	1.57*
VAR180	Personnel Management	1.484	0.799	1.86*
VAR181	Financial Management	1.409	0.852	1.65*
VAR157	National/Naval Budgetary Process	1.247	0.897	1.39*
VAR182	Labor Relations	1.300	0.726	1.79*
VAR174	Briefing	1.088	0.726	2.05*
VAR175	Writing	1.131	0.366	3.09*
VAR176	Organization of Thought	1.688	0.343	4.92*

v₁ = 102, interview data degrees of freedomv₂ = 258, Delphi B data degrees of freedom

* indicates statistically significant difference in variances [based on 0.975 and 0.025 significance levels]

MANOVA test calculations resulted in an F-ratio of 2.13 with $v_1 = 903$ [interview data degrees of freedom] and $v_2 = 124,509$ [Delphi B data degrees of freedom]. Again with no precise tabular F-value available, the approximate F-value is 1.05 at the 0.05 significance level. This test means there is a statistically significant difference in group dispersions.

Again given that there is a difference in group dispersions [from the MANOVA test], one must decide if the difference is due to an increase or a decrease in variances. Because no variables indicated an increased variance and the remainder either decreased or had no variance change in the side-by-side F-ratio tests, Hypothesis C must be accepted. There was a decrease in the variance of data acquired in the educational "Levels needed" Delphi B relative to the interview data.

6. Hypothesis D Test Results

The first hypothesis which tested centroidal equality, i.e., the equality of means in a multivariate sense, was:

Hypothesis D: There is no difference in the intelligence outputs as reported in the first iteration data versus those reported in Delphi A2.

The results of the pairwise Student's t-tests are listed in Table 6. Of the 16 intelligence outputs listed, three [18.7%] have statistically different means at the 0.05 level.

TABLE 6

Student's t-tests of Intelligence Output Variable Means

Variable Numbers: Questionnaire-Delphi	Variable Name	t-test Probability
VAR025	Intelligence Office Administration	0.00*
VAR027	Briefs and Debriefs	0.93
VAR029	Budgets and Budgeting	0.36
VAR031	Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	0.09
VAR033	Counterintelligence Studies	0.34
VAR035	Data Analysis	0.54
VAR037	Decisions and Recommendations	0.74
VAR039	Estimates	0.44
VAR041	Intelligence Annexes to OPORDs	0.73
VAR043	Intelligence Collection Plans	0.85
VAR045	Intelligence Collection Tasking	0.03*
VAR047	Intelligence Information Reports	0.60
VAR051	Interface with ADP/Telecommunications	0.06
VAR053	Orders-of-Battle	0.01*
VAR055	Physical Security	0.09
VAR057	Tactical Plots	0.37

*indicates Student's t-probabilities less than cutoff level [$\alpha = 0.05$].

Factor DISCRIMINANT analysis computed an F-ratio of 1.65 with $v_1 = 14$ [numerator degrees of freedom] and $v_2 = 568$ [denominator degrees of freedom]. The table value for the F-statistic at the 0.05 significance level is 1.71, thereby indicating no statistically significant difference in group centroids. The MANOVA test produced an F-value of 1.48 with $v_1 = 16$ and $v_2 = 568$. This test also indicated there was no statistically significant difference in group centroids since the F-table value is 1.66.

Hence, based on both DISCRIMINANT and MANOVA centroidal tests, Hypothesis D was accepted. There is no difference in intelligence outputs as reported in the first iteration data versus those outputs reported in Delphi A2.

7. Hypothesis E Test Results

Following a scheme similar to the test for Hypothesis D, the used educational proficiency levels hypothesis was tested:

Hypothesis E: There is no difference in the educational "levels used" as reported in the interview data versus those reported in Delphi B.

The results of the pairwise Student's t-tests are presented in Table 7. Twenty-three of the 42 used educational proficiency levels [54.7%] have statistically significant differences in their means at the 0.05 level.

TABLE 7

Student's t-tests of "USED" Educational Level Means

Variable Numbers: Interview-Delphi	Variable Name	t-test Probability
VAR087	College Algebra	0.59
VAR088	Beginning Calculus	0.15
VAR090	Advanced Calculus	0.30
VAR089	Probability and Statistics	0.00*
VAR091	Foreign Language	0.09
VAR092	USSR Area Studies	0.24
VAR093	China Area Studies	0.02*
VAR094	Middle East Area Studies	0.91
VAR095	European Area Studies	0.14
VAR096	Latin American Area Studies	0.89
VAR097	African Area Studies	0.06
VAR098	Operations Analysis	0.27
VAR099	International Relations Theory	0.04*
VAR100	Underwater Acoustics	0.01*
VAR101	Sonar Systems	0.00*
VAR102	Communication Systems	0.05*
VAR103	Radar Systems	0.02*
VAR104	Optics	0.00*
VAR105	Lasers	0.00*
VAR106	Collection Systems	0.00*
VAR108	Threat and Net Assessment	0.00*
VAR109	National Security & Intelligence Organization	1.00

TABLE 7 (Continued)
Student's t-tests of "USED" Educational Level Means

Variable Numbers: Interview-Delphi	Variable Name	t-test Probability
VAR110	VAR284 Soviet Navy	0.00*
VAR111	VAR287 Soviet Air Force	0.01*
VAR112	VAR290 Soviet Ground Forces	0.15
VAR114	VAR293 Soviet Strategic Rocket Troops	0.16
VAR115	VAR296 Soviet Merchant/Fish/Oceanographic	0.00*
VAR117	VAR299 U.S. Naval Forces	0.00*
VAR118	VAR302 U.S. Non-Naval Forces	0.00*
VAR119	VAR305 Allied Capability	0.00*
VAR120	VAR308 ADP System Design/Management	0.57
VAR121	VAR311 ADP Hardware Operations	0.03*
VAR122	VAR314 ADP Software and Programming	0.19
VAR123	VAR317 ADP Basic Interface Operations	0.07
VAR129	VAR320 Management by Objectives	0.00*
VAR130	VAR323 Personnel Management	0.00*
VAR131	VAR326 Financial Management	0.50
VAR107	VAR329 National/Naval Budgetary Process	0.11
VAR132	VAR332 Labor Relations	0.80
VAR124	VAR335 Briefing	0.00*
VAR125	VAR338 Writing	0.00*
VAR126	VAR341 Organization of Thought	0.00*

* indicates Student's t-probabilities less than cutoff level [$\alpha = 0.05$].

The DISCRIMINANT analysis routine computed an F-value of 8.44 with $v_1 = 38$ and $v_2 = 322$. This indicates a significant difference in group centroids since the tabular F-value is 1.44. The MANOVA test calculated an F-statistic of 10.62 with $v_1 = 42$ and $v_2 = 320$. This test also indicated a statistically significant difference in group centroids because the F-statistic table value is 1.42.

Therefore, with both DISCRIMINANT and MANOVA tests agreeing, Hypothesis E is rejected. There is a significant difference in the educational levels used as reported in the interview data versus those reported in Delphi B.

8. Hypothesis F Test Results

The last hypothesis to be tested concerns needed educational proficiency levels:

Hypothesis F: There is no difference in the educational "levels needed" as reported in the interview data versus those reported in Delphi B.

Pairwise variable Student's t-tests results are contained in Table 8. Fourteen of the 42 educational levels needed [33.3%] had statistically significant difference in their means.

DISCRIMINANT analysis calculated an F-statistic of 9.76 with $v_1 = 38$ and $v_2 = 321$. This indicates that a significant difference in group centroids exists since the tabular F-value is 1.44. MANOVA analysis also concluded that there is a significant difference in group centroids with a

TABLE 8

Student's t-tests of "NEEDED" Educational Level Means

Variable Numbers: Interview-Delphi	Variable Name	t-test	
		Probability	Probability
VAR137	VAR214	College Algebra	0.40
VAR138	VAR217	Beginning Calculus	0.19
VAR140	VAR220	Advanced Calculus	0.40
VAR139	VAR223	Probability and Statistics	0.36
VAR141	VAR226	Foreign Language	0.68
VAR142	VAR229	USSR Area Studies	0.01*
VAR143	VAR232	China Area Studies	0.00*
VAR144	VAR235	Middle East Area Studies	0.07
VAR145	VAR238	European Area Studies	0.62
VAR146	VAR241	Latin American Area Studies	0.29
VAR147	VAR244	African Area Studies	0.90
VAR148	VAR247	Operations Analysis	0.20
VAR149	VAR250	International Relations Theory	0.62
VAR150	VAR253	Underwater Acoustics	0.18
VAR151	VAR256	Sonar Systems	0.07
VAR152	VAR259	Communication Systems	0.62
VAR153	VAR262	Radar Systems	0.09
VAR154	VAR265	Optics	0.03*
VAR155	VAR268	Lasers	0.01*
VAR156	VAR271	Collection Systems	0.10
VAR158	VAR279	Threat and Net Assessment	0.01*
VAR159	VAR282	National Security & Intelligence Organization	0.03*

TABLE 8 (Continued)
Student's t-tests of "NEEDED" Educational Level Means

Variable Numbers: Interview-Delphi	Variable Name	t-test Probability
VAR160	VAR285 Soviet Navy	0.03*
VAR161	VAR288 Soviet Air Force	0.34
VAR162	VAR291 Soviet Ground Forces	0.41
VAR164	VAR294 Soviet Strategic Rocket Troops	0.59
VAR165	VAR297 Soviet Merchant/Fish/Oceanographic	0.20
VAR167	VAR300 U.S. Naval Forces	0.00*
VAR168	VAR303 U.S. Non-Naval Forces	0.03*
VAR169	VAR306 Allied Capability	0.22
VAR170	VAR309 ADP System Design/Management	0.10
VAR171	VAR312 ADP Hardware Operations	0.02*
VAR172	VAR315 ADP Software and Programming	0.08
VAR173	VAR318 ADP Basic Interface Operations	0.00*
VAR179	VAR321 Management by Objectives	0.01*
VAR180	VAR324 Personnel Management	0.18
VAR181	VAR327 Financial Management	0.47
VAR157	VAR330 National/Naval Budgetary Process	0.59
VAR182	VAR333 Labor Relations	0.06
VAR174	VAR336 Briefing	0.07
VAR175	VAR339 Writing	0.00*
VAR176	VAR342 Organization of Thought	0.00*

* indicates Student's t-probabilities less than cutoff level [$\alpha = 0.05$]

computed F-ratio of 10.17 and $v_1 = 42$ and $v_2 = 319$. The F-statistic table value is 1.42 at the 0.05 significance level.

Accordingly, with both discriminant and MANOVA analyses in agreement, Hypothesis F was rejected. There is a difference in the educational levels needed as reported in the interview data versus those reported in Delphi B.

9. Hypothesis Evaluation Summary

Two major conclusions result from the hypothesis tests:

- (1) In all three cases [Delphi A2 versus first iteration, interview versus Delphi B (educational level used), and interview versus Delphi B (educational level needed)], the variance decreased. With additional Delphic iterations one should be able to pursue a possible cause/effect relationship between feedback/variance.
- (2) Data from the first output iteration was not significantly different from Delphi A2 data [it came from the same source], but interview data was not so similar. [It came from different sources.] This can imply several things, but later it will be shown that the interview data just rated the educational proficiency levels one "notch" lower on the whole, but with close to the same ranking priorities as did the (educational) Delphi B.

VI. ANALYSIS OF DATA

This section briefly reviews the stages of morphological analysis as they apply to the research and presents a discussion of value criteria application. The analysis of data collected within this research was time-limited, therefore this section has been designed not only to present the results of that analysis, but also to point out to the reader that there is a great deal of analysis yet to be done.

Upon completion of the preliminary stages of data collection, computerization, and unanalyzed data presentation, it became apparent that the methodology developed thus far could easily apply to the study of other "communities" of specialized individuals. In addition to the broad potential usefulness of the methodology and research instrumentation, it was felt that the analyzed results of such a study could also be of interest to a wide and diverse audience. This multi-level applicability is an inherent strength of the morphological approach to "community" studies.

A. MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

It is necessary at this point to briefly review the stages of morphological analysis (as conceived by Zwicky and modified in this research) in order to better visualize the multi-level applicability of both the methodology and the results. Morphological analysis begins with a problematic statement.

1. Problematic Statement

The problem statement for this research was: "Describe the naval intelligence community." The statement was purposefully made in general form, in keeping with the morphological concepts presented by Zwicky.¹ The results of this research do indeed "describe" the community and do so in terms of the parameters set down at the project's conception.

2. Parameters

In this project, data was collected within functional, organizational, educational, and personal parameters. The parameters to be selected for similar studies of other specialist communities could be defined in accordance with the appropriate project goals and objectives. In a broadly descriptive analysis such as this one, the parameters are designed with several variables common to two or more parameter areas, allowing an overlapping of data, and facilitating data collection.

3. Divergence

The usable information collected with this parameter system quickly becomes diverse, as the morphological process mushrooms into vast amounts of seemingly unrelated data. This period of divergence is then brought under control by the establishment of various research constraints.

¹Zwicky and Wilson, New Methods of Thought and Procedure, p. 100.

4. Constraints

A constraint is applied during morphological research when the data gathering process threatens to obscure, in a plethora of unrelated information, the project's ultimate solutions. The constraint is specifically designed to control, rather than limit, the amounts of data to be collected within a given parameter. There are, of course, various constraints over which the researchers have little control, and are set on the project by environmental effects. An example within this research was the constraint imposed by classification and security regulations. In any case, care must be taken to insure that the constraint does not in any way bias the data or the resulting analysis of that data. If a constraint will unavoidably bias the data (as in the case of this project's "rank" constraint) the bias must be taken into account during the analysis process. Properly applied constraints tend to converge the data collection and focus it toward providing information useful to the research conclusions.

5. Convergence

The process of convergence, brought about by careful application of research constraints, does not in any way limit the usefulness of collected information, but rather provides the researcher with data more specifically germane to the study. The convergence, or focusing of the data relevant to the problem, allows the researcher to begin the last procedure in morphological analysis, the application of the selected value criteria.

The end product of this research is a vast data base with several hundred cases and related variables, all providing a large amount of potential information. What remains to be done is to query the data bank for specific areas of interest or value criteria. At this writing, almost a year has been spent in developing the methodology and data instrumentation necessary to support and perform a descriptive analysis of the intelligence community. Analysis-in-depth, in accordance with the questions posed by various areas of interest, promises lucrative results. Applications of the now existing methodology to other communities will yield data in a more timely manner, allowing similar research projects to devote more time to analysis. The analysis performed in this project was necessarily time-limited to a single value criteria application, and by way of example, the researchers chose to analyze the data from the point of view of management.

B. VALUE CRITERIA

1. Introduction

Although many of the Navy's managerial problems do not differ significantly from the ones facing any large organization, there are certain unique aspects peculiar to Naval institutions. These aspects are the results of the changing size of the Navy's organizations, the diversity of its requirements, the mobility and dispersion of its assets, and the rapid turnover and reassignment of its personnel. The cumulative result is an organization in a state of

continuous flux. Consequently, reorganization, consolidation, and expansion are continual ongoing managerial processes directed toward improving naval effectiveness and efficiency.

There are many methods available for bringing about improvement. They all use one or more tools to arrive at decisions. This section discusses the application of value criteria to specific instances. Although applications will be directed toward naval intelligence, it should be obvious that far wider applications can be made to other areas or communities.

The analysis which follows is by no means comprehensive but it should provide the reader with some indication of the applicability, versatility, and importance of the methodology. This will be accomplished through the following open-ended approach: proposing an area of potential interest, providing a brief description and application of a statistical methodology, presenting the results, proffering other points of interest, and proposing potential applications. This analysis applies the value criteria to primary levels of managerial concern: the organizational level and the personal development level.

2. Managerial Criteria Applied at the Organizational Level

a. Functional

One of the most important managerial aspects to be considered at the organizational level is the actual function or set of functions which is associated with a billet or a

position within an organization. There are many facets which a manager must consider when undertaking an evaluation of his organization or when planning for future contingencies such as cutbacks, reorganizations, or expansion. Some typical questions which he may ask are:

- (1) What kind of functions are associated with each position or billet?
- (2) Can the position or billet be identified with or placed within a broader or more generalized type or grouping of jobs?
- (3) How much time is spent in direct, job-related functions and how can effectiveness be improved by assigning non-job-related functions to non-specialist personnel?
- (4) Who is filling specific positions or billets and what are his potential capabilities based on his background and experience?
- (5) Can any person be used more effectively within the organization?

Answers to some of these and similar questions can be obtained simply by direct query of a data base (i.e., Appendix G). The more detailed questions require more complex answers, derived by methods structured to a manager's needs and interpreted as appropriate for the situation. Other questions may require answers derived by the latest and most sophisticated statistical procedures.

One such question, of high interest in this project and related to the questions above, was whether or not certain broadly defined "jobs", common to widespread locations and organizations, existed within the field of study. Theoretically such a job-type would be characterized by a specific grouping

of outputs which would be common to all the respondents who performed that job.

Computer analysis was performed in two steps. First, the data was tested to determine whether or not clusters of outputs varied together as groupings. Second, the respondents who performed generalized sets of functions were identified.

The initial search for clusters was performed using factor analysis techniques contained within the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS),² a set of computer programs available to the researchers. Two schemes for orthogonal factor rotation were used, QUARTIMAX³ and VARIMAX.⁴ No groupings were identified using these techniques, however.

²Nie, Norman, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, pp. 208-244.

³Ibid., p. 223; "The guiding principle of QUARTIMAX rotation is to make the complexity of a variable minimum, that is, to rotate the initial factors in such a way that a variable loads high on one factor, but almost zero on all others."

⁴Ibid., p. 224; "In contrast to QUARTIMAX, which centers on simplifying the rows of a factor matrix, the VARIMAX criterion centers on simplifying the columns of a factor matrix. Note that in QUARTIMAX many variables can load high or near high on the same factor (because the main focus is on simplifying the rows), but VARIMAX defines a simple factor as one with only 1's and 0's in the column.

Such a simplification is equivalent to maximizing the variance of the squared loadings in each column. Hence the name VARIMAX. This method of rotation is the most widely used and is in a way a modification of QUARTIMAX."

Further searching for clusters was performed using partial correlation techniques⁵ which are also contained within the SPSS package. Two major output clusters resulted:

- a. "Administrator": Intelligence Office Administration, Resource-Organizational Management, Budget and Fiscal Plans, Physical Security.
- b. "Analyst": Briefs and Debriefs, Data Analysis Intelligence Annexes to Operational Orders (OPORDS), Estimates, Intelligence Information Reports, Orders of Battle (OOB), Tactical Plots.

A minor grouping, consisting of Intelligence Collection Plans and Intelligence Collection Tasking, also resulted. In order to test whether or not the cases associated with the two major groupings prevented other such output clusters from being identified, another analysis was performed on only those cases which indicated that less than 50% of their time was spent performing either major cluster or outputs. No new grouping appeared.

After these two clusters of outputs, named "administrator" and "analyst", had been identified, the next step was to isolate the actual cases which were associated with the outputs themselves. Immediately there was the

⁵Ibid., pp. 157-173; Partial correlation pairs every output variable against every other output variable, while controlling for rank, in order to derive a measure of association for each combination of variables.

problem of determining how much time must be devoted to one of the groupings of outputs before a person could be identified as performing that general job-type. An arbitrary value of 60% was assigned. Using this 60% figure as a minimum value for selection, 38 respondents (12%) were identified as "administrators", and 34 respondents (10%) were identified as "analysts." Since only two cases (.6%) met the minimum value for the grouping which consisted of Intelligence Collection Plans and Intelligence Collection Tasking, this cluster was not considered to be a generalized job-type.

It was thus determined that only two general job-types could be identified: a) administrator and b) analyst. These two categories included 11 of the 19 listed outputs (58%) but accounted for only 22% of all respondents. Even lowering the selection value to 50% of total work time, the clusters accounted for only 35% of all cases. Increasing the selection criteria to what is perhaps a more realistic requirement level of 70%, reduces the total explanation to the unacceptable level of 13%.

The conclusion can therefore be drawn that there is a large number of people who produce similar outputs in the naval intelligence community, but that their functions do not fall into easily generalized job-type categories. Further analysis and additional conclusions are possible at this point.

b. Fiscal

Although time constraints made it impossible to take more than a cursory look at the wealth of information available in the data, it was obvious from the beginning that many subjects of organizational interest to a manager could have been investigated. Another such area was fiscal planning. Here, too, a manager could pose appropriate questions and expect to receive significant information. Questions might pertain to locations and descriptions of facilities and personnel involved in a given process, numbers and quality of material or logistic support required and provided, or funds and facilities needed for education and training. The list is indefinite in length and depends solely upon the imagination of the manager for applicability and completeness.

c. Manpower Allocation

Still another area of interest could be that of manpower allocation. From the data base it would be possible to extract a significant amount of information concerning personnel, where they are, how long they have been there, what they are doing, how long they expect to be there, what pay grades they occupy, what jobs are being done, whether certain jobs might be consolidated or relocated, what educational levels are located where and where they are needed.

d. Geographical or Spatial Considerations

Many questions concerning geography or location would arise as a consequence of the above manpower considerations. Not only would a manager be interested in what was

happening where, he would also be interested in whether there were differences in what was happening in different places. He might want to know if there were differences between commands on different coasts or between commands in the continental United States and those in foreign countries, or between commands in different foreign countries. It might be beneficial to determine whether one area was more involved in analysis than another or whether more management expertise was required in one place than another.

3. Managerial Criteria Applied at the Personnel Development Level

The functional analysis discussed above demonstrated that the diverse range of billets open to today's subspecialist requires that he possess a broad educational background. The process by which the officer gains that background is a combination of formal training, on-the-job experience, and higher education. Naval management can utilize data, such as that collected by this project, to identify and trace the experience, training, and education of the officers under study. Of particular interest to this project was the impact of higher education on the intelligence community and it was to that area of personnel development that the researchers concentrated their limited analysis.

Application of the managerial value criteria to the project's data base at the personnel development level was

undertaken with two primary "policy areas pertaining to higher education management"⁶ in mind:

(1) The exercise of financial prudence, economy, control of funds, and flow of capital: Proper management of educational assets required continuous study, evaluation, demonstration, and experimentation.⁷ The methodology developed for this research provided data that is of value to the manager who attempts to evaluate the effectiveness of a particular program or curriculum within his community.

(2) The coordination of objectives, functions, and activities of higher education: The management and coordination of these elements requires an optimum level of communication and cooperation between the institution providing the education and the community utilizing the product.⁸ It was felt that the community study undertaken in this project was ideally suited to the task of gathering data pertinent to this area of interest, as the Delphi techniques not only solicited the data, but provided a measure of community participation unknown in earlier studies.

Within these broad policy areas naval management may pose several specific questions: What educational subject

⁶Thad L. Hungate, Management in Higher Education, New York: Columbia University, 1964, pp. 8-11.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

areas apply most directly to individual billets within a community? If levels of expertise in these areas were established, how would the community describe its present use of the subject as opposed to the level it recognizes as needing? Once a generalized list of educational areas is identified and the various levels of expertise used and needed at present are stated, what does the community project as levels needed in the future? Finally, the manager must compare the requirements of the community to the objectives of the higher education programs offered, in light of the general policy areas discussed above.

a. Educational Data

It should be noted that the data used in the following general analysis is presented from a community-wide sample, and like the other parameter data in the base, it can be addressed by specific geographical location, organization, or several other definitive characteristics.

The first stage of the educational data analysis was accomplished by computing the raw percentage of responses recorded in the four levels given for each educational subject listed in Delphi B (see Appendix B Sample C). The educational subjects are listed in the tables included in this section. The scores resulting from the raw percentage computations gave only an indication of the levels most needed for each subject, but gave little information regarding the relative importance of the subjects compared to one another.

In order to provide ranking information, the second step of this analysis utilized "Condition B" of the Law of Categorical Judgement developed by W. S. Torgerson.⁹ This technique uses categorized, ordinal data (which is assumed to be normally distributed and independent among subject areas) to derive an interval scale ranking of all educational areas listed on the Delphi. A computerized Method of Successive Intervals (presented in Appendix F Sample S) was developed from the Torgerson technique, and the Delphi B data was applied to it.

The three categories of educational data from Delphi B ("Used", "Needed", and "Future") are presented in Tables 9 through 11, listing the forty-two subject areas in order of importance to the population responding. The left margin of each table signifies a standard normal distribution scale value, which is not amenable to percentage interpretation, but does define the bounds of each level ("Expert", "Working", "Basic", and "No Need"). These educational levels, referring to the expertise required in each subject, were discussed in an earlier section. The tables provide information invaluable to educator and manager alike: the respondents' perception of the rank order of educational subjects relevant to the community, and their positions on a numerical scale relative to each other and to the bounds of each expertise level.

⁹Warren S. Torgerson, Theory and Methods of Scaling, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958 , pp. 205-246.

TABLE 9

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS USED - DELPHI DATA

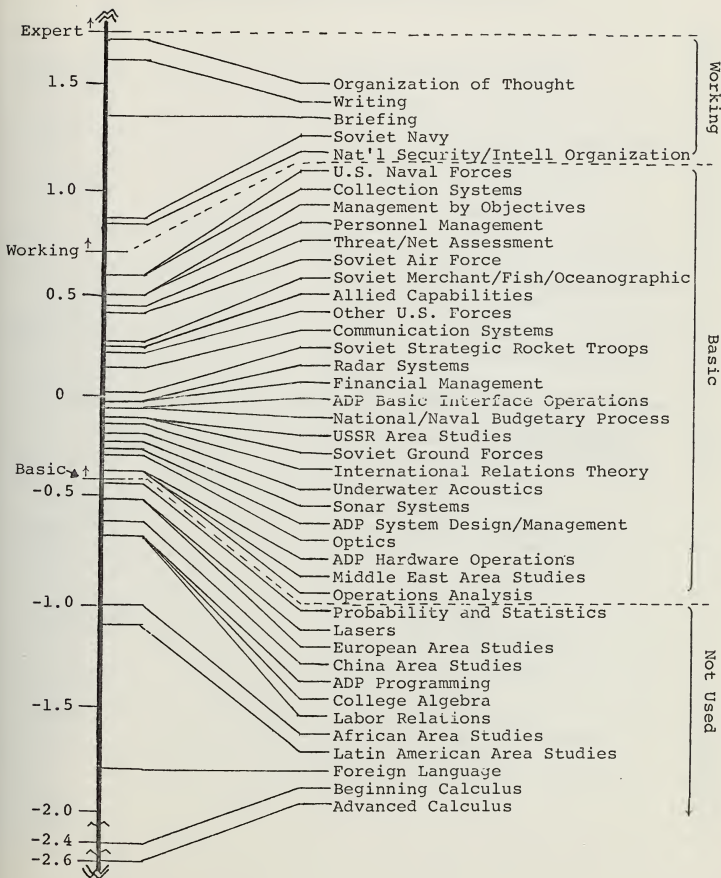


TABLE 10

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS NEEDED - DELPHI DATA

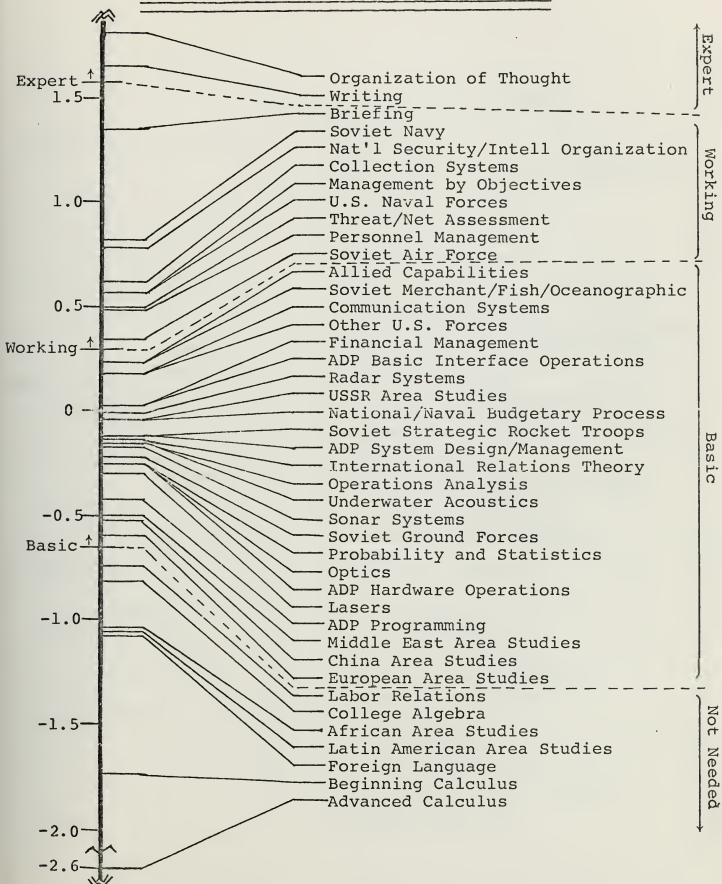
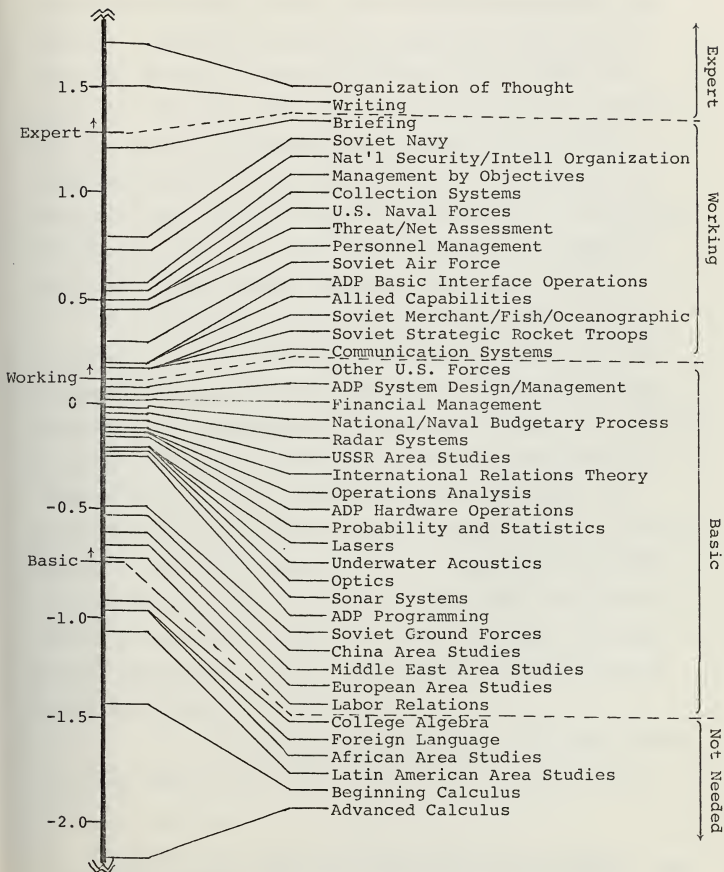


TABLE 11

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FUTURE - DELPHI DATA



A similar analysis was performed on the educational data gathered during the interviews, and the results are presented in Tables 12 and 13 for "Used" and "Needed" categories. A Spearman's Rank Order Correlation Coefficient¹⁰ was then derived to determine how well the interview data predicted the rank orders reported by the Delphi B response. In this test, an "R" value of +1.0 results from perfect correlation, an "R" value of -1.0 results from perfect but inverted order, and a 0.0 means no correlation. The Spearman correlations were, for the "Used" category, an R value of 0.75 and for the "Needed" category, an R value of 0.80.

Interpretations of the rankings shown in Tables 9 through 13 must be made with the thought in mind that the respondents were rating the educational areas only as they applied to the performance of their present jobs. The subjects were not measured as prerequisites for advanced training or special skills. Thus judging "Calculus" unnecessary for naval intelligence officers because it ranks low on the three Delphi B scales is premature; what the community has ranked is the day-to-day use of calculus, which hides the fact that it was a prerequisite subject, in school settings, for many of the respondents. Several other items of interest can be noted from study of the tables:

(1) Trends Across the Data. All three Delphi B tables list the top five subject areas in the same rank

¹⁰Sidney Siegel, Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1955, pp. 202-213.

TABLE 12

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS USED - INTERVIEW DATA

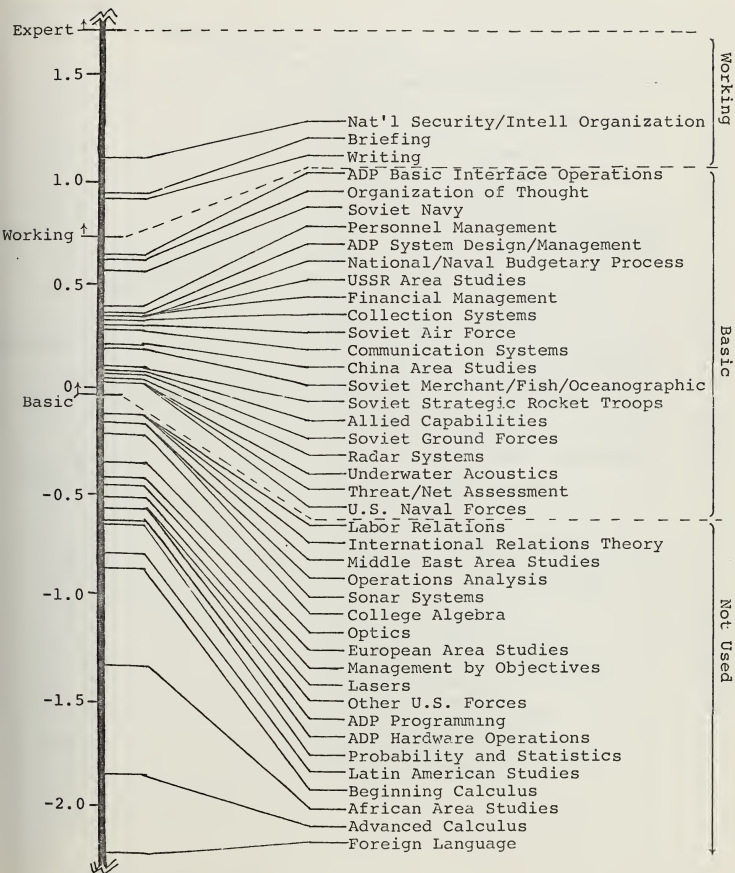
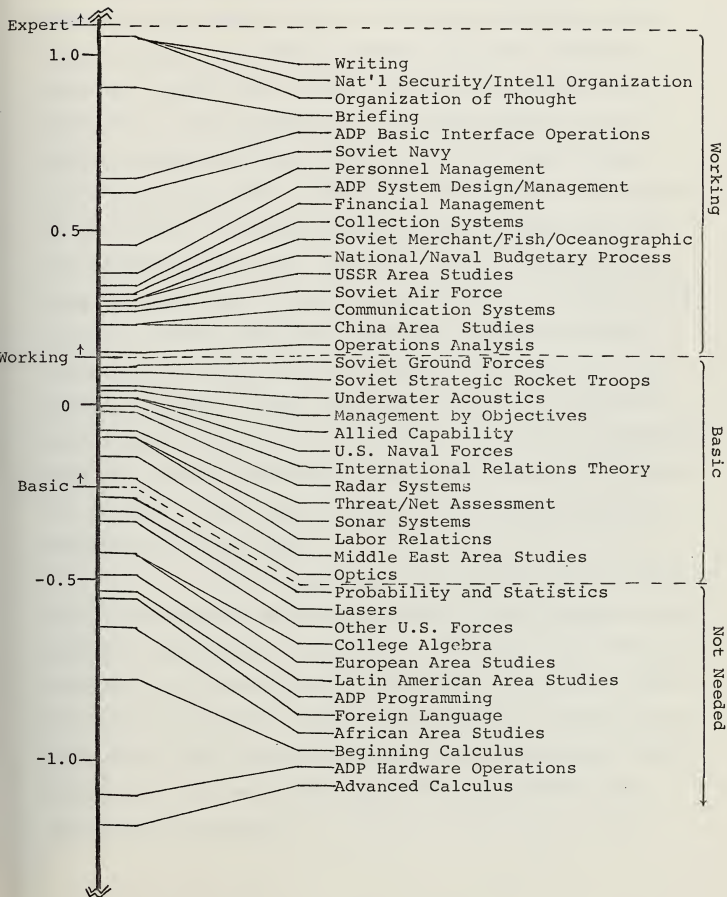


TABLE 13

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS NEEDED - INTERVIEW DATA



order, indicating that the community is in strong agreement as to the most important educational areas in the list. The community also seems to agree on the least important areas, as the bottom seven subjects showed only minor relative position changes and a gradual increase in expertise level with time. A shift upwards in knowledge required for all subject areas was noted in both the "Needed" and "Future" data, signifying that the community believes the requirements of the future will surpass those of today. Subjects within the computer skills area increased in level the most across time. A projection was made across the data by comparing the relative rankings among the subjects on each scale while minimizing the value of the benchmarks (the expertise level numerical bounds) across the scales. While the benchmarks were considered to be good estimates of the level of expertise measured for the "Used" data, their positions on the "Needed" and "Future" scales must be judged with caution, due to the subjectivity of the data.

(2) The High End. The highest ranking subjects on all three Delphi B scales included the basic communications skills. "Organization of Thought", "Briefing", and "Writing" were the top three subjects on the Delphi listings and were in the top five subjects ranked in the interviews. While it is no surprise that the community considers communication skills important, it is noteworthy that this much agreement was reached on any subject.

(3) The Low End. At the opposite end of the scales, the community more or less agreed that the various "Area Studies" were among the least important subjects. A possible exception was the "USSR Area Studies", which ranked somewhat higher, being placed near the median on all three Delphi B scales. Applications of advanced mathematics also ranked consistently low on the Delphi B listings, as was pointed out earlier.

(4) Technical Subjects. Knowledge of "Collection Systems" was ranked highest among the technical subjects, with "Communication Systems" placing second in interest. A significant change in the need for knowledge regarding "Lasers" was noted across the Delphi B scales, as was the shift in computer skills discussed above. The community consistently ranked Soviet Military Capabilities above most technical subjects.

(5) Management. The community recognized "Management by Objectives" and "Personnel Management" as the most important subjects in that field, and placed subjects relating to the budget process and resource management consistently around the median.

A final comparison was made between the Delphi B rankings and the interview data. Allowing for minor position changes, the top ends and the lower ends of the scales corresponded well, as did the relative placement of most of the technical subjects. In both the "Used" and "Needed"

scales, the interviewers consistently placed the ranked subjects a full expertise level lower than did the community respondents. The areas of widest divergence occurred where the interview data placed computer skills and most "Area Studies" higher and knowledge of "US/Allied Capabilities" lower than they were rated by the community. Figure 4 demonstrates graphically where the various subject areas fell in the four categories both for the interview data and Delphi B.

As was the case with the functional (output) data discussed earlier, there are several other potential uses for the educational and personnel development level data contained in a study such as this.

b. Career Patterns

The advent of the Operational Technical Management System (OTMS) for naval personnel management ushered in a new emphasis on the importance of sub-specialists, and those billets in the shore establishment that require them. Analyses of specialized communities such as naval intelligence can provide OTMS with a great deal of information about billets and the officers that fill them. OTMS is designed to insure optimum utilization of specialized officer personnel as they rotate between operational and support organizations. The personnel development level data provided by this and similar community analyses can aid the OTMS manager in fulfilling that system design goal by furnishing both the educational requirements set by the organizations, and the present qualifications

FIGURE 4

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL DATA CATEGORIES*

Category	Interview		Delphi-B		
	Used	Needed	Used	Needed	Future
Expert				42 41	42 41
Working	22 40 41	41,22,42 40 34,23 36 31,37 20,27,38, 6,24 16,7	42 41 40 23,22 21,36	40 23,22 20 35,28 21,36 24	40 23,22 35,20,28 21,36 24 34,30,27 26,16
Basic	34,42 23 36 31,38, 6, 37 20,24,16 7,27 26,30,25 17,14,21 28	25,26 14,35 30,28 13,17 21,15,39 8 18	28,20 35,36 21,24 27,30,29 16 26,17,37, 34,38 6,25,13 14 15 31,18 32, 8,12	30,27 16,29 37,34 17 6,38 26,31,13 12,14,15 25, 4,18, 32 19 33 8, 7 9	29,31,37 38,17, 6 13,12,32 4,19 14,18,15 33 25,7 8 9 39
Not Needed	39,13, 8 12,15 1 18 9,35 19 29,33 32, 4 10 2 11 3 5	4 19 29 1, 9 10 33, 5 11 2 32 3	4 19, 9 7 33, 1,39 11 10 5 2 3	39 1 11,10, 5 2 3	1 5,11 10 2 3

* See Key on next page.

KEY FOR FIGURE 4

1. College Algebra
2. Beginning Calculus
3. Advanced Calculus
4. Probability and Statistics
5. Foreign Language
6. USSR Area Study
7. China Area Study
8. Middle East Area Study
9. Europe Area Study
10. Latin America Area Study
11. Africa Area Study
12. Operations Analysis
13. International Relations Theory
14. Underwater Acoustics
15. Sonar Systems
16. Communication Systems
17. Radar Systems
18. Optics
19. Lasers
20. Collection Systems
21. Threat/Net Assessment
22. National Security/Intelligence Organizations
23. Soviet Naval Forces
24. Soviet Air Forces
25. Soviet Ground Forces
26. Soviet Strategic Rocket Troops
27. Soviet Merchant/Fishing/Oceanographic Fleet
28. U.S. Naval Forces
29. Other U.S. Forces
30. Allied Capabilities
31. ADP System Design/Analysis (Management)
32. ADP Hardware Operations
33. ADP Programing
34. ADP Basic Interface Operations
35. Management by Objectives
36. Personnel Management
37. Financial Management
38. National/Naval Budget Process
39. Labor Relations
40. Briefing
41. Writing
42. Organization of Thought

held by the officers available. Further, these data may be recorded and correlated over time.

c. Temporal Changes

The dynamic design of this methodology can be capitalized upon by tasking analysts to monitor the educational levels existing within a community such as naval intelligence as they change with time. Recurrent Delphi instruments, addressed to either billets or individuals, can periodically update the data originally gathered. Data analysis can then detect changes or trends in the community which may relate to the introduction of graduates from the Naval Intelligence curriculum, changes in the technical requirements of intelligence, or other factors. The OTMS manager will also benefit from temporal change study, as he monitors and evaluates the sub-specialist detailing process.

d. Human Goals Impact

The methodology and resultant data offered by community studies such as this one can easily be expanded in other related personnel development fields of naval interest such as the Human Goals Program. Utilizing the Delphi technique, attitude surveys can take on new relevancy for the community. When combined with other research objectives, human goals data can be gathered with more legitimacy than has been the case in the past, and the Delphi technique can provide an excellent opportunity to communicate ideas of such a program.

VII. CONCLUSION

A. INTRODUCTION

The concluding section of this paper returns to the original problematic statement made at the beginning of the research project and offers the solution to it. It then points out that the methodology developed during the course of this study of the naval intelligence community has potential application, because of its general nature and ease of data collection, to the study of other specialized communities such as those of Aviation Engineering Duty Officers and Computer Science subspecialists.

The research process involved with this project has generated several "spin-offs" which have applications to other research efforts and projects. These by-products are discussed in this section and are followed by a list of recommendations, which are made in an effort to help those who may be considering undertaking studies such as this one in the future.

B. THE PROBLEMATIC STATEMENT

The problematic statement set down at the beginning of this research was: "Describe the naval intelligence community." Inherent in that statement was the assumption that there was an identifiable community of intelligence specialists and sub-specialists existing within the naval service, linked by some as-yet-unnamed commonalities. The hypothesized

commonalities were loosely identified with the "parameters" of morphological analysis and the researchers began the processes of data collection and manipulation in order to arrive at the desired community description.

The intelligence community as it exists in the Navy has been described empirically throughout this paper and its appendices. The descriptions vary according to the specific parameter data addressed and the differing interests of the individual seeking the information. The results of the functional analysis in Section VI for instance, empirically support the "intuitive" statement that the community has few billets which functionally resemble one another. Even those billets which carry the same billet titles in different organizations seldom produce the same mix of outputs.

Further demonstrating the flexibility of the research results, the computerized base containing the community description can provide the data while controlling for geographical locations of billets or organizations, specific officer ranks involved, educational requirements or personal backgrounds, specific intelligence outputs or functions, and numerous other factors and variables.

To say that the naval intelligence community is diverse is to understate the entire project, and yet the data from this research can provide descriptions of the community that are as detailed or general as necessary, and as numerous as the researchers posing the questions.

C. APPLICATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY TO OTHER SPECIALIZED COMMUNITIES

The advantages of this methodology over other more specific forms of community analysis lie in the essence of the morphological approach. The approach capitalizes on generality and can utilize a variety of data-gathering instruments.

1. Generalities versus Specifics in Community Analysis

Task analysis, as documented by the Manpower Management Institute¹ and other literature requires extensive in-depth study of specifics relating to a particular job's outputs and functions. The depth of such analysis dictates that the research team be integrated into the organization under study and that each job be monitored continuously for long periods of time. The nature of specialist communities such as naval intelligence rule out most procedures necessary for "true" task analysis. Details of security, time available with individual officers, and problems associated with the fluidity of the community have been discussed earlier. These considerations require that the methodology developed to study the community be one that allows flexibility, generality, and ease of population response. Morphological analysis, as modified and adapted to this research, fits those requirements well.

¹Manpower Management Institute, Techniques of Task Analysis, Washington, D.C.: MMI, N.d.

2. Variety of Data-Gathering Instruments

The ease with which morphological analysis can be applied to the study of specialized officer communities was aptly demonstrated by its variety of acceptable data-gathering instruments. Of all the instruments described earlier, the Delphi technique proved to be the most effective means to solicit necessary data and to insure a high population response. By providing the individuals with feedback concerning how their responses "fit" in with the overall community response, the Delphi generated increased interest in the project. Additionally, the Delphi technique was well suited to the computer facilities available locally, both for data collection and subsequent data processing. The generalized procedures concerning the Delphi technique discussed in earlier sections and described technically in the appendices can lend themselves well to applications in other community/curriculum studies.

The generality of the methodology developed in this research, and the ease with which the data-gathering instruments can be generated and administered contribute to the overall applicability of the approach to other communities of specialized individuals. Examples of other communities which might benefit from such a study might be Aviation Engineering Duty Officers (AEDO) and Computer Science subspecialists (p-code 8530).

3. The Aviation Engineering Duty Officer Community

AEDO billets exist within naval aviation, both at sea and in the shore establishment. The utilization of these highly specialized aviators and flight officers in sub-specialist billets, and additionally their attitudes and perceptions regarding that utilization, could be an interesting research objective which would lend itself well to study with this approach. Recommendations from the AEDO community regarding curriculum specifics would be easier to arrive at, since most AEDO designates are graduates of the NPS programs and would therefore be more qualified to comment on the educational requirements of their community.

4. Computer Science Sub-Specialist Community

Computer Science (p-code 8530) and its related Systems Management subspecialties make up a community that differs from AEDO and naval intelligence in that they exist through billets spread across the spectrum of naval organizations, ashore and afloat. While AEDO designates remain in the aviation community and since intelligence subspecialists rarely fill p-code billets outside naval intelligence, 8530 designated officers can serve in billets in almost every community in the naval service. The possibilities of conducting analyses of the various computer science and management subspecialist groups are fascinating and the potential relevance of such studies to the Operational Technical Management System (OTMS) is most promising.

Besides these two examples of communities which would benefit from a study such as this project, there are several other suggested areas for similar research. One of the most interesting and potentially rewarding of these areas might be in the Medical Corps of the naval service. With the increased emphasis on health services in the Navy today, research methodologies such as the one outlined by this project can provide useful data for the efficient utilization of medical officer assets, both ashore and afloat.

In the course of developing this methodology and conducting the research, several "spin-offs" were generated which have value and applicability in other fields besides this analysis.

D. SPIN-OFFS

1. Highly Personalized Approach - Using Computerized Procedures

Extensive use of computer facilities allows the researchers to tailor their research vehicles specifically to the population. Letters were addressed to individuals by name and were written in an informal language to catch the attention of the reader. In that way each reader felt personally involved rather than being put off by just another letter written in official "navalese." Succeeding letters, written by computer, included comments concerning each individual's previous submission. The project ended with another personalized letter which expressed gratitude for

the assistance provided and gave figures which showed how important each individual contribution was.

All research vehicles were kept short, simple, and easy to complete. It was intended that no questionnaire take more than ten minutes to finish. In that way it was hoped that a significant number would be returned within a reasonable time frame.

Once machine procedures had been set up, the project could have been expanded, with little difficulty, to include an even larger population (such as the entire naval intelligence community [1000+ billets]). The only significant problem would have been that of keeping track of such a "mobile panel." Although having more than 300 people involved in a Delphi panel is not unheard of, having more than 100 is uncommon.

The response ratio was exceptionally high. Although Martino states that "Response rates typically run 50% or less, and six to eight weeks are sometimes required to get even that many responses,"² the researchers got an unprecedented 80% to 85% return within successive 30 day periods. Considering that the project lasted more than eight months, that the population consisted of more than 300 individuals, and that there was movement of these individuals during this period, those return ratios were phenomenal.

² Martino, Technological Forecasting for Decision Making, p. 54.

2. Computerized Delphi Production Procedures

Computerized analysis of data is common in the Delphi technique. Even interactive computerization, which is used to a lesser extent, is not uncommon. The computerized printing of personalized questionnaires including feedback of earlier responses, as discussed above, is considered a novel approach. Value judgments must be made however on the value of the resources expended versus the resultant return of data.

The ALGOL/FORTRAN linkage (which tied ALGOL, FORTRAN, and TPS together), once made, greatly simplified the necessary processing requirements. Heretofore undocumented procedures were used to "link" ALGOL with FORTRAN in order to combine ALGOL's alphabetic-string manipulation capability with FORTRAN's input/output capability. (See section entitled: "Computer Language and Packaged Program Coordination")

3. Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA)

The large number of variables associated with each of the various data collection instruments presented a problem in the area of methodological evaluation. In order to avoid some of the difficulties stated in Sackman's critical review of previous Delphi studies (See section entitled: "Methodological Evaluation"), an attempt was made to find an appropriate evaluative technique. Multidimensional analysis of variance was one such technique but the only preprogrammed version of the procedure available was for one-way and two-way

analysis of variance algorithms. Finally a Cooley-Lohnes FORTARN MANOVA program listing was located. This significant and powerful ("robust" in the Cooley-Lohnes terminology) technique provided for up to a 50-way multivariate dispersion analysis calculation. Since their program logic could be expanded, it was appropriately modified and is now available for local use.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Do not try to use "Task Analysis" procedures for so large and diverse a population as the one studied here unless the research assets allow for more interviews, participatory observations, and other procedures described by the Manpower Management Institute. Such procedures were designed primarily to identify a relatively small set of low level tasks performed by a small number of individuals and must be expanded for this sort of research. The procedures require a degree of researcher familiarization which is very difficult given the number and complexity of jobs in a project as large as this one.

2. Consider including more operational billets in the interview phase. Interview data is easier to collect from the shore establishment but the exclusion of data from the operational forces could bias the sample.

3. Consider a method for positively and accurately identifying and coding sub-specialist billets.

4. Do obtain respondent social security numbers. These are essential for keeping track of individuals over a long

period of time. When the original biographical data was being collected, the researchers were confused about how to retain the anonymity which all Delphi literature discussed. The researchers realized too late that the anonymity applied only to the relationships among respondents and not to the relationship between respondent and researcher.

5. Do make provision for identifying billets within a command. Requesting Billet Sequence Codes (BSC) from the respondents themselves was not always successful.

6. Do explain the Delphi procedure. It is still a technique with which relatively few people are familiar.

7. Do be informal. Do be brief. Do be simple. Do give feedback. Research conducted in this manner will be rewarded with a high degree of response.

APPENDIX A
INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURES
SAMPLE A



ADVANCE COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE COMMAND
2461 EISENHOWER AVENUE
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22331

→ 38
IN REPLY REFER TO
Ser NIC-01/735

20 AUG 1974

381
382. *Full*
Post/Pull

From: Commander, Naval Intelligence Command
To: Distribution List

Subj: Graduate Education Task Analysis Research Study

1. A group of student and staff members at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, are conducting a task analysis of the naval intelligence community. The purpose of the study is to establish a data base for ascertaining present and future educational requirements. This data base will be used by the Board of Curriculum Review to evaluate and improve the Naval Intelligence Curriculum at the Naval Postgraduate School. Moreover, it will also establish a means of reflecting field/fleet intelligence activity needs.

2. Within the next two months, selected naval intelligence personnel will receive questionnaires from this group. Also, during September 1974, personal interviews will be conducted for specific billets in the Washington, D.C. area by LCDR D. L. Mount, LT. W. I. Foster, and LT. N. M. Bickell; in the Norfolk area by LT. E. W. Huber, and in the Hawaii area by LT. T. R. Watson.

3. The nature of this study contains many inherent obstacles, foremost of which is the sensitivity of the information which must be discussed during the personal interviews. Please understand that this project has my personal support and interest. I request that you give every assistance for a successful conclusion. The importance of providing information in an honest and candid manner cannot be over-emphasized. The only way to realize the full potential of this vital educational process is to keep it alive in meeting all of the needs of Navy intelligence. Everyone is urged to set aside the short amount of time which will be necessary to complete this task analysis in a timely manner. Little immediate substantive relief in your work load will result, but the viability of the curriculum does rest on its successes in improving the important contributions of naval intelligence to the overall goals of the Navy.

E. F. RECTANUS

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE A (continued)

Ser NIC-01/735

Distribution List:

CINCLANTFLT (N-2)

CINCPACFLT (N-2)

CINCUSNAVEUR (N-2)

DIRNAVINSERV

NISC

NIPSSA

FICPAC

FICEURLANT

NOSIC

FOSIC NORVA

FOSIC PEARL

FOSIC LONDON

FOSIF ROTA

FOSIF WESTPAC

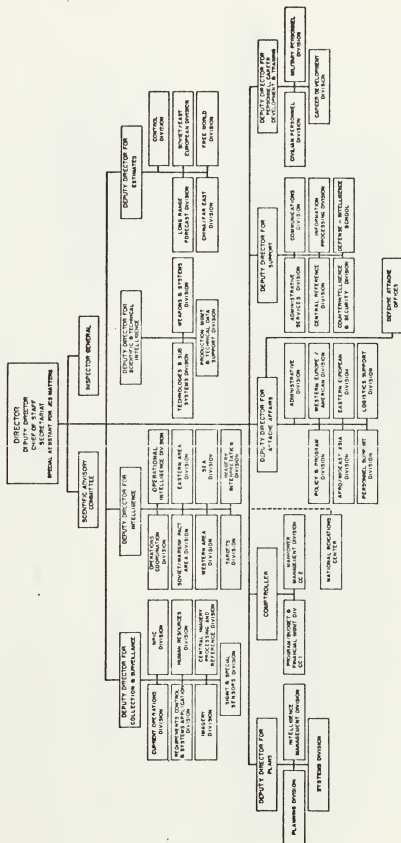
Copy to:

Navy Postgraduate School

SAMPLE B

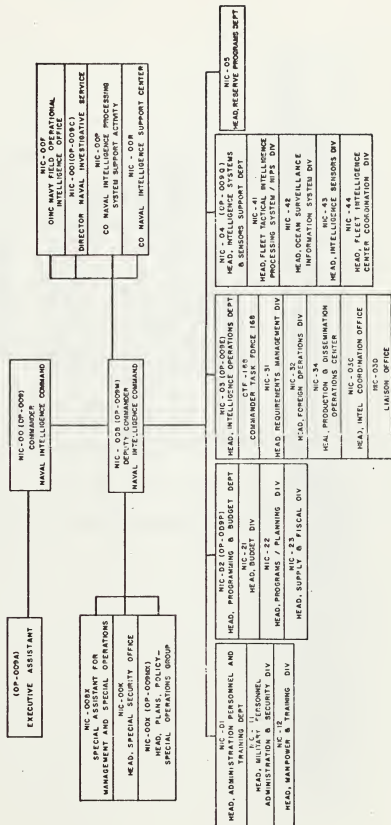
The organizational chart illustrates the structure of the U.S. Intelligence Community in 1977. At the top is the **PRESIDENT**, who oversees the **DEPT. OF STATE** and the **DEPT. OF DEFENSE**. The **DEPT. OF STATE** includes the **SEC. OF STATE**, the **PFIAB** (President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board), and the **PRESIDENTIAL ASST. FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS**. The **DEPT. OF DEFENSE** includes the **SEC. OF DEFENSE**, the **OMB** (Office of Management and Budget), and the **NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL**. The **NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL** is supported by the **WASAG** (White House Staff Agency) and the **FORTY COMM.** (Forty Committee). The **PRESIDENTIAL ASST. FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS** oversees the **DIRECTOR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE**. The **DIRECTOR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE** oversees the **U.S. INTELLIGENCE BOARD**, the **ASST. S.D. INTEL** (Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence), and the **JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**. The **U.S. INTELLIGENCE BOARD** is composed of the **IRAC** (Intelligence Review and Control Board), the **NIOS** (National Intelligence Oversight Board), and the **CIA** (Central Intelligence Agency). The **U.S. INTELLIGENCE BOARD** also has dashed lines connecting it to the **BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH**, the **FBI** (Federal Bureau of Investigation), the **TREASURY** (Department of the Treasury), and the **CIA**. The **ASST. S.D. INTEL** oversees the **CS ARMY** (Chief of Staff, Army), the **CNO** (Chief of Naval Operations), and the **USAF** (United States Air Force). The **JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF** oversees the **DNI / COMNAVINTCM** (Director of Naval Intelligence / Commander, Naval Intelligence Command). The **DNI / COMNAVINTCM** oversees the **DEFENSE INTEL AGENCY** and the **ACSI** (Armed and Dangerous Security Intelligence). The **DEFENSE INTEL AGENCY** oversees the **NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY / CSS** (National Security Agency / Central Security Service). The **ACSI** oversees the **ACS/I** (Armed and Dangerous Security Intelligence).

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



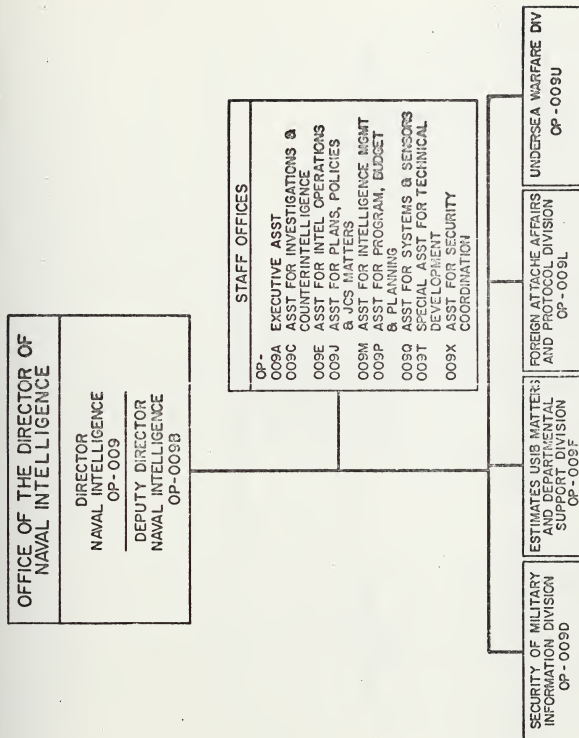
APPENDIX A
SAMPLE D

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE COMMAND



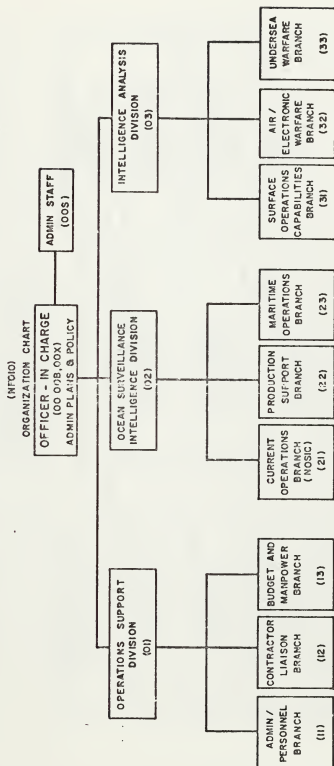
APPENDIX A

SAMPLE E

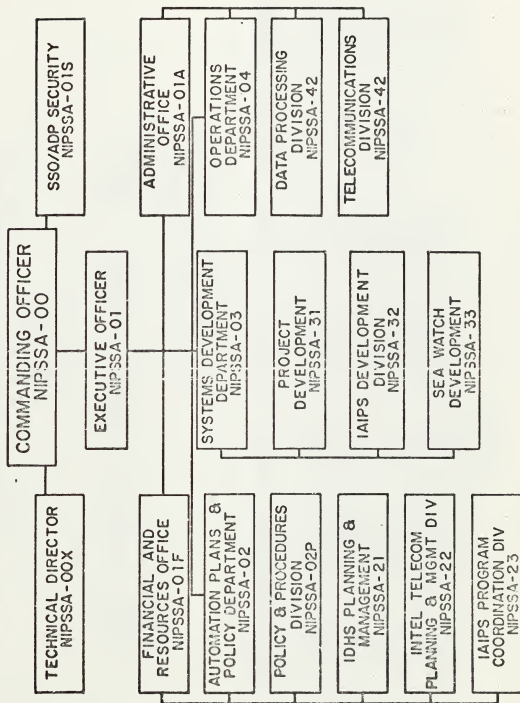


APPENDIX A
SAMPLE F

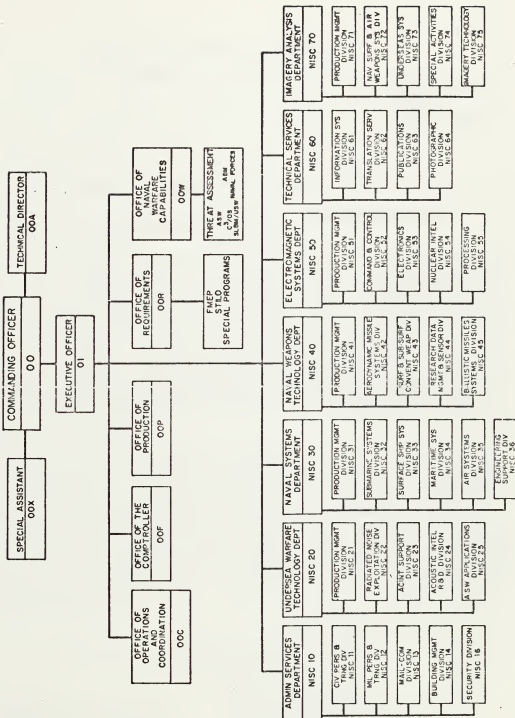
NAVY FIELD OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE



NAVAL INTELLIGENCE PROCESSING SYSTEM SUPPORT ACTIVITY



NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER



APPENDIX B

SAMPLE A

19 AUGUST 1974 DELPHI "A" QUESTIONNAIRE

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA - 93940

IN REPLY REFER TO
NC4 (382)/bh
1211

AUG 19 1974

To: Distribution

Subj: Task Analysis Questionnaire, forwarding of

Encl: (1) Task Analysis Questionnaire Instruction Sheet
(2) Task Analysis Questionnaire

1. It is requested that enclosures (1) and (2) be distributed within your command to the incumbents of all U. S. Navy LCDR through CAPT billets who are involved in the intelligence process. The questionnaire is an initial, deliberately unstructured and loosely defined part of a more sophisticated research project which seeks to provide a model for improving the curriculum development, evaluation, and management process. The goal of this research is to validate a methodology which will insure the inclusion of present and future needs of the fleet for advanced education in the Naval Intelligence Curriculum. This research has the support and interest of Commander Naval Intelligence Command.

2. The results of the survey will be analyzed by students as part of thesis research for a graduate level educational program. Anonymity of the responses is assured. Only aggregated statistical data will appear in published findings. Careful consideration has been given to the need for classifying responses and the data which will result. The questions involved in this questionnaire are deemed sufficiently general in nature to preclude the necessity for classifying answers. If you judge otherwise, then follow standard procedures in classifying and returning the questionnaire. Your assistance in this matter is sincerely appreciated.


D. W. KILEY
By direction

Distribution:

USS SARATOGA (CV-60) (1)	USS FORRESTAL (CVA-59) (1)
USS INDEPENDENCE (CV-62) (1)	USS RANGER (CVA-61) (1)
USS KITTY HAWK (CV-63) (1)	USS CONSTELLATION (CVA-64) (1)
USS HANCOCK (CVA-19) (1)	USS AMERICA (CVA-66) (1)
USS ORISKANY (CVA-34) (1)	USS KENNEDY (CVA-67) (1)
USS MIDWAY (CVA-41) (1)	USS ENTERPRISE (CVAN-65) (1)
USS F. D. ROOSEVELT (CVA-42) (1)	USS BLUE RIDGE (LCC-19) (1)
USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43) (1)	USS MOUNT WHITNEY (LCC-20) (1)

Distribution (Continued):

NAF LAJES (1)
 NAS CECIL FIELD (1)
 NAS KEY WEST (1)
 COMIDEASTFOR (1)
 NB GUANTANAMO (1)
 NB SUBIC (2)
 JSTPS (12)
 COMCARGRU ONE (1)
 COMCARGRU TWO (1)
 COMCARGRU THREE (1)
 COMCARGRU FOUR (1)
 COMCARGRU FIVE (2)
 COMCARGRU SIX (1)
 COMCARGRU SEVEN (1)
 MISSILE CENTER PT MUGU (1)
 NOSIC (12)
 FOSIC NORFOLK (3)
 FOSIC LONDON (5)
 FOSIF ROTA (4)
 FOSIF WESTPAC (4)
 NUWEPNTRAGRUPAC (2)
 COMNAVAIRLANT (3)
 COMNAVAIRFAC (3)
 COMFAIRMED (3)
 COMFAIRKEF (1)
 COMPATWING ONE (1)
 COMPATWINGSLANT (1)
 COMPATWINGSPAC (1)
 COMPHIBLANT (1)
 COMPHIBPAC (2)
 COMPHIBRON ONE (1)
 COMPHIBRON THREE (1)
 COMPHIBRON FIVE (1)
 COMPHIBRON SEVEN (1)
 COMNAVSOUTH/COM15 (2)
 USSOUTHCOM (1)
 CINCEASTLANT (1)
 CINCUSNAVEUR (3)
 COMNAVFORJAPAN (5)
 COMNAVFORKOREA (1)
 CINC UNC/USF KOREA (10)
 COMICEDEFOR (1)
 COMANTDC (1)
 COMUSTOC (4)
 USMAC JUSMAG THAI (1)
 COMSECONDFLT (5)
 COMTHIRDFLT (3)
 COMSIXTHFLT (4)
 COMSEVENTHFLT (7)
 CINCAL (1)
 CINCPAC (24)
 CINCPACFLT (18)
 CINCLANT (15)
 CINCLANTFLT (10)
 NIPSSA (10)
 DIA (170)
 FICEUR (14)
 FICPAC (14)
 FICLANT (10)
 NISC (37)
 PACOMELINTCEN (4)
 LANTCOMELINTCEN (2)
 NIPSTRAFAC (2)
 CTF 168 (7)
 CTG 168.1 (2)
 CTG 168.2 (2)
 CTG 168.3 (2)
 FITCLANT (2)
 FITCPAC (3)
 COMNAVINTCOM (34)
 NFOIO (12)
 NISHQ (7)
 NISO CHASN (2)
 NISO EUROPE (2)
 NISO JAPAN (2)
 NISO MARIANAS (1)
 NISO NEW ORLEANS (2)
 NISO NEW YORK (2)
 NISO NORFOLK (2)
 NISO HAWAII (2)
 NISO PHILADELPHIA (3)
 NISO SAN DIEGO (2)
 NISO SAN FRANCISCO (2)
 COMCRUDESGRU EIGHT (1)
 COMCRUDESGRU TWELVE (1)
 NAVCOSSACT (2)
 FASOTRAGRULANT BRUNSWICK (1)
 CNA (3)
 COMFLTCCORGRU TWO (1)
 COMCARIBSEAFRON (4)
 COMEASTSEAFRON (1)
 COMSUBGRU FIVE (1)
 COMSUBGRU SEVEN (1)
 COMSUBGRU EIGHT (1)
 COMSUBLANT (2)
 COMSUBPAC (1)
 COMAEWWINGPAC (1)
 COMRECONATKWING ONE (1)
 VC ONE (1)
 VQ ONE (3)
 VQ TWO (2)
 COMATWING ONE (1)
 PHIBSCOL CORONADO (1)

A TASK ANALYSIS OF THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY
TO DETERMINE EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Introduction

The attached questionnaire is part of a research study being conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. The purpose of this study is to determine educational objectives which reflect current and changing needs of naval intelligence. It is anticipated that the final product will serve as the foundation for further study and as a part of the continuing process of restructuring the naval intelligence curriculum.

This questionnaire is designed to acquire personal and background information about your particular billet. When processed, this information will assist in the selection of the functions which best represent overall naval intelligence activities. Based on this information, key billets in Washington, Norfolk, and Hawaii will be selected for personal interviews in September 1974.

This study pertains to tasks performed by naval officers who provide intelligence related outputs [see page 2 of enclosure 2]. Survey questions should be answered on the basis of what is required in the performance of the jobs or tasks which you presently perform.

Security Aspects

Careful consideration has been given to the need for classifying your response and the data which will result. The questions

Enclosure (1)

involved in this questionnaire are deemed sufficiently general in nature to preclude the necessity for classifying your answers. If you judge otherwise, then follow standard procedures in classifying and returning the questionnaire.

Handling

A return envelope is enclosed for your convenience. Questionnaires and additional comments should be addressed to:

Superintendent (Code 382, T. A. Group)
Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California 93940

Point of contact is LCDR R. W. Chapin, the Naval Intelligence Curriculum Officer, AUTOVON 479-2111/2228.

I. Individual Information

Command _____

Billet Sequence Code _____

Billet Title _____

Office location _____

Name _____

Rank _____

Age _____

Designator _____

Previous designator, if applicable _____

Billet Subspecialty Code _____

Respondent's Subspecialty Code _____

Highest educational level achieved _____

Specialized training used in this billet _____

Is this your first intelligence billet? _____

If not your first, how many years previous intelligence experience
do you have, excluding this tour? _____

How many months have you been in this billet? _____

- Enclosure (2)

II. Outputs and Time Allocation

The following table lists the primary intelligence outputs which have been delineated by the research group. It is desired that you indicate the percentage of your time which is devoted to each of the various outputs. After completing this list, please indicate whether you feel each listed output is a valid output for the intelligence community in general. Space is also allotted for any additional outputs which you feel should be included.

		Valid?
1. Administration of intelligence office	_____ %	_____
2. Briefs and debriefs	_____ %	_____
3. Budgets and budgeting	_____ %	_____
4. Charts and audio/visual aids	_____ %	_____
5. Counterintelligence studies	_____ %	_____
6. Data analysis	_____ %	_____
7. Decisions and recommendations	_____ %	_____
8. Estimates	_____ %	_____
9. Intelligence annexes to OPORDs	_____ %	_____
10. Intelligence collection plans	_____ %	_____
11. Intelligence collection tasking	_____ %	_____
12. Intelligence Information Reports	_____ %	_____
13. Intelligence studies	_____ %	_____
14. Interface with ADP/telecommunications	_____ %	_____
15. Orders of battle	_____ %	_____
16. Physical security	_____ %	_____
17. Tactical plots	_____ %	_____
18. Other intelligence outputs to be added:		
a. _____	_____ %	
b. _____	_____ %	
c. _____	_____ %	
d. _____	_____ %	
e. _____	_____ %	
19. Non-intelligence related outputs	_____ %	
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>	
	100%	

Comments: _____

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE B

DELPHI "A" CODING FORM

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE TASK ANALYSIS GROUP

CODING FORM FOR FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE

Card #1

1	10	20	26	30
Command Name				
31	40	50	60	67
Billet Title				
68	72	73	74	80
UIC		CONUS	Ctry	Sequence
Coder				

Card #2

1	10	20	30	40
Respondent's Name				
41	42	44	47	48
Rank	Age	Design.	Prev. Design.	First Design.
51	52	55	56	60
Billet Code		SS Code	Resp. Code	SS Code
65	66	67	71	72
Educ. Training		First Yrs	Mos	Sequence
73	75	77	80	

Card #3

1	5	9	13	17
Percentages*Validity				
37	41	45	49	53
57	61	65	69	77
Sequence				

Card #4

1	10	20	30	33
First Additional Output				
39	50	60	71	73
Second Additional Output		Code	Percent	Sequence

Card #5

1	10	20	30	33
Third Additional Output				
39	50	60	71	73
Fourth Additional Output		Code	Percent	Sequence

Card #6

1	10	20	30	33
Fifth Additional Output				
39	50	60	71	73
Fifth Additional Output		Code	Percent	% Non-Intell.
77	80	Sequence		

Card #7

1	10	20	30	40
Comments				
41	50	60	70	75
Sequence		Cont'd.	76	77

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE C

17 DECEMBER 1974 DELPHI "B" QUESTIONNAIRE

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA - 93940

IN REPLY REFER TO:

NC4(382)/bh

1211

17 December 1974

1. This is the third phase of the naval intelligence community task analysis being conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School. The purpose of this portion of the analysis is to determine the current and changing educational requirements of naval intelligence. This Delphi Questionnaire, like those in the past, is designed to take a minimum amount of your time. Your continued support is greatly appreciated.

2. A total of 102 personal interviews was conducted in Washington, Norfolk, and Hawaii. The primary purpose of these interviews was to establish initial educational requirement criteria. After every interview the researcher assigned a number to each applicable subject area. That number (1, 2, 3, or 4) corresponded to the level of understanding which the billet holder indicated he used or needed to carry out his assigned duties (TABLE I). The first four columns of TABLE II contain the interview results expressed in percentages.

3. The information which we ask you to provide below will expand our original interview data and will make it more meaningful. We request information from three different viewpoints: the educational areas and levels which you *presently use* in your billet, the areas and levels which you feel would enable you to do a more thorough job (*need*), and finally an estimate of the areas and levels which will be appropriate approximately ten years from now (*future*).

4. We request that you complete the last three columns of TABLE II as they apply to your billet. Use the educational level rating system provided in TABLE I (1, 2, 3, or 4). Mark the first column (labeled "*Use*") to indicate the level of the

subjects presently *Used* in the performance of your duties. Use the next column (labeled "*Need*") to indicate the level *Needed* for optimum job performance. Use the final column (labeled "*Future*") to provide an estimate of the educational levels which will be required by your billet approximately ten years from now.

5. If you are no longer in the billet first surveyed, please respond as though you were, since your experience in that billet is what we want to draw on for the completion of this project. Thank you for your time and patience.


R. W. CHAPIN
By direction

TABLE I

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL RATING SYSTEM

"4" = Theoretical and Expert Capability

Possess knowledge which allows one to conceptualize and execute the steps required to provide solutions.

"3" = Working Knowledge

Be sufficiently familiar to be able to communicate effectively with an expert regarding both a problem and a solution; not necessarily able to actually work a complex problem without supervision and outside assistance.

"2" = Basic Knowledge

Have general acquaintance with major concepts, capabilities, and limitations.

"1" = Not Used or Not Needed

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

				TABLE II			EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS			Use	Need	Future	
None	Basic	Working	Expert							Your Response			
% at each level (interview data)				1	2	3	4	Academic Area			U	N	F
52%	36%	10%	2%	Math	College Algebra								
73%	16%	9%	2%		Beginning Calculus								
84%	8%	6%	2%		Advanced Calculus								
66%	22%	9%	3%		Probability & Statistics								
89%	8%	3%	0%		Foreign Language								
37%	25%	32%	6%	Area Studies	USSR								
41%	26%	30%	3%		China								
53%	31%	16%	0%		Mid East								
65%	23%	12%	0%		Europe								
74%	18%	8%	0%		Latin America								
81%	14%	5%	0%		Africa								
50%	39%	11%	0%	Operations Analysis									
53%	27%	18%	2%	International Relations Theory									
46%	34%	18%	2%	Naval Science	Underwater Acoustics								
53%	29%	16%	2%		Sonar Systems								
34%	37%	26%	3%		Communication Systems								
46%	31%	20%	3%		Radar Systems								
61%	28%	10%	1%		Optics								
66%	24%	9%	1%		Lasers								
34%	34%	27%	5%		Collection Systems								
47%	29%	20%	4%	Nat'l Security	Threat/Net Assessment								
7%	21%	55%	17%		Nat'l Security/Intell Orgn.								
32%	16%	41%	11%	Soviet Forces	Soviet Naval								
40%	21%	34%	5%		Soviet Air Force								
45%	33%	20%	2%		Soviet Ground								
45%	29%	23%	3%		Soviet Strat. Rocket Troops								
40%	29%	24%	7%		Soviet Mer/Fish/Oceanographic								
46%	30%	18%	6%	Blue Forces	U.S. Naval Forces								
65%	20%	12%	3%		Other U.S. Forces								
47%	29%	23%	1%		Allied Capability								
32%	35%	28%	5%	Management ADP	System Design/Analysis (Mgmt)								
67%	12%	16%	5%		Hardware Operations								
65%	20%	12%	3%		Programming								
12%	50%	33%	5%		Basic Interface Operations								
62%	20%	14%	4%		Management by Objectives								
33%	31%	30%	6%	Management Skill	Personnel								
36%	28%	29%	7%		Financial								
31%	39%	25%	5%		Nat'l/Naval Budget Process								
49%	32%	15%	4%		Labor Relations								
13%	25%	47%	15%		Comm. Skill	Briefing							
15%	28%	42%	15%	Writing									
31%	17%	37%	15%	Organization of Thought									

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE D

INTERVIEW SHEET AND DATA CODING FORM

Name _____ Command _____ Date _____

Questionnaire?

- a. What sort of educational background is required for that task/output?
- b. What are the intellectual tools most used?
- c. What would you liked to have studied?
- d. If available, what sort of correspondence course would you take?
- e. What sort of help do you need to call in?
- f. Are you time limited in this task?
- g. What is your most valuable educational experience (for this output)?
- h. What sort of pubs do you use: textual, graphical, or technical?
- i. Where does your output go (for each important one)?
- j. In what form?

Sequence # _____

1. Admin

2. Briefs

3. Budgets

4. A/V aids

5. CI

6. Data anal.

7. D.M.

8. Est.

9. OPORDs

10. Coll plans

11. Coll task.

12. IR's

13. Studies

14. ADP/comm

15. OB's

16. Security

17. Plots

18.a.

18.b.

18.c.

18.d.

18.e.

19. Billet in general

History; foreign language; mathematics; ops anal; int'l rel; nat'l security affairs; u/w acoustics; EE; general science; know of USSR forces; ADP-system design/programming/sys. op; mgmt; forecasting; speech; PPS

synthesize; coord.; anal; compile; compute; copy; negotiate; instruct; supervise; persuade; speak; set up; op; in/out

1. Whom do you spend the most time with during its performance?
2. What about his time; how is the rest of it spent?
3. Identify key billets in this organization.
4. Where in the output flow does this billet fall?
5. Describe your turnover.
6. What was the most difficult part of learning your new job?
7. Are you called in to help other desks? Personal or billet reasons?

General comments:

INTERVIEW DATA CODING FORM

CASE # _____

123

CODER _____

4

INTERVIEW DATA CODING FORM					level used	level needed	
CASE #					8	9	
CODER							
					56.7		
ADP	MATH	{	College Algebra	01.1			
			Beginning Calculus	01.2			
			Probs & Stats	01.3			
			Adv. Calculus	01.4			
				Foreign Language	02.1		
	AREA STUDIES	{	USSR	03.1			
			China	03.2			
			Mid East	03.3			
			Europe	03.4			
			Latin Amer.	03.5			
			Africa	03.6			
			Ops Anal.	04.1			
				Int'l Rel.	05.1		
	NAVAL SCIENCE	{	U/W Acou.	06.1			
			Sonar Sys	06.2			
			Comm Sys	06.3			
			Kadar Sys	06.4			
			Optics	06.5			
			Lasers	06.6			
			Collection Sys	06.7			
	NAT'L SECURITY	{	Natl/Nav Budget Proc	07.1			
			Threat/Net Assessment	07.2			
			Natl Sec/Intell Orgn	07.3			
	SOVIET FORCES	{	Naval	08.1			
			A.F.	08.2			
			Ground	08.3			
PVO			08.4				
SRT			08.5				
			Mer/Fish/Oceano	08.6			
BLUE FORCES	{	Collection Sys	09.1				
		Naval Strat/G.P.	09.2				
		Other Strat/G.P.	09.3				
		Allied Capability	09.4				
{	Sys Design/Anal (Mgmt)	10.1					
	Hardware Opr.	10.2					
	Software Opr.(Programming)	10.3					
	Basic Interface Ops	10.4					
COMM SKILLS	{	Briefing	11.1				
		Writing	11.2				
		Organ. of Thought	11.3				
MANAGEMENT	{	Collection Sys	12.1				
		PERT	12.2				
		Mgmt by Obj	12.3				
		Personnel	12.4				
		Financial	12.5				
		Labor Relations	12.6				

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE E

EXAMPLES OF 6 NOVEMBER 1974
COMPUTER-PRINTED DELPHI "A2"
QUESTIONNAIRES

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

NC4 (382)/TA 201
1211
6 NOV 1974

Director
Naval Ocean Surveillance
Information Center
4301 Suitland Road
Washington, D. C. 20390

Attn: LCDR Louis A. Rogers

Dear Lieutenant Commander Rogers:

This is the second phase of the naval intelligence community task analysis being conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School. We appreciate your response to our first questionnaire. We would now like to provide you with a little feedback.

The instrument we are using this time is constructed as a part of a "Delphi" technique. In light of the overall community's answers to our first questionnaire, we will ask you to re-evaluate your original responses (which have been listed for you in TABLE II). While not attempting to move the various time allocations toward a consensus, the Delphi will help us arrive at a consensus of the entire community's outputs and should help validate our data base.

The next phase will apply our Washington, Norfolk, and Pearl interview data to the question of educational requirements in the community. First, however, we need your help in this phase. Incidentally, if you are no longer in the billet originally canvassed, please respond as though you were, and include the name of your relief.

The following is set up to take no more than ten minutes of your time. We would appreciate your continued participation.

TABLE I is our coded version of the background information you provided in response to our initial questionnaire. Please check it for accuracy and make corrections as necessary. Please make all corrections and additions directly on this letter.

TABLE I

COMMAND NAME: NOSIC
BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 19070
BILLET TITLE: HEAD MARITIME OPERATIONS BRANCH
RESPONDENT'S RANK: LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
RESPONDENT'S AGE: 35
RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1110
BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210E
RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210E

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET:
 DEFENSE INTELL SCHOOL
 FIRST INTELLIGENCE BILLET? YES
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 00
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 21

In the first column below is our original list of intelligence outputs. As you remember, we asked you to indicate the percentage of time which you devote to each of these outputs. The following data were compiled from the information provided by the 321 respondents to the first questionnaire. In the second column of TABLE II is the percentage of respondents who indicated that the output was applicable to their jobs. The third column contains the mean percentage of time engaged in that output by those considering the output applicable. The fourth column lists your responses to the first questionnaire.

TABLE II

ORIGINAL LIST OF OUTPUTS	PERCENT THOSE REPORTING OUTPUT	MEAN FOR BILLETS INVOLVED WITH OUTPUT	YOUR RESPONSE
1. Administration of			
Intelligence Office	85%	22%	020%
2. Briefs and Debriefs	78%	9%	003%
3. Budgets and Budgeting	54%	6%	-%
4. Charts/Audio/Visual Aids	50%	5%	-%
5. Counterintelligence			
Studies	16%	5%	-%
6. Data Analysis	59%	15%	005%
7. Decisions and			
Recommendations	86%	17%	020%
8. Estimates	45%	9%	010%
9. Intelligence Annexes			
to OPORDs	26%	5%	-%
10. Intelligence			
Collection Plans	35%	6%	-%
11. Intelligence Collection			

Tasking	43%	7%	-%
12. Intelligence Information			
Reports	37%	7%	-%
13. Intelligence Studies	53%	10%	002%
14. Interface with ADP/			
Telecommunications	53%	12%	010%
15. Orders of Battle	30%	5%	-%
16. Physical Security	54%	4%	002%
17. Tactical Plots	23%	5%	-%

****INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS ADDED:**

COUNSELING SUBORDINATES			003%
ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS			005%
INTER AGENCY LIAISON			005%
OUTGOING REPORTS			015%

In light of the responses to our first questionnaire and the interviews, we have modified the output list significantly. Using this revised list of outputs (below), please provide revised percentages in the spaces provided.

We ask you reconsider the write-in outputs which you added to our original list. We request that you break them down into basic elements. For example, your output COUNSELING SUBORDINATES might be broken down to counseling/training.

Careful consideration has been given to the need for classifying your response and the aggregate data which will result. The questions involved in this questionnaire are deemed sufficiently general in nature to preclude the necessity for classifying your answers. If you judge otherwise, then follow standard procedures in classifying and returning the questionnaire. Please return this questionnaire in the attached self-addressed envelope.

TABLE III

<u>New list Of Outputs</u>	<u>Revised Percentages</u>
1. Administration of Intelligence Office	___%
2. Resource/Organizational Management	___%
3. Budgeting and Fiscal Planning	___%
4. Decisions and Recommendations	___%
5. Briefs and Debriefs	___%
6. Liaison	___%
7. Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	___%
8. Counterintelligence Studies	___%
9. Data Analysis	___%
10. Estimates	___%
11. Intelligence Annexes to OPORDs	___%
12. Intelligence Collection Plans	___%
13. Intelligence Collection Tasking	___%
14. Intelligence Information Reports	___%
15. Interface with ADP/Telecommunications	___%
16. Orders of Battle	___%
17. Physical Security	___%
18. Tactical Plots	___%
19. Non-Intelligence Related Outputs	___%
20. Counseling/Training	___%
	100%

R. W. CHAPIN, Jr.
 LCDR, USN
 By direction
 Coordinator, Task
 Analysis Group (382)

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

NC4 (382)/TA 208
1211
6 NOV 1974

Commanding Officer
Naval Intelligence Support Center
4301 Suitland Road
Washington, D. C. 20390

Attn: CAPT Edwin L. Herring

Dear Captain Herring:

This is the second phase of the naval intelligence community task analysis being conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School. We appreciate your response to our first questionnaire. We would now like to provide you with a little feedback.

The instrument we are using this time is constructed as a part of a "Delphi" technique. In light of the overall community's answers to our first questionnaire, we will ask you to re-evaluate your original responses (which have been listed for you in TABLE II). While not attempting to move the various time allocations toward a consensus, the Delphi will help us arrive at a consensus of the entire community's outputs and should help validate our data base.

The next phase will apply our Washington, Norfolk, and Pearl interview data to the question of educational requirements in the community. First, however, we need your help in this phase. Incidentally, if you are no longer in the billet originally canvassed, please respond as though you were, and include the name of your relief.

The following is set up to take no more than ten minutes of your time. We would appreciate your continued participation.

TABLE I is our coded version of the background information you provided in response to our initial questionnaire. Please check it for accuracy and make corrections as necessary. Please make all corrections and additions directly on this letter.

TABLE I

COMMAND NAME: NISC SUITLAND
BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 00145
BILLET TITLE: HEAD, ADMIN DEPARTMENT
RESPONDENT'S RANK: CAPTAIN
RESPONDENT'S AGE: 44
RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1110
BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: NONE
RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210E
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL

TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET:
 DEFENSE INTELL SCHOOL
 FIRST INTELLIGENCE BILLET? NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 07
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 09

In the first column below is our original list of intelligence outputs. As you remember, we asked you to indicate the percentage of time which you devote to each of these outputs. The following data were compiled from the information provided by the 321 respondents to the first questionnaire. In the second column of TABLE II is the percentage of respondents who indicated that the output was applicable to their jobs. The third column contains the mean percentage of time engaged in that output by those considering the output applicable. The fourth column lists your responses to the first questionnaire.

TABLE II

ORIGINAL LIST OF OUTPUTS	PERCENT THOSE REPORTING OUTPUT	MEAN FOR BILLETS INVOLVED WITH OUTPUT	YOUR RESPONSE
1. Administration of			
Intelligence Office	85%	22%	020%
2. Briefs and Debriefs	78%	9%	-%
3. Budgets and Budgeting	54%	6%	005%
4. Charts/Audio/Visual Aids	50%	5%	-%
5. Counterintelligence			
Studies	16%	5%	-%
6. Data Analysis	59%	15%	013%
7. Decisions and			
Recommendations	86%	17%	050%
8. Estimates	45%	9%	none
9. Intelligence Annexes			
to OPORDs	26%	5%	none
10. Intelligence			
Collection Plans	35%	6%	none
11. Intelligence Collection			
Tasking	43%	7%	none

12. Intelligence Information			
Reports	37%	7%	none
13. Intelligence Studies	53%	10%	none
14. Interface with ADP/			
Telecommunications	53%	12%	002%
15. Orders of Battle	30%	5%	-%
16. Physical Security	54%	4%	005%
17. Tactical Plots	23%	5%	-%
**INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS ADDED:			
PERSONNEL SECURITY			005%

In light of the responses to our first questionnaire and the interviews, we have modified the output list significantly. Using this revised list of outputs (below), please provide revised percentages in the spaces provided.

We ask you reconsider the write-in output which you added to our original list. We request that you break it down into basic elements. For example, your output PERSONNEL SECURITY might be broken down to administration of intelligence office, physical security, and counseling/training.

Careful consideration has been given to the need for classifying your response and the aggregate data which will result. The questions involved in this questionnaire are deemed sufficiently general in nature to preclude the necessity for classifying your answers. If you judge otherwise, then follow standard procedures in classifying and returning the questionnaire. Please return this questionnaire in the attached self-addressed envelope.

TABLE III

<u>New list Of Outputs</u>	<u>Revised Percentages</u>
1. Administration of Intelligence Office	____%
2. Resource/Organizational Management	____%
3. Budgeting and Fiscal Planning	____%
4. Decisions and Recommendations	____%
5. Briefs and Debriefs	____%
6. Liaison	____%
7. Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	____%
8. Counterintelligence Studies	____%
9. Data Analysis	____%
10. Estimates	____%
11. Intelligence Annexes to OPORDs	____%
12. Intelligence Collection Plans	____%
13. Intelligence Collection Tasking	____%
14. Intelligence Information Reports	____%
15. Interface with ADP/Telecommunications	____%
16. Orders of Battle	____%
17. Physical Security	____%
18. Tactical Plots	____%
19. Non-Intelligence Related Outputs	____%
20. Counseling/Training	____%
	100%

R. W. CHAPIN, Jr.
 LCDR. USN
 By direction
 Coordinator, Task
 Analysis Group (382)

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

NC4 (382) / TA 212
1211
6 NOV 1974

Commanding Officer
Naval Intelligence Support Center
4301 Suitland Road
Washington, D. C. 20390

Attn: CDR William M. Russ, Jr.

Dear Commander Russ:

This is the second phase of the naval intelligence community task analysis being conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School. We appreciate your response to our first questionnaire. We would now like to provide you with a little feedback.

The instrument we are using this time is constructed as a part of a "Delphi" technique. In light of the overall community's answers to our first questionnaire, we will ask you to re-evaluate your original responses (which have been listed for you in TABLE II). While not attempting to move the various time allocations toward a consensus, the Delphi will help us arrive at a consensus of the entire community's outputs and should help validate our data base.

The next phase will apply our Washington, Norfolk, and Pearl interview data to the question of educational requirements in the community. First, however, we need your help in this phase. Incidentally, if you are no longer in the billet originally canvassed, please respond as though you were, and include the name of your relief.

The following is set up to take no more than ten minutes of your time. We would appreciate your continued participation.

TABLE I is our coded version of the background information you provided in response to our initial questionnaire. Please check it for accuracy and make corrections as necessary. We would also like for you to indicate if you are a NIS/DIS graduate: YES NO ?
Please make all corrections and additions directly on this letter.

TABLE I

COMMAND NAME: NISC HOFFMAN
BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 00500
BILLET TITLE: HEAD ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS DEPT
RESPONDENT'S RANK: COMMANDER
RESPONDENT'S AGE: 40
RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1120 1100
BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 72109

RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210S
 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: NONE LISTED
 FIRST INTELLIGENCE BILLET? NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 02
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 16

In the first column below is our original list of intelligence outputs. As you remember, we asked you to indicate the percentage of time which you devote to each of these outputs. The following data were compiled from the information provided by the 321 respondents to the first questionnaire. In the second column of TABLE II is the percentage of respondents who indicated that the output was applicable to their jobs. The third column contains the mean percentage of time engaged in that output by those considering the output applicable. The fourth column lists your responses to the first questionnaire.

TABLE II

ORIGINAL LIST OF OUTPUTS	PERCENT THOSE REPORTING OUTPUT	MEAN FOR BILLETS INVOLVED WITH OUTPUT	YOUR RESPONSE
1. Administration of			
Intelligence Office	85%	22%	045%
2. Briefs and Debriefs	78%	9%	015%
3. Budgets and Budgeting	54%	6%	015%
4. Charts/Audio/Visual Aids	50%	5%	-%
5. Counterintelligence			
Studies	16%	5%	-%
6. Data Analysis	59%	15%	-%
7. Decisions and			
Recommendations	86%	17%	020%
8. Estimates	45%	9%	-%
9. Intelligence Annexes			
to OPORDs	26%	5%	-%
10. Intelligence			
Collection Plans	35%	6%	-%
11. Intelligence Collection			

Tasking	43%	7%	-%
12. Intelligence Information			
Reports	37%	7%	-%
13. Intelligence Studies	53%	10%	-%
14. Interface with ADP/			
Telecommunications	53%	12%	-%
15. Orders of Battle	30%	5%	-%
16. Physical Security	54%	4%	-%
17. Tactical Plots	23%	5%	-%

In light of the responses to our first questionnaire and the interviews, we have modified the output list significantly. Using this revised list of outputs (below), please provide revised percentages in the spaces provided.

Careful consideration has been given to the need for classifying your response and the aggregate data which will result. The questions involved in this questionnaire are deemed sufficiently general in nature to preclude the necessity for classifying your answers. If you judge otherwise, then follow standard procedures in classifying and returning the questionnaire. Please return this questionnaire in the attached self-addressed envelope.

TABLE III

<u>New list Of Outputs</u>	<u>Revised Percentages</u>
1. Administration of Intelligence Office	___%
2. Resource/Organizational Management	___%
3. Budgeting and Fiscal Planning	___%
4. Decisions and Recommendations	___%
5. Briefs and Debriefs	___%
6. Liaison	___%
7. Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	___%
8. Counterintelligence Studies	___%
9. Data Analysis	___%
10. Estimates	___%
11. Intelligence Annexes to OPORDs	___%
12. Intelligence Collection Plans	___%
13. Intelligence Collection Tasking	___%
14. Intelligence Information Reports	___%
15. Interface with ADP/Telecommunications	___%
16. Orders of Battle	___%
17. Physical Security	___%
18. Tactical Plots	___%
19. Non-Intelligence Related Outputs	___%
20. Counseling/Training	___%
	100%

R. W. CHAPIN, Jr.
 LCDR. USN
 By direction
 Coordinator, Task
 Analysis Group (382)

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

NC4 (382) / TA 215
1211
6 NOV 1974

Commanding Officer
Naval Intelligence Support Center
4301 Suitland Road
Washington, D. C. 20390

Attn: LCDR David A. Cotner

Dear Lieutenant Commander Cotner:

This is the second phase of the naval intelligence community task analysis being conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School. We appreciate your response to our first questionnaire. We would now like to provide you with a little feedback.

The instrument we are using this time is constructed as a part of a "Delphi" technique. In light of the overall community's answers to our first questionnaire, we will ask you to re-evaluate your original responses (which have been listed for you in TABLE II). While not attempting to move the various time allocations toward a consensus, the Delphi will help us arrive at a consensus of the entire community's outputs and should help validate our data base.

The next phase will apply our Washington, Norfolk, and Pearl interview data to the question of educational requirements in the community. First, however, we need your help in this phase. Incidentally, if you are no longer in the billet originally canvassed, please respond as though you were, and include the name of your relief.

The following is set up to take no more than ten minutes of your time. We would appreciate your continued participation.

TABLE I is our coded version of the background information you provided in response to our initial questionnaire. Please check it for accuracy and make corrections as necessary. We would also like for you to indicate if you are a NIS/DIS graduate: YES NO ? Please make all corrections and additions directly on this letter.

TABLE I

COMMAND NAME: NISC HOFFMAN
BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 00505
BILLET TITLE: HEAD, PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT DIVISION
RESPONDENT'S RANK: LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
RESPONDENT'S AGE: 35
RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1320
BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210E

RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210S
 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET:
 OTHER TRAINING E.G. FAAWTCs/DESSCHOOL
 FIRST INTELLIGENCE BILLET? NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 06
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 15

In the first column below is our original list of intelligence outputs. As you remember, we asked you to indicate the percentage of time which you devote to each of these outputs. The following data were compiled from the information provided by the 321 respondents to the first questionnaire. In the second column of TABLE II is the percentage of respondents who indicated that the output was applicable to their jobs. The third column contains the mean percentage of time engaged in that output by those considering the output applicable. The fourth column lists your responses to the first questionnaire.

TABLE II

ORIGINAL LIST OF OUTPUTS	PERCENT THOSE REPORTING OUTPUT	MEAN FOR BILLETS INVOLVED WITH OUTPUT	YOUR RESPONSE
1. Administration of			
Intelligence Office	85%	22%	015%
2. Briefs and Debriefs	78%	9%	002%
3. Budgets and Budgeting	54%	6%	001%
4. Charts/Audio/Visual Aids	50%	5%	005%
5. Counterintelligence			
Studies	16%	5%	-%
6. Data Analysis	59%	15%	-%
7. Decisions and			
Recommendations	86%	17%	008%
8. Estimates	45%	9%	005%
9. Intelligence Annexes			
to OPORDs	26%	5%	-%
10. Intelligence			
Collection Plans	35%	6%	002%
11. Intelligence Collection			

Tasking	43%	7%	003%
12. Intelligence Information			
Reports	37%	7%	003%
13. Intelligence Studies	53%	10%	030%
14. Interface with ADP/			
Telecommunications	53%	12%	001%
15. Orders of Battle	30%	5%	-%
16. Physical Security	54%	4%	005%
17. Tactical Plots	23%	5%	-%

In light of the responses to our first questionnaire and the interviews, we have modified the output list significantly. Using this revised list of outputs (below), please provide revised percentages in the spaces provided.

Careful consideration has been given to the need for classifying your response and the aggregate data which will result. The questions involved in this questionnaire are deemed sufficiently general in nature to preclude the necessity for classifying your answers. If you judge otherwise, then follow standard procedures in classifying and returning the questionnaire. Please return this questionnaire in the attached self-addressed envelope.

TABLE III

<u>New list Of Outputs</u>	<u>Revised Percentages</u>
1. Administration of Intelligence Office	____%
2. Resource/Organizational Management	____%
3. Budgeting and Fiscal Planning	____%
4. Decisions and Recommendations	____%
5. Briefs and Debriefs	____%
6. Liaison	____%
7. Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	____%
8. Counterintelligence Studies	____%
9. Data Analysis	____%
10. Estimates	____%
11. Intelligence Annexes to OPORDs	____%
12. Intelligence Collection Plans	____%
13. Intelligence Collection Tasking	____%
14. Intelligence Information Reports	____%
15. Interface with ADP/Telecommunications	____%
16. Orders of Battle	____%
17. Physical Security	____%
18. Tactical Plots	____%
19. Non-Intelligence Related Outputs	____%
20. Counseling/Training	____%
	100%

R. W. CHAPIN, Jr.
 LCDR, USN
 By direction
 Coordinator, Task
 Analysis Group (382)

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

NC4 (382)/TA 219

1211

6 NOV 1974

Commanding Officer
Naval Intelligence Support Center
4301 Suitland Road
Washington, D. C. 20390

Attn: LCDR David H. Krieger

Dear Lieutenant Commander Krieger:

This is the second phase of the naval intelligence community task analysis being conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School. We appreciate your response to our first questionnaire. We would now like to provide you with a little feedback.

The instrument we are using this time is constructed as a part of a "Delphi" technique. In light of the overall community's answers to our first questionnaire, we will ask you to re-evaluate your original responses (which have been listed for you in TABLE II). While not attempting to move the various time allocations toward a consensus, the Delphi will help us arrive at a consensus of the entire community's outputs and should help validate our data base.

The next phase will apply our Washington, Norfolk, and Pearl interview data to the question of educational requirements in the community. First, however, we need your help in this phase. Incidentally, if you are no longer in the billet originally canvassed, please respond as though you were, and include the name of your relief.

The following is set up to take no more than ten minutes of your time. We would appreciate your continued participation.

TABLE I is our coded version of the background information you provided in response to our initial questionnaire. Please check it for accuracy and make corrections as necessary. Please make all corrections and additions directly on this letter.

TABLE I

COMMAND NAME: NISC SUITLAND
BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 00200
BILLET TITLE: HEAD ASW APPLICATIONS DIV
RESPONDENT'S RANK: LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
RESPONDENT'S AGE: 31
RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1120
BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: NONE
RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: NONE
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL

TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET:
 DEFENSE INTELL SCHOOL
 FIRST INTELLIGENCE BILLET? NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 05
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 02

In the first column below is our original list of intelligence outputs. As you remember, we asked you to indicate the percentage of time which you devote to each of these outputs. The following data were compiled from the information provided by the 321 respondents to the first questionnaire. In the second column of TABLE II is the percentage of respondents who indicated that the output was applicable to their jobs. The third column contains the mean percentage of time engaged in that output by those considering the output applicable. The fourth column lists your responses to the first questionnaire.

TABLE II

ORIGINAL LIST OF OUTPUTS	PERCENT THOSE REPORTING OUTPUT	MEAN FOR BILLETS INVOLVED WITH OUTPUT	YOUR RESPONSE
1. Administration of			
Intelligence Office	85%	22%	020%
2. Briefs and Debriefs	78%	9%	010%
3. Budgets and Budgeting	54%	6%	001%
4. Charts/Audio/Visual Aids	50%	5%	001%
5. Counterintelligence			
Studies	16%	5%	-%
6. Data Analysis	59%	15%	015%
7. Decisions and			
Recommendations	86%	17%	020%
8. Estimates	45%	9%	020%
9. Intelligence Annexes			
to OPORDs	26%	5%	-%
10. Intelligence			
Collection Plans	35%	6%	-%
11. Intelligence Collection			
Tasking	43%	7%	002%

12.	Intelligence Information			
	Reports	37%	7%	001%
13.	Intelligence Studies	53%	10%	003%
14.	Interface with ADP/			
	Telecommunications	53%	12%	001%
15.	Orders of Battle	30%	5%	002%
16.	Physical Security	54%	4%	002%
17.	Tactical Plots	23%	5%	002%

In light of the responses to our first questionnaire and the interviews, we have modified the output list significantly. Using this revised list of outputs (below), please provide revised percentages in the spaces provided.

Careful consideration has been given to the need for classifying your response and the aggregate data which will result. The questions involved in this questionnaire are deemed sufficiently general in nature to preclude the necessity for classifying your answers. If you judge otherwise, then follow standard procedures in classifying and returning the questionnaire. Please return this questionnaire in the attached self-addressed envelope.

TABLE III

<u>New list Of Outputs</u>	<u>Revised Percentages</u>
1. Administration of Intelligence Office	____%
2. Resource/Organizational Management	____%
3. Budgeting and Fiscal Planning	____%
4. Decisions and Recommendations	____%
5. Briefs and Debriefs	____%
6. Liaison	____%
7. Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	____%
8. Counterintelligence Studies	____%
9. Data Analysis	____%
10. Estimates	____%
11. Intelligence Annexes to OPORDs	____%
12. Intelligence Collection Plans	____%
13. Intelligence Collection Tasking	____%
14. Intelligence Information Reports	____%
15. Interface with ADP/Telecommunications	____%
16. Orders of Battle	____%
17. Physical Security	____%
18. Tactical Plots	____%
19. Non-Intelligence Related Outputs	____%
20. Counseling/Training	____%
	100%

R. W. CHAPIN, Jr.
 LCDR. USN
 By direction
 Coordinator, Task
 Analysis Group (382)

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

NC4 (382)/TA 223
1211
6 NOV 1974

Commanding Officer
Naval Intelligence Processing
System Support Activity
2461 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22331

Attn: LCDR John S. Lierman

Dear Lieutenant Commander Lierman:

This is the second phase of the naval intelligence community task analysis being conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School. We appreciate your response to our first questionnaire. We would now like to provide you with a little feedback.

The instrument we are using this time is constructed as a part of a "Delphi" technique. In light of the overall community's answers to our first questionnaire, we will ask you to re-evaluate your original responses (which have been listed for you in TABLE II). While not attempting to move the various time allocations toward a consensus, the Delphi will help us arrive at a consensus of the entire community's outputs and should help validate our data base.

The next phase will apply our Washington, Norfolk, and Pearl interview data to the question of educational requirements in the community. First, however, we need your help in this phase. Incidentally, if you are no longer in the billet originally canvassed, please respond as though you were, and include the name of your relief.

The following is set up to take no more than ten minutes of your time. We would appreciate your continued participation.

TABLE I is our coded version of the background information you provided in response to our initial questionnaire. Please check it for accuracy and make corrections as necessary. Please make all corrections and additions directly on this letter.

TABLE I

COMMAND NAME: NIPSSA HOFFMAN
BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 00400
BILLET TITLE: IDHS PLANNING + MGMT DIVISION HEAD
RESPONDENT'S RANK: LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
RESPONDENT'S AGE: 36
RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1630
BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 9210P
RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210P

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET:
 DEFENSE INTELL SCHOOL
 FIRST INTELLIGENCE BILLET? NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 12
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 13

In the first column below is our original list of intelligence outputs. As you remember, we asked you to indicate the percentage of time which you devote to each of these outputs. The following data were compiled from the information provided by the 321 respondents to the first questionnaire. In the second column of TABLE II is the percentage of respondents who indicated that the output was applicable to their jobs. The third column contains the mean percentage of time engaged in that output by those considering the output applicable. The fourth column lists your responses to the first questionnaire.

TABLE II

ORIGINAL LIST OF OUTPUTS	PERCENT THOSE REPORTING OUTPUT	MEAN FOR BILLETS INVOLVED WITH OUTPUT	YOUR RESPONSE
1. Administration of			
Intelligence Office	85%	22%	005%
2. Briefs and Debriefs	78%	9%	005%
3. Budgets and Budgeting	54%	6%	-%
4. Charts/Audio/Visual Aids	50%	5%	-%
5. Counterintelligence			
Studies	16%	5%	-%
6. Data Analysis	59%	15%	025%
7. Decisions and			
Recommendations	86%	17%	-%
8. Estimates	45%	9%	-%
9. Intelligence Annexes			
to OPORDs	26%	5%	-%
10. Intelligence			
Collection Plans	35%	6%	-%
11. Intelligence Collection			

Tasking	43%	7%	-%
12. Intelligence Information			
Reports	37%	7%	-%
13. Intelligence Studies	53%	10%	-%
14. Interface with ADP/ Telecommunications	53%	12%	025%
15. Orders of Battle	30%	5%	-%
16. Physical Security	54%	4%	-%
17. Tactical Plots	23%	5%	-%
**INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS ADDED:			
IDHS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT			020%
IDHS PLANS AND MANAGEMENT			020%

In light of the responses to our first questionnaire and the interviews, we have modified the output list significantly. Using this revised list of outputs (below), please provide revised percentages in the spaces provided.

We ask you reconsider the write-in outputs which you added to our original list. We request that you break them down into basic elements. For example, your output IDHS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT might be broken down to resource/organizational management, liaison, and interface with ADP/telecommunications.

Careful consideration has been given to the need for classifying your response and the aggregate data which will result. The questions involved in this questionnaire are deemed sufficiently general in nature to preclude the necessity for classifying your answers. If you judge otherwise, then follow standard procedures in classifying and returning the questionnaire. Please return this questionnaire in the attached self-addressed envelope.

TABLE III

<u>New list Of Outputs</u>	<u>Revised Percentages</u>
1. Administration of Intelligence Office	____%
2. Resource/Organizational Management	____%
3. Budgeting and Fiscal Planning	____%
4. Decisions and Recommendations	____%
5. Briefs and Debriefs	____%
6. Liaison	____%
7. Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	____%
8. Counterintelligence Studies	____%
9. Data Analysis	____%
10. Estimates	____%
11. Intelligence Annexes to OPORDs	____%
12. Intelligence Collection Plans	____%
13. Intelligence Collection Tasking	____%
14. Intelligence Information Reports	____%
15. Interface with ADP/Telecommunications	____%
16. Orders of Battle	____%
17. Physical Security	____%
18. Tactical Plots	____%
19. Non-Intelligence Related Outputs	____%
20. Counseling/Training	____%
	100%

R. W. CHAPIN, Jr.
 LCDR. USN
 By direction
 Coordinator, Task
 Analysis Group (382)

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

NC4 (382)/TA 402
1211
6 NOV 1974

Commander
Naval Intelligence Command
Naval Intelligence Command Hqtrs
2461 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22331

Attn: LCDR Vincent H. De Vito

Dear Lieutenant Commander De Vito:

This is the second phase of the naval intelligence community task analysis being conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School. We appreciate your response to our first questionnaire. We would now like to provide you with a little feedback.

The instrument we are using this time is constructed as a part of a "Delphi" technique. In light of the overall community's answers to our first questionnaire, we will ask you to re-evaluate your original responses (which have been listed for you in TABLE II). While not attempting to move the various time allocations toward a consensus, the Delphi will help us arrive at a consensus of the entire community's outputs and should help validate our data base.

The next phase will apply our Washington, Norfolk, and Pearl interview data to the question of educational requirements in the community. First, however, we need your help in this phase. Incidentally, if you are no longer in the billet originally canvassed, please respond as though you were, and include the name of your relief.

The following is set up to take no more than ten minutes of your time. We would appreciate your continued participation.

TABLE I is our coded version of the background information you provided in response to our initial questionnaire. Please check it for accuracy and provide: billet subspecialty code. We would also like for you to indicate if you are a NIS/DIS graduate: YES NO ? Please make all corrections and additions directly on this letter.

TABLE I

COMMAND NAME: COMNAVINTCOM
BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 50250
BILLET TITLE: HEAD SPECIAL SEC DET PENTAGON BRANCH
RESPONDENT'S RANK: LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
RESPONDENT'S AGE: 43
RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1110 1100 1108

BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: ?
 RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210E
 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET:
 PREV INTELL EXPERIENCE
 FIRST INTELLIGENCE BILLET? NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 03
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 60

In the first column below is our original list of intelligence outputs. As you remember, we asked you to indicate the percentage of time which you devote to each of these outputs. The following data were compiled from the information provided by the 321 respondents to the first questionnaire. In the second column of TABLE II is the percentage of respondents who indicated that the output was applicable to their jobs. The third column contains the mean percentage of time engaged in that output by those considering the output applicable. The fourth column lists your responses to the first questionnaire.

TABLE II

ORIGINAL LIST OF OUTPUTS	PERCENT THOSE REPORTING OUTPUT	MEAN FOR BILLETS INVOLVED WITH OUTPUT	YOUR RESPONSE
1. Administration of			
Intelligence Office	85%	22%	030%
2. Briefs and Debriefs	78%	9%	030%
3. Budgets and Budgeting	54%	6%	-%
4. Charts/Audio/Visual Aids	50%	5%	-%
5. Counterintelligence			
Studies	16%	5%	-%
6. Data Analysis	59%	15%	-%
7. Decisions and			
Recommendations	86%	17%	005%
8. Estimates	45%	9%	-%
9. Intelligence Annexes			
to OPORDS	26%	5%	-%
10. Intelligence			
Collection Plans	35%	6%	-%

11. Intelligence Collection			
Tasking	43%	7%	-%
12. Intelligence Information			
Reports	37%	7%	-%
13. Intelligence Studies	53%	10%	-%
14. Interface with ADP/			
Telecommunications	53%	12%	-%
15. Orders of Battle	30%	5%	-%
16. Physical Security	54%	4%	035%
17. Tactical Plots	23%	5%	-%

In light of the responses to our first questionnaire and the interviews, we have modified the output list significantly. Using this revised list of outputs (below), please provide revised percentages in the spaces provided.

Careful consideration has been given to the need for classifying your response and the aggregate data which will result. The questions involved in this questionnaire are deemed sufficiently general in nature to preclude the necessity for classifying your answers. If you judge otherwise, then follow standard procedures in classifying and returning the questionnaire. Please return this questionnaire in the attached self-addressed envelope.

TABLE III

<u>New list Of Outputs</u>	<u>Revised Percentages</u>
1. Administration of Intelligence Office	---%
2. Resource/Organizational Management	---%
3. Budgeting and Fiscal Planning	---%
4. Decisions and Recommendations	---%
5. Briefs and Debriefs	---%
6. Liaison	---%
7. Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	---%
8. Counterintelligence Studies	---%
9. Data Analysis	---%
10. Estimates	---%
11. Intelligence Annexes to OPORDs	---%
12. Intelligence Collection Plans	---%
13. Intelligence Collection Tasking	---%
14. Intelligence Information Reports	---%
15. Interface with ADP/Telecommunications	---%
16. Orders of Battle	---%
17. Physical Security	---%
18. Tactical Plots	---%
19. Non-Intelligence Related Outputs	---%
20. Counseling/Training	-----%
	100%

R. W. CHAPIN, Jr.
 LCDR, USN
 By direction
 Coordinator, Task
 Analysis Group (382)

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

NC4 (382)/TA 404
1211
6 NOV 1974

Commanding Officer
Naval Investigative
Service Headquarters
2461 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Attn: LCDR Thomas E. Leach

Dear Lieutenant Commander Leach:

This is the second phase of the naval intelligence community task analysis being conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School. We appreciate your response to our first questionnaire. We would now like to provide you with a little feedback.

The instrument we are using this time is constructed as a part of a "Delphi" technique. In light of the overall community's answers to our first questionnaire, we will ask you to re-evaluate your original responses (which have been listed for you in TABLE II). While not attempting to move the various time allocations toward a consensus, the Delphi will help us arrive at a consensus of the entire community's outputs and should help validate our data base.

The next phase will apply our Washington, Norfolk, and Pearl interview data to the question of educational requirements in the community. First, however, we need your help in this phase. Incidentally, if you are no longer in the billet originally canvassed, please respond as though you were, and include the name of your relief.

The following is set up to take no more than ten minutes of your time. We would appreciate your continued participation.

TABLE I is our coded version of the background information you provided in response to our initial questionnaire. Please check it for accuracy and provide: Billet subspecialty code, your subspecialty code. We would also like for you to indicate if you are a NIS/DIS graduate: YES, NO? Please make all corrections and additions directly on THIS letter.

TABLE I

COMMAND NAME: NISHQ
BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 00300
BILLET TITLE: COUNTER INTELLIGENCE ANALYST
RESPONDENT'S RANK: LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
RESPONDENT'S AGE: 37
RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1630 1355

BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: ?
 RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: ?
 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: LESS THAN BACHELORS DEGREE
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: NONE LISTED
 FIRST INTELLIGENCE BILLET? NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 07
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 11

In the first column below is our original list of intelligence outputs. As you remember, we asked you to indicate the percentage of time which you devote to each of these outputs. The following data were compiled from the information provided by the 321 respondents to the first questionnaire. In the second column of TABLE II is the percentage of respondents who indicated that the output was applicable to their jobs. The third column contains the mean percentage of time engaged in that output by those considering the output applicable. The fourth column lists your responses to the first questionnaire.

TABLE II

ORIGINAL LIST OF OUTPUTS	PERCENT THOSE REPORTING OUTPUT	MEAN FOR BILLETS INVOLVED WITH OUTPUT	YOUR RESPONSE
1. Administration of			
Intelligence Office	85%	22%	010%
2. Briefs and Debriefs	78%	9%	005%
3. Budgets and Budgeting	54%	6%	002%
4. Charts/Audio/Visual Aids	50%	5%	002%
5. Counterintelligence			
Studies	16%	5%	055%
6. Data Analysis	59%	15%	-%
7. Decisions and			
Recommendations	86%	17%	010%
8. Estimates	45%	9%	-%
9. Intelligence Annexes			
to OPORDs	26%	5%	-%
10. Intelligence			
Collection Plans	35%	6%	-%
11. Intelligence Collection			

Tasking	43%	7%	001%
12. Intelligence Information			
Reports	37%	7%	-%
13. Intelligence Studies	53%	10%	-%
14. Interface with ADP/			
Telecommunications	53%	12%	-%
15. Orders of Battle	30%	5%	-%
16. Physical Security	54%	4%	005%
17. Tactical Plots	23%	5%	-%
**INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS ADDED:			
STAFF SUPPORT			010%

In light of the responses to our first questionnaire and the interviews, we have modified the output list significantly. Using this revised list of outputs (below), please provide revised percentages in the spaces provided.

We ask you reconsider the write-in output which you added to our original list. We request that you break it down into basic elements. For example, your output STAFF SUPPORT might be broken down to resource/organizational management, charts and audio-visual aids, and data analysis.

Careful consideration has been given to the need for classifying your response and the aggregate data which will result. The questions involved in this questionnaire are deemed sufficiently general in nature to preclude the necessity for classifying your answers. If you judge otherwise, then follow standard procedures in classifying and returning the questionnaire. Please return this questionnaire in the attached self-addressed envelope.

TABLE III

<u>New list Of Outputs</u>	<u>Revised Percentages</u>
1. Administration of Intelligence Office	___%
2. Resource/Organizational Management	___%
3. Budgeting and Fiscal Planning	___%
4. Decisions and Recommendations	___%
5. Briefs and Debriefs	___%
6. Liaison	___%
7. Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	___%
8. Counterintelligence Studies	___%
9. Data Analysis	___%
10. Estimates	___%
11. Intelligence Annexes to OPORDs	___%
12. Intelligence Collection Plans	___%
13. Intelligence Collection Tasking	___%
14. Intelligence Information Reports	___%
15. Interface with ADP/Telecommunications	___%
16. Orders of Battle	___%
17. Physical Security	___%
18. Tactical Plots	___%
19. Non-Intelligence Related Outputs	___%
20. Counseling/Training	___%
	100%

R. W. CHAPIN, Jr.
 LCDR. USN
 By direction
 Coordinator, Task
 Analysis Group (382)

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

NC4 (382)/TA 410
1211
6 NOV 1974

Officer in Charge
Navy Field Operational
Intelligence Office
Fort George G. Meade
Maryland 20755

Attn: LCDR Paul R. Borcik

Dear Lieutenant Commander Borcik:

This is the second phase of the naval intelligence community task analysis being conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School. We appreciate your response to our first questionnaire. We would now like to provide you with a little feedback.

The instrument we are using this time is constructed as a part of a "Delphi" technique. In light of the overall community's answers to our first questionnaire, we will ask you to re-evaluate your original responses (which have been listed for you in TABLE II). While not attempting to move the various time allocations toward a consensus, the Delphi will help us arrive at a consensus of the entire community's outputs and should help validate our data base.

The next phase will apply our Washington, Norfolk, and Pearl interview data to the question of educational requirements in the community. First, however, we need your help in this phase. Incidentally, if you are no longer in the billet originally canvassed, please respond as though you were, and include the name of your relief.

The following is set up to take no more than ten minutes of your time. We would appreciate your continued participation.

TABLE I is our coded version of the background information you provided in response to our initial questionnaire. Please check it for accuracy and provide: Billet sequence code, billet subspecialty code, your subspecialty code. We would also like for you to indicate if you are a NIS/DIS graduate: YES, NO? Please make all corrections and additions directly on THIS letter.

TABLE I

COMMAND NAME: NFOIO
BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: ?
BILLET TITLE: PANEL HD SOV COMM CONTROL SOV OCSURV
RESPONDENT'S RANK: LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
RESPONDENT'S AGE: 32
RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1630 1105

BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: ?
 RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: ?
 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: NONE LISTED
 FIRST INTELLIGENCE BILLET? NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 04
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 07

In the first column below is our original list of intelligence outputs. As you remember, we asked you to indicate the percentage of time which you devote to each of these outputs. The following data were compiled from the information provided by the 321 respondents to the first questionnaire. In the second column of TABLE II is the percentage of respondents who indicated that the output was applicable to their jobs. The third column contains the mean percentage of time engaged in that output by those considering the output applicable. The fourth column lists your responses to the first questionnaire.

TABLE II

ORIGINAL LIST OF OUTPUTS	PERCENT THOSE REPORTING OUTPUT	MEAN FOR BILLETS INVOLVED WITH OUTPUT	YOUR RESPONSE
1. Administration of			
Intelligence Office	85%	22%	005%
2. Briefs and Debriefs	78%	9%	020%
3. Budgets and Budgeting	54%	6%	001%
4. Charts/Audio/Visual Aids	50%	5%	005%
5. Counterintelligence			
Studies	16%	5%	-%
6. Data Analysis	59%	15%	038%
7. Decisions and			
Recommendations	86%	17%	010%
8. Estimates	45%	9%	010%
9. Intelligence Annexes			
to OFORDs	26%	5%	-%
10. Intelligence			
Collection Plans	35%	6%	-%
11. Intelligence Collection			

Tasking	43%	7%	001%
12. Intelligence Information			
Reports	37%	7%	-%
13. Intelligence Studies	53%	10%	005%
14. Interface with ADP/			
Telecommunications	53%	12%	003%
15. Orders of Battle	30%	5%	-%
16. Physical Security	54%	4%	001%
17. Tactical Plots	23%	5%	-%

In light of the responses to our first questionnaire and the interviews, we have modified the output list significantly. Using this revised list of outputs (below), please provide revised percentages in the spaces provided.

Careful consideration has been given to the need for classifying your response and the aggregate data which will result. The questions involved in this questionnaire are deemed sufficiently general in nature to preclude the necessity for classifying your answers. If you judge otherwise, then follow standard procedures in classifying and returning the questionnaire. Please return this questionnaire in the attached self-addressed envelope.

TABLE III

<u>New list Of Outputs</u>	<u>Revised Percentages</u>
1. Administration of Intelligence Office	___%
2. Resource/Organizational Management	___%
3. Budgeting and Fiscal Planning	___%
4. Decisions and Recommendations	___%
5. Briefs and Debriefs	___%
6. Liaison	___%
7. Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	___%
8. Counterintelligence Studies	___%
9. Data Analysis	___%
10. Estimates	___%
11. Intelligence Annexes to OPOEDs	___%
12. Intelligence Collection Plans	___%
13. Intelligence Collection Tasking	___%
14. Intelligence Information Reports	___%
15. Interface with ADP/Telecommunications	___%
16. Orders of Battle	___%
17. Physical Security	___%
18. Tactical Plots	___%
19. Non-Intelligence Related Outputs	___%
20. Counseling/Training	___%
	100%

R. W. CHAPIN, Jr.
 LCDR. USN
 By direction
 Coordinator, Task
 Analysis Group (382)

APPENDIX C
USER'S MANUAL AND TPS GUIDE

The complete INTELL data file is permanently retained on tape storage. This file was created by SPSS's "SAVE FILE" instruction. Additionally, the original INTELL data declaration statements and the QID12CDS files (from which the INTELL file was created) each were stored on punched cards for secondary back-up. Both card files and the tape file were placed in the custody of the Naval Intelligence Curricular Officer (Code 382), Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California 93940.

The SPSS declaration cards file was approximately 960 cards and included all format statements, missing value statements, variable labels, and value labels, etc. The declaration statements are essentially those listed in Appendix F Sample O [only a few cosmetic changes and the change in the file name from INTELLD to INTELL differ]. The QID12CDS was the sequential file of twelve cards for each of the 325 cases [3900 cards total] which contained the August 1974 questionnaire and DELPHI "A1" [first seven cards], the September interview data [next two cards], the November DELPHI "A2" data [next card], and the December DELPHI "B" data [last two cards]. The QID12CDS file is listed in Appendix H.

Occasional access to this data, when authorized, would best be by use of the tape file. More frequent access would

be expedited by transferring that file to disk storage, space permitting. Nominal core storage requirements for this SPSS file was 204K bytes. At best, this core storage requirement allowed "CLASS F" execution priority.

The remainder of this appendix documents those steps required to: (1) retrieve the variable labels and the value label information from the SPSS file, (2) access the existing INTELL data base file from tape storage, (3) transfer the data file from tape storage to disk storage, and (4) regenerate the INTELL data file on tape or disk storage from the QID12CDS file. These instructions are necessarily limited in scope to an outline of the basic steps required to accomplish the above four functions, and apply specifically to the computer center at the Naval Postgraduate School. Additionally, a description of the TEXT PROCESSING SYSTEM has been included, as "TPS" played an important part in the project computerization.

1. To retrieve the variable labels and value label data.

Two methods may be employed to acquire a complete list of the variables declared in the SPSS file. The INTELL data tape must be checked-in at the dispatch desk in the computer center prior to executing these programs in order to retrieve this information.

The first method produces the more readable sequential list of variable numbers with only the variable description printed in the format very similar to those cards used in the SPSS "VAR LABELS" statement. The "DUMP" control card is used

to print this information which was recorded in the "DOCUMENT" file on the data tape [one of the cosmetic changes made in the last data set]. The following JCL and SPSS control cards will produce this listing:

```
//---STANDARD JOB CARD HERE---  
// EXEC SPSS,REGION=250K  
//FT03FOO1 DD UNIT=2400,DISP={OLD,KEEP},VOL=SER=INTELL,  
// DSN=INTELL,LABEL={1,SL},DCB=BLKSIZE=2012  
//SYSIN DD *  
GET FILE          INTELL  
DUMP              DOCUMENT  
FINISH  
/*
```

The second method also uses the SPSS "DUMP" control statement, but provides the sequential variable labels with "VALUE LABELS" information interspersed with each variable declaration. The following JCL and SPSS control cards will produce such a listing:

```
//---STANDARD JOB CARD HERE---  
// EXEC SPSS,REGION=250K  
//FT03FOO1 DD UNIT=2400,DISP={OLD,KEEP},VOL=SER=INTELL,  
// DSN=INTELL,LABEL={1,SL},DCB=BLKSIZE=2012  
//SYSIN DD *  
GET FILE          INTELL  
DUMP              LABELS  
FINISH  
/*
```


2. Accessing the INTELL tape file.

The following JCL and SPSS control cards in general access the INTELL data file from tape storage. Once the file has been retrieved by the "GET FILE" control statement, any valid SPSS control statement(s) may be executed.

```
//---STANDARD JOB CARD HERE---  
// EXEC SPSS,REGION=250K  
//FT03FOO1 DD UNIT=2400,DISP={OLD,KEEP},VOL=SER=INTELL,  
// DSN=INTELL,LABEL={1,SL},DCB=BLKSIZE=2012  
//SYSIN DD *  
RUN NAME          ANY TITLE DESIRED  
GET FILE          INTELL  
any standard SPSS control statement (s) go here  
FINISH  
/*
```

3. Tape to disk data file transfer.

The following JCL and SPSS control cards allow access to the existing data file from tape storage and define an output file on the public disk which has been name "MARY". The programmer must check with the dispatch clerk prior to executing this program to verify that sufficient storage space exists on the disk unit selected. SPSS data storage procedures are used to "SAVE FILE".


```

//---STANDARD JOB CARD HERE---
// EXEC SPSS,REGION=250K
//FT03F001 DD UNIT=2400,DISP={OLD,KEEP},VOL=SER=INTELL,
//  DSNAME=INTELL,LABEL={1,SL},DCB=BLKSIZE=2012
//FT04F001 DD UNIT=23L4,VOL=SER=MARY,DSNAME=INTELL,
//  LABEL=RETPD=30,DCB=BLKSIZE=3624,DISP={NEW,KEEP},
//  SPACE={TRK,{160,5},RLSE}
//SYSIN DD *
RUN NAME          ANY TITLE DESIRED
GET FILE          INTELL
at least one valid executable SPSS control statement must be
included here (a CONDESCRIPTIVE is used as an example):
CONDESCRIPTIVE VAR008
STATISTICS        ALL
FILE NAME         INTELL
SAVE FILE
FINISH
/*

```

In addition to verifying the existence of sufficient disk storage space on the unite desired, the programmer should also insure that the label "INTELL" which was used in the FT04F001 data definition statement is acceptable at the computer center. There are file naming conventions which may apply to this new data set.

4. Regeneration of the INTELL data set.

Assuming that there may exist a future need to recreate the INTELL tape file or to create another storage device file directly from the SPSS and raw data card files, the necessary data files were arranged to allow such a generation process. In addition to the following JCL cards, the SPSS declaration deck [approximately 960 cards] and the raw data deck [the QID12CDS file of 3900 cards] are required. The programmer should check with the dispatch clerk in the computer center concerning the availability of storage space on any of the mass storage units. It should be noted that the Model 2321 Data Cell cannot be used because of the requisite block size used in SPSS files.

Two different JCL card sets are listed. The first deck should be used to recreate the INTELL file on tape storage. The second JCL deck should be used to create the INTELL file on disk.

```
//---STANDARD JOB CARD HERE---,TIME=4
// EXEC SPSS,REGION=250K
//FT04F001 DD UNIT=2400,DISP={NEW,KEEP},VOL=SER=INTELL,
// DSN=INTELL,LABEL={1,SL},DCB=BLKSIZE=2012
//SYSIN DD *
```

The SPSS declaration deck up to and including the "READ INPUT DATA" control statement goes here.

```
READ INPUT DATA
```


The QID12CDS card file [the 3900 cards for input data] goes here.

SAVE FILE

FINISH

/*

or for storage on the 2314 disk named "MARY":

//---STANDARD JOB CARD HERE---,TIME=4

// EXEC SPSS,REGION=250K

//FT04FO01 DD UNIT=2314,DISP={NEW,KEEP},VOL=SER=MARY,

// DSN=INTELL,LABEL=RETPD=30,DCB=BLKSIZE=3624,

// SPACE={TRK,(1160,5),RLSE}

//SYSIN DD *

The SPSS declaration deck up to and including the "READ INPUT DATA" control statement goes here.

READ INPUT DATA

The QID12CDS card file [the 3900 cards for input data] goes here.

SAVE FILE

FINISH

/*

TPS, A TEXT PROCESSING SYSTEM

TPS attempts to provide a readily available text processing system which is efficient to use, in terms of both the preparation of input and the computer resources demanded. This document was prepared with the aid of TPS.

TPS is a program which runs on the IBM 360 under the OS/MVT operating system. TPS provides the user with a great variety of commands which allow total control over text placement on the output page, as well as many services which aid the user in the preparation of indices, tables, indentation level control, equations, etc.

Input Conventions

In its simplest form, TPS requires user knowledge of three "commands":

- PG Print the rest of the current line buffer and skip to the top of the next page.
- PP Print the current line buffer and begin a new paragraph, skipping and indenting.
- / "Capitalize" the letter which follows.

Let us consider a simple example of keypunched input which illustrates these rules:

-PG-PP/THIS IS A SIMPLE EXAMPLE OF
COMMAND USAGE IN /T/P/S. /IT WILL RESULT
IN THE TWO PARAGRAPHS WHICH FOLLOW.

-PP/A NEW PARAGRAPH FOR THE EXAMPLE.

This is a simple example of command usage in TPS. It will result in the two paragraphs which follow.

A new paragraph for the example.

Example 1

In Example 1, the card input did not fill all 80 columns of the card. Note that all the blanks between the last word of card 1 (OF) and the first word of card 2 (COMMAND) have been compressed to a single space in the output. This "blank squeezing" will always occur unless commands are given to suppress it.

Since few keypunchers (or typists, for that matter) can produce perfect output, a correction feature is provided in TPS. It gives you a simple way to correct errors as you punch cards. It won't solve all your problems, but it can save you a lot of card duplication. If you discover that you have made an error, you can delete characters in error by punching the "ø" character. Thus AMøND is equivalent to AND, and TJISøøøHAT is THAT. You may not use the "ø" to correct errors on the previous card, however.

Output

You have probably been wondering how to get upper and lower case output. To do so requires a special print train (the TN train) to be installed in one of the high-speed line printers. This interrupts normal service, and is therefore generally available only once per day (in the very early morning). Two output classes have been established for TN output: SYSOUT=M is printed on regular lined paper and SYSOUT=N is printed on unlined bond.

Since the TN train has numerous "special" characters for which the keypunch has no keys, their use is made possible by "capitalizing" available characters, e.g., /+ is + and /= is *. A list of the upper/lower case character relations is given below.

```

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789
nJ,r,-@%a{/+L}+~+}≤≥,[-]#!( UPPER CASE
#,$.-@%*</+_)z|&>;~'?"=! ( lower case

```

A typical user produces several draft versions of his document before the final copy is ready. These draft versions of TPS output may be printed with the normal printer (PN train, SYSOUT=A) for draft review. You can proofread your text without waiting for the overnight turnaround of the TN output.

Running TPS

To run TPS, the following JCL is needed:

```

// EXEC PGM=TPS
//STEPLIB DD DSN=F0132.L,DISP=SHR,UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=LINDA
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN DD *

```

This deck will produce upper case debug output. All characters will be single struck. After the content and general form of your text appear to be satisfactory, additional proofing facilities can be obtained by specifying

```
// EXEC PGM=TPS,PARM='D'
```

when running TPS. This will cause TPS to overstrike capital letters, while lower case letters will be single struck. Note that overstriking causes three times as much work for the printer, since each line must be printed three times.

If upper/lower case output is required, then use:

```
// EXEC PGM=TPS,PARM='TN'
```


and change the output class to

```
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=M
```

for output on lined printer paper; or,

```
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=N
```

for output on bond paper. Note that bond output should be used only for the final run since it is considerably more expensive than regular printer paper.

Keypunching Services

The normal keypunching services of the W. R. Church Computer Center are available for TPS users. Please note, however, that keypunch jobs must consist of 40 or fewer pages of text. Standard first in, first out service will be given to a user's first TPS keypunch job submitted each day; time-available punching will be done on any TPS keypunch requests in excess of the 40 page limit. No priority keypunching service is available for TPS users.

A General Overview of TPS Facilities

TPS provides control over many different aspects of text placement. Expressed in general categories, they are:

line control: centering and justification

margin control: indentation, left and right margins

dump and skip: line dump, paragraphing, paging, skips

page numbering: mode and location of page numbers

revision flagging: documentation aids

indexing: index and table of contents generation

formulas: superscript and subscript aids

macros: textual substitution with parameters

debugging: TPS aids

basic functions: commands having local effect

global control: global functions

Command definitions have been grouped according to the above divisions. An alphabetical listing of commands is given in the Index.

Default values of control settings are shown in Appendix I. Additional PARM values are defined in Appendix II.

line control

Line control action is initiated at the time the line buffer is dumped. Thus, only the last line control command given is followed.

-CN CeNter lines

Center between the right and left margin all lines printed after the execution of this command including any lines in an incomplete state. The margins used are those which were set at the time the lines group in progress was begun. Centering assumes that the line initially started at the left margin.

-EM Even Margins

Simultaneously right and left justify, by inserting extra blanks between words, all text found between the right and left margins. The direction of blank insertions is switched before each line is generated to balance the overall page print density. Text not between the left and right margins is unaffected by justification.

-LJ Left Justify

Left justify all line groups (lines are left unchanged in the line group buffers). Before special justification techniques are applied all lines have this format before printing.

-RJ Right Justify

Right justify all lines following the execution of this

command.

margin control

Three commands are provided for setting margins. The number which is a part of each command refers to the position in the print line: 001 is the leftmost print position; 132 is the rightmost. Default values for these parameters are shown in Appendix I.

-ISnnn Indentation Set

Set the paragraph indentation to "nnn". If it is equal to the left margin, one blank line is inserted before a paragraph conforming to standard block paragraphing conventions.

-LMnnn Left Margin set

Set the left margin to "nnn". This is not in effect until the current line group is dumped.

-RMnnn Right Margin set

Set the right margin to "nnn". As in -LM this command is not in effect until the current line group is dumped.

dump and skip

TPS produces up to 5 line buffers for each printed line. These are collectively known as the line group, and consist of the main line and optionally the overprint, the bold face, the superscript, and the subscript lines. The printing (dumping) of the line group is implicitly forced whenever the accumulated text in the buffer extends beyond the right margin. Explicit control of dumping and skipping is obtained

with the following commands.

-DB Dump line group Buffer

Dump all text found in the line buffers observing all line justification conventions, with the exception of even margins; normal carriage control is taken. If the line buffers are empty, no print action is taken. the line output pointer is subsequently set to the left margin constant.

-DE Dump buffer allowing Even margins

Dump all text found in the line buffers in exactly the same manner as the -DB except that the Even Margin option, if set, is observed. This command might be useful if an absolute tab or new paragraph command was used for setting up marginal notes while text between the margins is required to be right and left justified in order to blend with the rest of the text.

-PG New PaGe

Dump the last line group, start a new page, and establish a new header displacement. Top of page numbering, if requested, is performed automatically. No action is taken if already at top of page.

-PP New Paragraph

Dump the line buffers as in a -DB. The output position is set to the paragraph indentation constant. If the paragraph indentation is equal to the left margin or if -CC0 (single space, special option) has been specified, an extra normal carriage control is performed.

-PSnnn Conditional Page Skip

Dump the current line buffer and then skip to the next page if "nnn" times the current carriage control value (i.e., $nnn*2$ if -CC2) LINES ARE NOT AVAILABLE. ON THE

-SKnnn Skip lines over page boundaries

Dump the line buffers, including carriage control, and insert "nnn" lines without regard to page boundaries.

-SPnnn Skip lines or new Page

Dump line buffers including carriage control and insert "nnn" lines. If the skip goes over a page boundary skipping stops at the top of the next page after header spacing.

page numbering

Page numbers are automatically generated and printed at the bottom of each standard page (see -PB). If bottom numbering is not desired, other forms may be selected from the following list.

-ALnnn Absolute Left Margin

Set the absolute left margin to value "nnn". The absolute margins are used to compute page number locations.

-ARnnn Absolute Right margin

Define the right absolute margin for page numbering. It's initial value is equal to the default right margin. See also -AL.

-PBnnn Page number at the Bottom of the page

Generate the page number "nnn" centered between the absolute left and right margins three lines below the last printable line on the page as specified by the -BD command. See also -PN.

-PNnnn top of Page Numbering

Generate the current page as "nnn" right justified on the first printable line of a page, before header spacing is taken. Since TPS generates output one line at a time this form of page numbering will not be able to set a proper page number until the next page is started. Page numbers are incremented automatically. If "nnn" is equal to "****" then page numbering will be suppressed.

-PR Page number in Roman

Generate the current page number as a centered lower case Roman number at the bottom of the current page. The value of the page number to be used is set with a PB or PN command. The current page number may be reset with a -PB OR -PN COMMAND.

-P# Print the current page number

The value of the current page number will be printed whenever this command is encountered. Special control over page number placement can be achieved by combining this command with "ON" conditions.

-P+nnn Add "nnn" to the current page number

The contents of the current page number are incremented by "nnn"

-P-nnn Subtract "nnn" from the current page number

The contents of the current page number are decremented by "nnn".

revision flagging

These commands provide a mechanism for flagging text changes. The revision character is placed on the output line 4 spaces to the right of the current absolute right margin.

-RB Revision Begin

This command flags the beginning of revised text. All text following this command will be flagged with the current revision flag ("|" is default) until the -RE command is encountered.

-RCa Revision Character set to "a"

Change the current revision flagging character to "a".

-RE Revision End

Signal the end of revised text.

indexing

One thousand cells, numbered 000 thru 999 are available for index generation and counting. They are initialized to a zero value. A warning message is issued whenever an attempt is made to store a new value into a cell containing a non-zero value. Since cell contents may be incremented and decremented, cells provide a primitive counting mechanism for use in text generation. In addition, cells may be indirectly referenced by any command which contains a numeric parameter field by replacing the "nnn" with ".nnn"; the second form of parameter returns the value which is currently stored in cell "nnn" whereas the first parameter form returns the value "nnn".

-A#nnn Print cell value in alphabetic caps

Alphabetic interpretation of the numeric value of the cell will be printed. Thus, a call value of 1 results in a "A", and a value of 4 in a "D". Values greater than 26 or less than 1 will produce an error message.

-B#nnn Print cell value in lower case alpha

Operation is the same as for A#, except that letters are lower case, i.e., 1 is "a" and 4 is "d".

-C+nnn Add 1 to the contents of cell "nnn"

The value currently stored in cell "nnn" is incremented by 1 and the result stored in cell "nnn".

-G#nnn Get and print the number in cell "nnn"

The number stored in cell "nnn" is retrieved and printed. This command is useful for generation of indices or Tables of Contents when used in conjunction with the -S# command.

-H#nnn Print cell value in superscript numbers

The cell value is printed as a superscript number. Useful for footnotes and reference citations.

-I#nnnvvv Initialize cell "nnn" to value "vvv"

The unsigned value "vvv" is stored in cell "nnn" for later use. The value "vvv" must be terminated with a blank

-NLn Number Length for G# H# R# Q#

The value of the cell will be printed right-justified in a field of length "n". The default field length is 2. If the value is longer than the current value on "n", the the additional places will be printed.

-Q#nnn Print cell value in lower case Roman

Same as R#, except numerals are lower case.

-R#nnn Get and print the value in cell "nnn" in Roman numerals

The numeric value stored in cell "nnn" is fetched and then printed in lower case Roman numerals

-S#nnn Store the value of the current page number in cell "nnn"
The value of the current page number is stored in cell "nnn". If cell "nnn" does not have a zero value, then an error is indicated. Cells may be zeroed with the -Z# command.

-Z#nnn Zero cell "nnn"

Initialize the indicated cell to a zero value.

formulas

Primitive facilities for formula representation are provided by the commands of this section. The introduction to the -DB command provides background information necessary for understanding of the formula generation commands. Note that while superscript and subscript lines can be generated, these special lines provide none of the features necessary for making composite characters (i.e., overprint, underline); neither are there facilities for generating super or subscripts on super or subscript lines. When complex positioning of arguments is required, use of absolute tabs (-AT) and single spaced lines (-CC1) is recommended.

-ML Return to current relative position in the Main Line
Output all the following text on the main line starting at a point immediately following the last character generated. This is a possible termination for the -SU, -SB, or -OP commands. See also -MX.

-MX Return to last main line position used
Place all text following this command on the main line, starting after the last used position in the main line. See also -ML.

- NS No Sub or superscripting
Turn off super-subscript mode. Be sure that the line buffers are completely empty before issuing this command or incompletely generated subscript and superscript lines will not be printed.

- SB Start suBscript
Save the location of the line output pointer and insert text in the Subscript line. See also -SU.

- SU Start sUperscript
Save the line output pointer and insert all text in the superscript line. This mode may be suppressed by an -SB or -NS.

MACROS

The TPS macro facility provides a mechanism for shorthand representation of text phrases (or tabular formats, etc.) which are frequently used. TPS macros may have an arbitrary number of arguments (zero or more). To use a macro, it must first be defined; a prototype macro definition is:

-MDa...macro body...-MEa

where "a" is the macro name and "...macro body..." represents the sequence of commands and text which are to be executed whenever the macro is invoked (used). The macro body may contain any TPS command; except for the -NC, these commands are not executed at definition time.

To use a previously defined macro, we command "@a" (or "-MUa"). This causes TPS to read new text from the macro body rather than the normal input stream. Input text is taken from the macro body until one of the

following conditions occurs:

(a) all text in the macro body has been processed.

Action: Return to the invoking text stream.

(b) a macro invocation is required by the macro body text.

Action: Invoke the requested macro. Note: the requested macro must not be the macro you are currently executing.

(c) a request for reversion to the invoker's input stream is encountered (-MR or !).

Action: Revert to the invoking text stream, processing the text until a -MR or ! command is encountered. Return to the macro body and process the remaining text.

Note that the ! may be used in place of the "nnn" command argument within a macro body; when this occurs, the parameter value is obtained from the invoking text stream. Reading of the invoking text stream continues until a matching ! is encountered.

(d) a request for reversion to the master text stream is encountered (-MT).

Action: Revert to the master text stream, processing the text until a -MR or ! command is encountered. Return to the macro body and process the remaining text.

Example:-MDE/ELECTROMAGNETIC /COMPATABILITY-MDE Definition
@E CONSIDERATIONS ... Use
The macro named "E" is invoked whenever the phrase
"Electromagnetic Compatability" is required in the
text.

Example:-MD:!--AT030!--AT040!--AT050!--ME: Definition
@:10!45!63!17!@:92!13! 2!13! Use
The macro named ":" is defined in order to make a
table with three columns of numbers; these columns

begin respectively at column 30,40, and 50. The macro ":" is purged (-MP:) so that the same name may be reused whenever a new table definition is needed.

Three macros have been predefined; they are:

-MD1-PG-SK004-=L-CN-MR--L-SK002-EM-ME1

-MD2-SK002-PS010-=L-MR--L-SK001-ME2

-MD3-SK001-PS010-UN-MR-NU-SK001-ME3

They are intended to be used for

(1) @1 ...your chapter title...!

(2) @2 ...your major heading...!

(3) @3 ...your sub heading...!

-MC Macro directory Clear

Clear all macro descriptions enabling new ones to be specified.

-MDa Macro Definition

Define the start and name of a new macro. All instructions and text following this instruction, until an -MEa command, are stored as a macro named "a".

-MEa Macro definition End

Terminate the scope of an -MDa command. this command must be preceded by an -MDa command or an invalid command message will be issued.

-MPa Macro off

Declare macro "a" to be temporarily non-existent. This command can be nullified by the -MOa command or by re-defining the macro. The macro itself is not changed by this command.

-MOa Macro On

Declare a macro as existing after a -MPa has been issued. This function is performed automatically by an

-MDa.

-MPa Purge Macro "a"

Remove the macro definition for macro "a" from storage. This command is required whenever a redefinition of macro "a" is made which lengthens the original macro body; shorter redefinitions of macro "a" are allowed without use of the "purge" command.

-MR Macro Revert to the last used input stream

Permit a macro to release control to the card reader input stream and obtain control again. This is used to supply parameters to a macro. A shortened form of the -MR command is the "!".

-MT Revert to the Text stream for next argument

Macros which wish to retrieve their arguments from the input text stream rather than the next higher macro body level must use the -MT command rather than the -MR command which only fetches the argument from the immediately calling macro body.

-MUa Use a previously defined Macro

Insert all the text in macro "a" into the input stream at this point. A shortened form of the -MUa command is the "@a".

special macros: the ON condition

Heading and footing text can be automatically printed at the top and bottom of each page through the use of special parameterless macros called "ON" condition macros (after PL/I). For an "ON" condition macro to be invoked, it must be defined and explicitly enabled. The -PG command should not be used in these macros. The last command of the ON macro must be a dump (-DB)

or a skip (-SKnnn).

-ODn Define "On" condition macro

For "n"=1, a macro which is invoked whenever the top of the page is encountered is defined. For "n"=2, a bottom of page macro is defined. These macros can have no text stream arguments.

-OFn Disable (off) the "n" "ON" condition

The indicated heading or footing macros are turned off.

-OOn Enable "ON" condition "n"

The indicated "ON" condition is enabled. Whenever the top or bottom of page is encountered, the appropriate macro will be invoked.

debugging

TPS is a programming language and your text program will probably contain some errors. Most errors can be found with only the -=C option; Most errors can be found with only the -=C -TION; THE MORE MYSTERIOUS THE ERROR, THE MORE INFORMATION YOU WILL WANT.

-=C Command summary print

Print a summary of each command encountered. This is a useful debugging aid which still enables utilization of the resultant output.

->C No Command summary (default)

Do not print the command summary.

-=I Intersperse source cards

This is the most detailed level of debugging printout. The resulting text output is unusable.

->I No interspersed listing (default)
Do not print source card images.

-S Print sequence numbers

The text in columns 73-80 is printed as sequence numbers. You should give the -SL072 command or use the SM=(1,72) parameter on the EXEC card.

basic functions

-ATnnn Absolute Tab

Set the line location pointer to "nnn". No position testing is performed allowing text to be placed anywhere in the 132 positions available per line.

-BF Bold Face font

Over strike all non-blank characters in the main line following this command. This implementation over strikes three times.

-BSnnn Back Space

Backspace the line output pointer "nnn" positions. If the left margin is exceeded the line output pointer is set to the current value of the left margin.

-FMnna Fill with "a", leaving a right margin of "nn"

When this command is encountered, the character "a" is printed until the line is filled, with a right margin of "nn" remaining. It is useful for Index and Table of Contents work.

-FWnna Fill With "nn" "a"'s

Exactly "nn" "a"'s will be printed.

-LC Lower Case

Convert to lower case all text following this command before printing. This is used to terminate an -UC command.

-NC Read the Next Card immediately

Whenever this command is encountered, the balance of the card is considered to be commentary, and the next card is read.

-NF Normal Face font

Resume normal single strike printing of the main line. This nullifies the effect of -BF.

-NU No Underlining

Terminate underlining.

-OP OverPrint

Save the location of the line output pointer and insert text in the overprint line. See also -ML AND -MX.

-SSnnn Skip Spaces

Add "nnn" to the current value of the line output pointer. If the resulting location is greater than the right margin then the line output pointer is set equal to the right margin.

-TB TaB (relative)

Set the line output pointer to the first value saved in the relative tab table that is greater than the current value of the line output pointer.

-UC UpperCase

Convert all characters following this command to upper case before processing. -LC will reset lower case mode.

-UN Start Underlining

Underline all non-blank characters placed in the main line following this command.

-"" As is text

Dump the following text with blanks unsuppressed, returning to normal mode when the next control command is encountered (any control command). Note that even margin (-EM) requirements override this command. See the -TR command for a discussion of techniques for representing "significant blanks."

--- Output the character "--"

Print the current attention character.

-|* Start comment.

Text following this command is not printed and the line output pointer remains unchanged. All commands except the -*| will not be executed.

-*| End comment.

Resume normal un-commented text processing.

-=L Leave input unchanged

No translation of input is preformed; this is useful when card images or quantities of text in upper case with special symbols are required.

--L Normal translation of input (default)

Normal translation of the input stream is carried out.

/a Change print case

If TPS is in upper case mode the character "a" is made lower case. If in lower case mode the character is made upper case.

// Output the character /

global control

The collection of parameters which specifies the global control values is known as a program status group (PSG). The control values specified in the PSG may be saved and subsequently restored to one of several PSG's; thus, context switching can be done efficiently and concisely by means of PSG saves and restores. The control values in the PSG are listed in Appendix I.

-BDnnn Body length Definition

Set the total number of lines on a page less 3 (the usual paper setting in the printer is three lines from the top), starting from the top of the page. If the length of the page set is greater or equal to the current line number then a new page is started after the line group currently being generated is completed. If nnn is *** pagination is suppressed.

-CAx Change the Attention character

Change the attention character (default "-") to the single character specified. A case change qualification is not accepted in this special case and the use of the case changed alternate for this character is lost.

-CCn Automatic Carriage Control

Insert n-1 blank lines between each line group printed. If "n" is equal to 0 then an additional blank line is generated between paragraphs. Issuing the command with a non-zero "n" resets the inter-PARAGRAPH SPACING. THE DEFAULT SETTINGS ARE -CC2 -CC0.

-CF Correction Off

Disable the operation of the correction character (the "¢" symbol). This command does not take effect until

the following card is read.

-CO Correction On

Turn on the correction feature. The punching of "n" consecutive "z" symbols will cause the "n" preceding characters to be deleted.

-CQx Case Qualification character change

Modify the case change qualifier (default "/"). The use of the case changed alternate for this character is lost.

-HDnnn Set the Header spacing

Set the total number of lines (less three) to be skipped at the top of each new page. Since the IBM 1403 printer is usually set to start printing three lines from the top of a page these three lines must be taken into consideration when setting the header.

-ON Output is Not printed on the printer

Do not print any output directed to the printer after the execution of this command. A line group in progress will therefore not be printed unless it is dumped before the command is issued.

-OY Output is permitted to print

Restart printer output by cancelling the -ON command. The contents of the line group in progress will not be printed unless the line group is dumped before printing is enabled.

-Rn Reset PSG using reset area n

Restore all the format description elements described in Appendix I to what they were at the time of the last -Sn. If the nth reset area has not been set this instruction is ignored. "n" must be between 0 and 4.

- RS ReSet to default PSG (Program Status Group)
Reset all pertinent overall format variables to the original default values. All of them will not be in effect until the start of the next line. See also -Rn.

- SFnnn Set the First input column
The value "nnn" sets the first column of the input card which will be read. May also be set in the PARM='SM=(NNN,MMM)' field of the EXEC card.

- SLnnn Set Last column of input card
The last column of the input card which will be read is set to "nnn".

- Sn Save the current PSG in reset area "n"
Save overall PSG format controls in save area "n". "n" must be between 0 and 4. see also -Rn.

- ** reinitialize TPS
Reinitialize TPS and begin processing of the text which follows.

- STiiijjj... SetTab list
Set up to fifteen relative tab positions to the values specified. Values should be in ascending order and the last value in the list must be followed by at least one blank. If the new tab list is shorter than fifteen values, only the first replaced tab positions are changed.

- TRab Translate "a" to "b"
Every occurrence of "a" as an output character will be changed to "b" just before printing. The characters "a" and "b" may be case qualified. In order to control the placement of blanks in the output text, we may

choose a character not used in the text and utilize it as a filler; subsequent to all justification, this "significant blank" character is translated into a normal blank for printing. For example, -TR~ WILL CAUSE EVERY "~" IN THE CURRENT AND SUBSEQUENT LINE GROUPS TO BE PRINTED AS A BLANK.

-ULa Change the UnderLine character

Replace the underline character with "a". This is useful for strike-over and other special effect text. The underline character "a" may be upper case (preceded by a "/").

--B Brief Mode on

When brief mode is "on", the characters "@" and "!" may be used in place of "-MU" and "-MR" respectively.

--B Brief Mode off

Whenever the characters "@" and "!" are required in the text, this command must be issued.

Initial Program Status Group (PSG) Contents

Underline character	-UL_
body length (72 lines)	-BD076
Tab list (15 elements)	-ST020025030...090
Header length	-HD004
Indent	-IS020
Right margin	-RM075
Left margin	-LM015
Carriage control	-CC2
Justification	-EM

Value of quantities not in PSG

Absolute right margin	-AR075
Absolute left margin	-AL015

TPS

EXEC card parameters

Parameters for TPS execution may be specified on the EXEC card. The EXEC card is of the form:

// EXEC PGM=TPS,PARM='p1,p2,...,pk'

where p1,...,pk are given by one or more of the parameters shown below:

TN	upper/lower case printer is desired; must also specify //SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=M OR N.
SM=(M,N)	source margins: begin at "m"; end at "n"
COPY=N	number of output copies required; n < 4. A //SYSUT2 DD SYSOUT=M card is needed if n > 1.
REPRO	copy file specified by SYSIN to SYSPRINT. If copy option was specified in a previous parm, a SYSUT2 file is also required.
C	see --C COMMAND
SEQ	see --S COMMAND
D	see --D COMMAND
I	see --I COMMAND
L	see --L COMMAND
MSIZE=N	macro storage area size (default is 4096 bytes).

Additional copies of this documentation may be obtained by running the following program:

```
// EXEC PGM=TPS,PARM='REPRO'
//STEPLIB DD DSN=F0132.L,DISP=SHR,VOL=SER=LINDA,UNIT=2314
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=M
//SYSIN DD DSN=TPS.MANUAL,DISP=SHR,VOL=SER=CEL001,UNIT=2321
```


APPENDIX D
VARIABLE DECLARATIONS

A. VARIABLE DECLARATIONS FOR THE
DELPHI A DATA BASE (QCARDS)

[Some comments have been included where only certain values were acceptable for a variable. "cc" refers to card column(s).]

Card Number One:

VAR001; cc 1-25; "COMMAND NAME"; a 25 character alphanumeric field with trailing blanks.

VAR002; cc 26-30; "BILLET SQUENCE CODE"; a five character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes.

VAR003; cc 31-67; "BILLET TITLE"; a 37 character alphanumeric left-justified field with trailing blanks.

VAR004; cc 68-72; "Unit Identification Code"; a five character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes.

A list of valid UIC's is given in Table D-1. This variable was used to provide addressing labels.

VAR005; cc 73; "CONUS/OVERSEAS CODE"; a one character numeric field. A list of valid continental United States/overseas codes is given in Table D-2. This variable described the deployment of the command listed in variables VAR001 and VAR004.

VAR006; cc 74-75; "STATE/COUNTRY CODE"; a two character alphabetic field. A list of valid state/country codes is given in Table D-3. This variable described

the location of the command listed in variables VAR001 and VAR004. Afloat units normally were listed by their homeport locations.

VAR007; cc 76; "CODER NUMBER CODE"; a one character numeric field. A list of valid coder number codes is given in Table D-4. This variable defined the project researcher primarily responsible for the case.

VAR008; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER ONE SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER"; a three character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable differentiated this case from all other cases within the data base.

VAR009; cc 80; "CARD ONE NUMBER"; a one character numeric field. The only valid entry for this variable was the number 1.

Card Number Two:

VAR010; cc 1-40; "RESPONDENT'S NAME"; a forty character alphabetic left-justified field with trailing blanks.

VAR011; cc 41; "RESPONDENT'S RANK"; a one character numeric field. A list of valid rank codes is given in Table D-5.

VAR012; cc 42-43; "RESPONDENT'S AGE"; a two character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. If the respondent's age were unknown, then a "99" was coded.

VAR013; cc 44-47; "RESPONDENT'S PRESENT DESIGNATOR"; a four character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. Civilian respondents, and military respondents whose designators were unknown, were coded as "9999".

VAR014; cc 48-51; "RESPONDENT'S NEXT PREVIOUS DESIGNATOR"; a four character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. Civilian respondents, and military respondent whose designator history were unknown, were coded as "9999". Military respondents who had only one designator were coded as "0000".

VAR015; cc 52-55; "RESPONDENT'S FIRST DESIGNATOR"; a four character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. Civilian respondents, and military respondents whose designator history were unknown, were coded as "9999". Military respondents who had less than three designators were coded as "0000".

VAR016; cc 56-60; "BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE"; a five character mixed alphanumeric left-justified field with trailing blanks. The first four characters were numeric and the fifth character was blank, numeric, or alphabetic. If the respondent were civilian, or military and the billet subspecialty code were unknown, then this variable was coded as "99999". If the respondent were military and the billet did not have a subspecialty code then this variable was coded as "00000".

VAR017; cc 61-65; "RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE"; a five character mixed alphanumeric left-justified field with trailing blanks. The first four characters were numeric and the fifth character was blank, numeric, or alphabetic. If the respondent were a civilian, or military and his subspecialty code were unknown, then

this variable was coded as "99999". If the respondent were military and he did not have a subspecialty code then this variable was coded as "00000".

VAR018; cc 66; "RESPONDENT'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL"; a one character numeric field. A list of valid educational level codes is provided in Table D-6.

VAR019; cc 67-71; "RESPONDENT'S TRAINING USED CODE(S)"; a five character numeric left-justified field with trailing blanks. This variable was the composite of up to five different single-character numeric training codes (see Table D-7) which the respondent used in his billet. Values were coded in any order and the absence of any training used was coded as five blank characters.

VAR020; cc 72; "RESPONDENT'S FIRST INTELLIGENCE BILLET CODE"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three codes was acceptable for this variable: "0" indicated that the respondent had had previous intelligence related billets, "1" indicated that the respondent had not had previous intelligence related tour(s), and "9" indicated the respondent's status was unknown.

VAR021; cc 73-74; "NUMBER YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE"; a two character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. Had the respondent had previous intelligence related billets, i.e., VAR020 equalled "0", then the number of years of previous intelligence

related experience was indicated in this field. Had the respondent not had previous intelligence related billets, or if his status were unknown, i.e., VAR020 equalled "1" or "9", then this variable was coded as "99". This variable did not include the amount of time spent in the respondent's then present billet.

VAR022; cc 75-76; "NUMBER OF MONTHS IN PRESENT BILLET"; a two character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. If the number of months the respondent had spent in his then present billet were unknown, then this variable was coded as "99".

VAR023; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER TWO SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER"; a three character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. VAR023 equalled VAR008 in all cases.

VAR024; cc 80; "CARD TWO NUMBER"; a one character numeric field. The only valid entry for this variable was the number "2".

Card Number Three:

VAR025; cc 1-3; "PERCENTAGE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ADMINISTRATION"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR026; cc 4; "VALIDITY OF INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ADMINISTRATION"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that intelligence office administration was not a valid

output; "1" indicated that that output was valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of intelligence office administration as it pertained to his billet.

VAR027; cc 5-7; "PERCENTAGE BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR028; cc 8; "VALIDITY OF BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that briefs and debriefs were not valid outputs; "1" indicated that those outputs were valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of briefs and debriefs as they pertained to his billet.

VAR029; cc 9-11; "PERCENTAGE BUDGETS AND BUDGETING"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR030; cc 12; "VALIDITY OF BUDGETS AND BUDGETING"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that budgets and budgeting were not valid outputs; "1" indicated that those outputs were valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the

validity of budgets and budgeting as they pertained to his billet.

VAR031; cc 13-15; "PERCENTAGE CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR032; cc 16; "VALIDITY OF CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that charts and audio-visual aids were not valid outputs; "1" indicated that those outputs were valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of charts and audio-visual aids as they pertained to his billet.

VAR033; cc 17-19; "PERCENTAGE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR034; cc 20; "VALIDITY OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that counterintelligence studies was not a valid output; "1" indicated that that output was valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of counterintelligence studies as they pertained to his billet.

- VAR035; cc 21-23; "PERCENTAGE DATA ANALYSIS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.
- VAR036; cc 24; "VALIDITY OF DATA ANALYSIS"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that data analysis as not a valid output; "1" indicated that that output was valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of data analysis as it pertained to his billet.
- VAR037; cc 25-27; "PERCENTAGE DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.
- VAR038; cc 28; "VALIDITY OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS": a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that decisions and recommendations were not valid outputs' "1" indicated that those outputs were valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of decisions and recommendations as they pertained to his billet.
- VAR039; cc 29-31; "PERCENTAGE ESTIMATES"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR040; cc.32; "VALIDITY OF ESTIMATES"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that estimates were not a valid output; "1" indicated that those outputs were valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of estimates as they pertained to his billet.

VAR041; cc 33-35; "PERCENTAGE INTELLIGENCE ANNEXES TO OPORDS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR042; cc 36; "VALIDITY OF INTELLIGENCE ANNEXES TO OPORDS"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that intelligence annexes to operation orders were not valid outputs; "1" indicated that those outputs were valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of intelligence annexes to operation orders as they pertained to his billet.

VAR043; cc 37-39; "PERCENTAGE INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION PLANS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR044; cc 40; "VALIDITY OF INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION PLANS"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three

values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that intelligence collection plans were not valid outputs; "1" indicated that those outputs were valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of intelligence collection plans as they pertained to his billet.

VAR045; cc 41-43; "PERCENTAGE INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION TASKING"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR046; cc 44; "VALIDITY OF INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION TASKING"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that intelligence collection tasking was not a valid output; "1" indicated that that output was valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of intelligence collection tasking as it pertained to his billet.

VAR047; cc 45-47; "PERCENTAGE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORTS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR048; cc 48; "VALIDITY OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORTS"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that Intelligence Information Reports were not valid outputs;

"1" indicated that those outputs were valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of Intelligence Information Reports as they pertained to his billet.

VAR049; cc 49-51; "PERCENTAGE INTELLIGENCE STUDIES"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage was unknown.

VAR050; cc 52; "VALIDITY OF INTELLIGENCE STUDIES"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that intelligence studies were not valid outputs; "1" indicated that those outputs were valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of intelligence studies as they pertained to his billet.

VAR051; cc 53-55; "PERCENTAGE INTERFACE WITH ADP-TELECOMMS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR052; cc 56; "VALIDITY OF INTERFACE WITH ADP-TELECOMMS"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that interfacing with automatic data processing and/or telecommunications was not a valid output; "1" indicated that output was a valid output; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice

concerning the validity of interfacing with automatic data processing and/or telecommunications as it pertained to his billet.

VAR053; cc 57-59; "PERCENTAGE ORDERS OF BATTLE"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR054; cc 60; "VALIDITY OF ORDERS OF BATTLE"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that orders-of-battle was not a valid output; "1" indicate that that output was valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of orders-of-battle as it pertained to his billet.

VAR055; cc 61-63; "PERCENTAGE PHYSICAL SECURITY"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR056; cc 64; "VALIDITY OF PHYSICAL SECURITY"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that physical security was not a valid output; "1" indicated that that output was valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of physical security as it pertained to his billet.

VAR057; cc 65-67; "PERCENTAGE TACTICAL PLOTS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading

zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR058; cc 68; "VALIDITY OF TACTICAL PLOTS"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that tactical plots were not valid outputs; "1" indicated that those outputs were valid; "9" indicated that the respondent did not indicate his choice concerning the validity of tactical plots as they pertained to his billet.

[Note: card columns 69-76 were unused blanks.]

VAR059; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER THREE SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER"; a three character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. VAR059 equalled VAR008 and VAR023 in all cases.

VAR060; cc 80; "CARD THREE NUMBER"; a one character numeric field. The only valid entry for this variable was the number "3".

Card Number Four:

VAR061; cc 1-32; "FIRST ADDITIONAL OUTPUT WORDING"; a 32 character alphanumeric left-justified field with trailing blanks.

VAR062; cc 33-35; "FIRST ADDITIONAL OUTPUT CODE"; a three character alphabetic left-justified field with trailing blanks. This variable was a composite of up to three different single-character alphabetic additional output codes listed in Table D-8 used to

codify the first additional output. Values were coded in any order and the absence of a suitable breakdown was coded as three blank characters.

VAR063; cc 36-38; "PERCENTAGE TIME DEVOTED TO FIRST ADDITIONAL OUTPUT"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. "999" was not a valid entry for this variable.

VAR064; cc 39-70; "SECOND ADDITIONAL OUTPUT WORDING"; a 32 character alphanumeric left-justified field with trailing blanks.

VAR065; cc 71-73; "SECOND ADDITIONAL OUTPUT CODE"; a three character alphabetic left-justified field with trailing blanks. This variable was a composite of up to three different single-character alphabetic additional output codes listed in Table D-8 used to codify the second additional output. Values were coded in any order and the absence of a suitable breakdown was coded as three blank characters.

VAR066; cc 74-76; "PERCENTAGE TIME DEVOTED TO SECOND ADDITIONAL OUTPUT"; a three integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. "999" was not a valid entry for this variable.

VAR067; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER FOUR SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER"; a three character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. VAR067 equalled VAR008, VAR023, and VAR059 in all cases.

VAR068; cc 80; "CARD FOUR NUMBER"; a one character numeric field. The only valid entry for this variable was the number "4".

Card Number Five:

VAR069; cc 1-32; "THIRD ADDITONAL OUTPUT WORDING"; a 32 character alphanumeric left-justified field with trailing blanks.

VAR070; cc 33-35; "THIRD ADDITIONAL OUTPUT CODE"; a three character alphabetic left-justified field with trailing blanks. This variable was a composite of up to three different single-character alphabetic additional output codes listed in Table D-8 used to codify the third additional output. Values were coded in any order and the absence of a suitable breakdown was coded as three blank characters.

VAR071; cc 36-38; "PERCENTAGE TIME DEVOTED TO THIRD ADDITIONAL OUTPUT"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. "999" was not a valid entry for this variable.

VAR072; cc 39-70; "FOURTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT WORDING"; a 32 character alphanumeric left-justified field with trailing blanks.

VAR073; cc 71-73; "FOURTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT CODE"; a three character alphabetic left-justified field with trailing blanks. This variable was a composite of up to three different single-character alphabetic additional output

codes listed in Table D-8 used to codify the fourth additional output. Values were coded in any order and the absence of a suitable breakdown was coded as three blank characters.

VAR074; cc 74-76; "PERCENTAGE TIME DEVOTED TO FOURTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. "999" was not a valid entry for this variable.

VAR075; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER FIVE SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER"; a three character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. VAR075 equalled VAR008, VAR023, VAR059, and VAR067 in all cases.

VAR076; cc 80; "CARD FIVE NUMBER"; a one character numeric field. The only valid entry for this variable was the number "5".

Card Number Six:

VAR077; cc 1-32; "FIFTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT WORDING"; a 32 character alphanumeric left-justified field with trailing blanks.

VAR078; cc 33-35; "FIFTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT CODE"; a three character alphabetic left-justified field with trailing blanks. This variable was a composite of up to three different single-character alphabetic additional output codes listed in Table D-8 used to codify the fifth additional output. Values were coded in any order and the absence of a suitable breakdown was coded as three blank characters.

VAR079; cc 36-38; "PERCENTAGE TIME DEVOTED TO FIFTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. "999" was not a valid entry for this variable.

VAR080; cc 39-41; "PERCENTAGE TIME DEVOTED TO NON-INTELLIGENCE RELATED OUTPUTS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes.

[Note: card columns 42-76 were unused blanks.]

VAR081; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER SIX SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER"; a three character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. VAR081 equalled VAR008, VAR023, VAR059, VAR067, and VAR075 in all cases.

VAR082; cc 80; "CARD SIX NUMBER"; a one character numeric field. The only valid entry for this variable was the number "6".

Card Number Seven:

VAR083; cc 1-75; "RESPONDENT'S AND CODER COMMENTS"; a 75 character alphanumeric left-justified field with trailing blanks.

VAR084; cc 76; "COMMENTS CONTINUATION CODE"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that there were no comments associated with this case; "1" indicated that there were some comments, but that all comments were included within VAR083; "2" indicated that there were some comments continued beyond the capacity of VAR083.

VAR085; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER SEVEN SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER";
a three character right-justified field with leading
zeroes. VAR085 equalled VAR008, VAR023, VAR059,
VAR067, VAR075, and VAR081 in all cases.

VAR086; cc 80; "CARD SEVEN NUMBER"; a one character numeric
field. The only valid entry for this variable was
the number "7".

B. VARIABLE DECLARATIONS FOR THE MERGED
QUESTIONNAIRE AND INTERVIEW CARDS (QICARDS)

Card numbers one through seven immediately preceded the following appended card images. Codes for these variables are listed in Table D-9.

Card Number Eight, Sub-card Number 01:

VAR087; cc 1; "USED COLLEGE ALGEBRA LEVEL"; code = 01.1.

VAR088; cc 2; "USED BEGINNING CALCULUS LEVEL"; code = 01.2.

VAR089; cc 3; "USED PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS LEVEL";
code = 01.3.

VAR090; cc 4; "USED ADVANCED CALCULUS LEVEL"; code = 01.4.

VAR091; cc 5; "USED FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEVEL"; code = 02.1.

VAR092; cc 6; "USED USSR AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 03.1.

VAR093; cc 7; "USED PRC AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 03.2.

VAR094; cc 8; "USED MID-EAST AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 03.3.

VAR095; cc 9; "USED EUROPEAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 03.4.

VAR096; cc 10; "USED LATIN AMERICAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 03.5.

VAR097; cc 11; "USED AFRICAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 03.6.

VAR098; cc 12; "USED OPERATIONS ANALYSIS LEVEL"; code = 04.1.

VAR099; cc 13; "USED INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS LEVEL";
code = 05.1.

VAR100; cc 14; "USED UNDERWATER ACOUSTICS LEVEL"; code = 06.1.

VAR101; cc 15; "USED SONAR SYSTEMS LEVEL"; code = 06.2.

VAR102; cc 16; "USED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS LEVEL";
code = 06.3.

VAR103; cc 17; "USED RADAR SYSTEMS LEVEL"; code = 06.4.

VAR104; cc 18; "USED OPTICAL SYSTEMS LEVEL"; code = 06.5.

VAR105; cc 19; "USED LASER SYSTEMS LEVEL"; code = 06.6.

VAR106; cc 20; "USED COLLECTION SYSTEMS LEVEL"; code = 06.7.

VAR107; cc 21; "USED NATIONAL/NAVAL BUDGET PROCESS LEVEL";
code = 07.1.

VAR108; cc 22; "USED THREAT & NET ASSESSMENT LEVEL";
code = 07.2.

VAR109; cc 23; "USED NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS/INTELLIGENCE
ORGANIZATION LEVEL"; code = 07.3.

VAR110; cc 24; "USED SOVIET NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 08.1.

VAR111; cc 25; "USED SOVIET AIR FORCES STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 08.2.

VAR112; cc 26; "USED SOVIET GROUND FORCES STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 08.3.

VAR113; cc 27; "USED SOVIET PVO STRANYI STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 08.4.

VAR114; cc 28; "USED SOVIET STRATEGIC ROCKET TROOPS STUDIES
LEVEL"; code = 08.5.

VAR115; cc 29; "USED SOVIET MERCHANT/FISHING/OCEANOGRAPHIC
STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 08.6.

VAR116; cc 30; "USED BLUE FORCES COLLECTION SYSTEMS STUDIES
LEVEL"; code = 09.1.

VAR117; cc 31; "USED UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 09.2.

VAR118; cc 32; "USED UNITED STATES NON-NAVAL FORCES STUDIES
LEVEL"; code = 09.3.

VAR119; cc 33; "USED ALLIED CAPABILITY STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 09.4.

VAR120; cc 34; "USED ADP SYSTEM DESIGN/MANAGEMENT LEVEL";
code = 10.1.

VAR121; cc 35; "USED ADP HARDWARE OPERATIONS LEVEL";
code = 10.2.

VAR122; cc 36; "USED ADP SOFTWARE OPERATIONS LEVEL";
code = 10.3.

VAR123; cc 37; "USED ADP BASIC INTERFACE OPERATION LEVEL";
code = 10.4.

VAR124; cc 38; "USED BRIEFING TECHNIQUES LEVEL"; code = 11.1.

VAR125; cc 39; "USED WRITING SKILLS LEVEL"; code = 11.2.

VAR126; cc 40; "USED ORGANIZATION OF THOUGHT LEVEL";
code = 11.3.

VAR127; cc 41; "USED MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTION SYSTEMS STUDIES
LEVEL"; code = 12.1.

VAR128; cc 42; "USED PERT MANAGEMENT STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 12.2.

VAR129; cc 43; "USED MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES LEVEL";
code = 12.3.

VAR130; cc 44; "USED PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT LEVEL"; code = 12.4.

VAR131; cc 45; "USED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LEVEL"; code = 12.5.

VAR132; cc 46; "USED LABOR RELATIONS LEVEL"; code = 12.6.

[Note: card columns 47-73 were unused blanks.]

VAR133; cc 74; "CODER RESPONSIBILITY CODE"; a one character numeric field. See Table D-4 for valid entries.

VAR134; cc 75-76; "CARD NUMBER 8-01 SUBCARD NUMBER"; a two character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. Always equalled "01" for this card.

VAR135; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER 8-01 SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER"; a three character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. VAR135 equalled VAR008, VAR023, VAR059, VAR067, VAR075, VAR081, and VAR085 in all cases.

VAR136; cc 80; "CARD EIGHT, SUB-CARD 01, CARD NUMBER"; a one character numeric field. The only valid entry for this field was the number "8".

Card Number Eight, Sub-Card Number 02:

VAR137; cc 1; "NEEDED COLLEGE ALGEBRA LEVEL"; code = 01.1.

VAR138; cc 2; "NEEDED BEGINNING CALCULUS LEVEL"; code = 01.2.

VAR139; cc 3; "NEEDED PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS LEVEL";
code = 01.3.

VAR140; cc 4; "NEEDED ADVANCED CALCULUS LEVEL"; code = 01.4.

VAR141; cc 5; "NEEDED FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEVEL"; code = 02.1.

VAR142; cc 6; "NEEDED USSR AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 03.1.

VAR143; cc 7; "NEEDED PRC AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 03.2.

VAR144; cc 8; "NEEDED MID-EAST AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 03.3.

VAR145; cc 9; "NEEDED EUROPEAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 03.4.

VAR146; cc 10; "NEEDED LATIN AMERICAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 03.5.

VAR147; cc 11; "NEEDED AFRICAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 03.6.

VAR148; cc 12; "NEEDED OPERATIONS ANALYSIS LEVEL"; code = 04.1.

VAR149; cc 13; "NEEDED INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS LEVEL";
code = 05.1.

VAR150; cc 14; "NEEDED UNDERWATER ACOUSTICS LEVEL"; code = 06.1.

VAR151; cc 15; "NEEDED SONAR SYSTEMS LEVEL"; code = 06.2.

VAR152; cc 16; "NEEDED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS LEVEL";
code = 06.3.

VAR153; cc 17; "NEEDED RADAR SYSTEMS LEVEL"; code = 06.4.

VAR154; cc 18; "NEEDED OPTICAL SYSTEMS LEVEL"; code = 06.5.

VAR155; cc 19; "NEEDED LASER SYSTEMS LEVEL"; code = 06.6.

VAR156; cc 20; "NEEDED COLLECTION SYSTEMS LEVEL"; code = 06.7.

VAR157; cc 21; "NEEDED NATIONAL/NAVAL BUDGET PROCESS LEVEL";
code = 07.1.

VAR158; cc 22; "NEEDED THREAT & NET ASSESSMENT LEVEL";
code = 07.2.

VAR159; cc 23; "NEEDED NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS/INTELLIGENCE
ORGANIZATION LEVEL"; code = 07.3.

VAR160; cc 24; "NEEDED SOVIET NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 08.1.

VAR161; cc 25; "NEEDED SOVIET AIR FORCES STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 08.2.

VAR162; cc 26; "NEEDED SOVIET GROUND FORCES STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 08.3.

VAR163; cc 27; "NEEDED SOVIET PVO STRANY STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 08.4.

VAR164; cc 28; "NEEDED SOVIET STRATEGIC ROCKET TROOPS STUDIES
LEVEL"; code = 08.5.

VAR165; cc 29; "NEEDED SOVIET MERCHANT/FISHING/OCEANOGRAPHIC
STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 08.6.

VAR166; cc 30; "NEEDED BLUE FORCES COLLECTION SYSTEMS STUDIES
LEVEL"; code = 09.1.

VAR167; cc 31; "NEEDED UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES STUDIES
LEVEL"; code = 09.2.

VAR168; cc 32; "NEEDED UNITED STATES NON-NAVAL FORCES STUDIES
LEVEL"; code = 09.3.

VAR169; cc 33; "NEEDED ALLIED CAPABILITY STUDIES LEVEL";
code = 09.4.

VAR170; cc 34; "NEEDED ADP SYSTEM DESIGN/MANAGEMENT LEVEL";
code = 10.1.

VAR171; cc 35; "NEEDED ADP HARDWARE OPERATIONS LEVEL";
code = 10.2.

VAR172; cc 36; "NEEDED ADP SOFTWARE OPERATIONS LEVEL";
code = 10.3.

VAR173; cc 37; "NEEDED ADP BASIC INTERFACE OPERATION LEVEL";
code = 10.4.

VAR174; cc 38; "NEEDED BRIEFING TECHNIQUES LEVEL"; code = 11.1.

VAR175; cc 39; "NEEDED WRITING SKILLS LEVEL"; code = 11.2

VAR176; cc 40; "NEEDED ORGANIZATION OF THOUGHT LEVEL";
code = 11.3.

VAR177; cc 41; "NEEDED MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTION SYSTEMS
STUDIES LEVEL"; code = 12.1.

VAR178; cc 42; "NEEDED PERT MANAGEMENT STUDIES LEVEL";

code = 12.2.

VAR179; cc 43; "NEEDED MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES LEVEL";

code = 12.3.

VAR180; cc 44; "NEEDED PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT LEVEL"; code = 12.4.

VAR181; cc 45; "NEEDED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LEVEL"; code = 12.5.

VAR182; cc 46; "NEEDED LABOR RELATIONS LEVEL"; code = 12.6.

[Note: card columns 47-73 were unused blanks.]

VAR183; cc 74; "CODER RESPONSIBILITY CODE"; a one character

numeric field. VAR183 equalled VAR133 in all instances.

See Table D-4 for valid entries.

VAR184; cc 75-76; "CARD NUMBER 8-02 SUBCARD NUMBER"; a two

character numeric right-justified field with leading

zeroes. Always equalled "02" for this card.

VAR185; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER 8-02 SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER";

a three character numeric right-justified field with

leading zeroes. VAR185 equalled VAR008, VAR023, VAR067,

VAR075, VAR081, VAR085, and VAR135 in all cases.

VAR186; cc 80; "CARD EIGHT, SUB-CARD 02, CARD NUMBER"; a one

character numeric field. The only valid entry for this

field was the number "8".

C. VARIABLE DECLARATIONS FOR THE MERGED QUESTIONNAIRE,
INTERVIEW, AND DICARDS FILE (QIDICARD)

Card numbers one through eight (sub-card 02) immediately preceded the following appended card images.

Card Number Eight, Sub-card Number 03:

VAR187; cc 1-3; "D1 PERCENTAGE ADMINISTRATION OF INTELLIGENCE OFFICE"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR188; cc 4-6; "D1 PERCENTAGE RESOURCE/ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR189; cc 7-9; "D1 PERCENTAGE BUDGETING AND FISCAL PLANNING"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR190; cc 10-12; "D1 PERCENTAGE DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR191; cc 13-15; "D1 PERCENTAGE BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR192; cc 16-18; "D1 PERCENTAGE LIAISON"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading

zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR193; cc 19-21; "D1 PERCENTAGE CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR194; cc 22-24; "D1 PERCENTAGE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR195; cc 25-27; "D1 PERCENTAGE DATA ANALYSIS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR196; cc 28-30; "D1 PERCENTAGE ESTIMATES"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR197; cc 31-33; "D1 PERCENTAGE INTELLIGENCE ANNEXES TO OPORDS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR198; cc 34-36; "D1 PERCENTAGE INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION PLANS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR199; cc 37-39; "D1 PERCENTAGE INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION TASKING"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR200; cc 40-42; "D1 PERCENTAGE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORTS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR201; cc 43-45; "D1 PERCENTAGE INTERFACE WITH ADP/TELECOMMUNICATIONS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR202; cc 46-48; "D1 PERCENTAGE ORDERS-OF-BATTLE"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR203; cc 49-51; "D1 PERCENTAGE PHYSICAL SECURITY"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR204; cc 52-54; "D1 PERCENTAGE TACTICAL PLOTS"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR205; cc 55-57; "D1 PERCENTAGE NON-INTELLIGENCE RELATED OUTPUTS"; a three character integer numeric right

justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

VAR206; cc 58-60; "D1 PERCENTAGE COUNSELING AND TRAINING"; a three character integer numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. This variable was coded "999" if the percentage were unknown.

[Note: card columns 61-71 were unused blanks.]

VAR207; cc 72; "SPECIAL CASE FLAG"; a one character numeric field. Only one of two different values was coded in this field: "0" indicated no special handling was required of this case; "1" indicated special external handling was required of this case.

VAR208; cc 73; "ANSWER TO DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL QUESTION"; a one character numeric field. Only one of three different values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that the question was not asked in the DELPHI; "1" indicated that the question was asked of the respondent and that he answered in the negative; "3" indicated that the question was asked of the respondent and that his answer was in the affirmative.

VAR209; cc 74; "DELPHI RESPONSE VALIDITY CODE"; a one character numeric field. Only one of two different values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that the information contained in this card was not a response to the DELPHI Questionnaire, but only a dummy record generated by the file generation program; "1" indicated that the

information contained was a valid response to the questionnaire. A "0" code implied VAR187 through VAR206 were "999's".

VAR210; cc 75-76; "CARD NUMBER 8-03 SUBCARD NUMBER"; a two character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. Always equalled "03" for this card.

VAR211; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER 8-03 SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER"; a three character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. VAR211 equalled VAR008, VAR023, VAR059, VAR067, VAR075, VAR081, VAR085, VAR135, and VAR185 in all cases.

VAR212; cc 80; "CARD EIGHT, SUB-CARD 03, CARD NUMBER"; a one character numeric field. The only valid entry for this field was the number "8".

The DICARDS were mechanically sorted in ascending order by case number prior to having been placed on disk storage.

D. VARIABLE DECLARATIONS FOR THE MERGED QUESTIONNAIRE,
INTERVIEW, D1CARDS, AND D2CARDS (QID12CDS)

Card numbers one through eight (sub-card 03) immediately preceded the following appended card images.

Card Number Eight, Sub-card Number 04:

VAR213; cc 1; "D2 USED COLLEGE ALGEBRA LEVEL"; a one character
numeric field.

VAR214; cc 2; "D2 NEEDED COLLEGE ALGEBRA LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR215; cc 3; "D2 FUTURE COLLEGE ALGEBRA LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR216; cc 4; "D2 USED BEGINNING CALCULUS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR217; cc 5; "D2 NEEDED BEGINNING CALCULUS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR218; cc 6; "D2 FUTURE BEGINNING CALCULUS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR219; cc 7; "D2 USED ADVANCED CALCULUS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR220; cc 8; "D2 NEEDED ADVANCED CALCULUS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR221; cc 9; "D2 FUTURE ADVANCED CALCULUS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR222; cc 10; "D2 USED PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR223; cc 11; "D2 NEEDED PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR224; cc 12; "D2 FUTURE PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR225; cc 13; "D2 USED FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR226; cc 14; "D2 NEEDED FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR227; cc 15; "D2 FUTURE FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR228; cc 16; "D2 USED USSR AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR229; cc 17; "D2 NEEDED USSR AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR230; cc 18; "D2 FUTURE USSR AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR231; cc 19; "D2 USED PRC AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR232; cc 20; "D2 NEEDED PRC AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR233; cc 21; "D2 FUTURE PRC AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR234; cc 22; "D2 USED MIDDLE EAST AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a
one character numeric field.

VAR235; cc 23; "D2 NEEDED MIDDLE EAST AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a
one character numeric field.

VAR236; cc 24; "D2 FUTURE MIDDLE EAST AREA STUDIES LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR237; cc 25; "D2 USED EUROPEAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR238; cc 26; "D2 NEEDED EUROPEAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR239; cc 27; "D2 FUTURE EUROPEAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR240; cc 28; "D2 USED LATIN AMERICAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR241; cc 29; "D2 NEEDED LATIN AMERICAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR242; cc 30; "D2 FUTURE LATIN AMERICAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR243; cc 31; "D2 USED AFRICAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR244; cc 32; "D2 NEEDED AFRICAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR245; cc 33; "D2 FUTURE AFRICAN AREA STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR246; cc 34; "D2 USED OPERATIONS ANALYSIS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR247; cc 35; "D2 NEEDED OPERATIONS ANALYSIS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR248; cc 36; "D2 FUTURE OPERATIONS ANALYSIS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR249; cc 37; "D2 USED INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR250; cc 38; "D2 NEEDED INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY
LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR251; cc 39; "D2 FUTURE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY
LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR252; cc 40; "D2 USED UNDERWATER ACOUSTICS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR253; cc 41; "D2 NEEDED UNDERWATER ACOUSTICS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR254; cc 42; "D2 FUTURE UNDERWATER ACOUSTICS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR255; cc 43; "D2 USED SONAR SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one character
numeric field.

VAR256; cc 44; "D2 NEEDED SONAR SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR257; cc 45; "D2 FUTURE SONAR SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR258; cc 46; "D2 USED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR259; cc 47; "D2 NEEDED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR260; cc 48; "D2 FUTURE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR261; cc 49; "D2 USED RADAR SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one character
numeric field.

VAR262; cc 50; "D2 NEEDED RADAR SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one character
numeric field.

VAR263; cc 51; "D2 FUTURE RADAR SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR264; cc 52; "D2 USED OPTICS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR265; cc 53; "D2 NEEDED OPTICS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR266; cc 54; "D2 FUTURE OPTICS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR267; cc 55; "D2 USED LASERS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR268; cc 56; "D2 NEEDED LASERS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR269; cc 57; "D2 FUTURE LASERS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR270; cc 58; "D2 USED COLLECTION SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR271; cc 59; "D2 NEEDED COLLECTION SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR272; cc 60; "D2 FUTURE COLLECTION SYSTEMS LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR273; cc 61; "SPECIAL CASE FLAG"; a one character numeric field. Only one of two different values was coded in this field: "0" indicated no special handling was required of this case; "1" indicated special external handling was required of this case. VAR273 had the same purpose as VAR207 except that it came later chronologically in the project.

[Note: card columns 62-73 were unused blanks.]

VAR274; cc 74; "DELPHI RESPONSE VALIDITY CODE"; a one character numeric field. Only one of two different values was coded in this field: "0" indicated that the information contained in this card was not a response to the DELPHI Questionnaire, but only a dummy record generated by the file generation program; "1" indicated that the information contained was a valid response to the questionnaire. A "0" implied VAR213 through VAR272 were "9's".

VAR275; cc 75-76; "CARD NUMBER 8-04 SUBCARD NUMBER"; a two character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. Always equalled "04" for this card.

VAR276; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER 8-04 SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER"; a three character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. VAR276 equalled VAR008, VAR023, VAR059, VAR067, VAR075, VAR081, VAR085, VAR135, VAR185, and VAR211 in all cases.

VAR277; cc 80; "CARD EIGHT, SUB-CARD 04, CARD NUMBER"; a one character numeric field. The only valid entry for this field was the number "8".

Card Number Eight, Sub-card Number 05:

VAR278; cc 1; "D2 USED THREAT/NET ASSESSMENT LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR279; cc 2; "D2 NEEDED THREAT/NET ASSESSMENT LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR280; cc 3; "D2 FUTURE THREAT/NET ASSESSMENT LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR281; cc 4; "D2 USED NATIONAL SECURITY/INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR282; cc 5; "D2 NEEDED NATIONAL SECURITY/INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR283; cc 6; "D2 FUTURE NATIONAL SECURITY/INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR284; cc 7; "D2 USED SOVIET NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR285; cc 8; "D2 NEEDED SOVIET NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR286; cc 9; "D2 FUTURE SOVIET NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR287; cc 10; "D2 USED SOVIET AIR FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR288; cc 11; "D2 NEEDED SOVIET AIR FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR289; cc 12; "D2 FUTURE SOVIET AIR FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR290; cc 13; "D2 USED SOVIET GROUND FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR291; cc 14; "D2 NEEDED SOVIET GROUND FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR292; cc 15; "D2 FUTURE SOVIET GROUND FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR293; cc 16; "D2 USED SOVIET STRATEGIC ROCKET TROOPS STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR294; cc 17; "D2 NEEDED SOVIET STRATEGIC ROCKET TROOPS STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR295; cc 18; "D2 FUTURE SOVIET STRATEGIC ROCKET TROOPS STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR296; cc 19; "D2 USED SOVIET MERCHANT/FISHING/OCEANOGRAPHIC STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR297; cc 20; "D2 NEEDED SOVIET MERCHANT/FISHING/OCEANOGRAPHIC STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR298; cc 21; "D2 FUTURE SOVIET MERCHANT/FISHING/OCEANOGRAPHIC STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR299; cc 22; "D2 USED UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR300; cc 23; "D2 NEEDED UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR301; cc 24; "D2 FUTURE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR302; cc 25; "D2 USED UNITED STATES NON-NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR303; cc 26; "D2 NEEDED UNITED STATES NON-NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR304; cc 27; "D2 FUTURE UNITED STATES NON-NAVAL FORCES STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR305; cc 28; "D2 USED ALLIED CAPABILITY STUDIES LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR306; cc 29; "D2 NEEDED ALLIED CAPABILITY STUDIES LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR307; cc 30; "D2 FUTURE ALLIED CAPABILITY STUDIES LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR308; cc 31; "D2 USED ADP SYSTEM DESIGN/ANALYSIS LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR309; cc 32; "D2 NEEDED ADP SYSTEM DESIGN/ANALYSIS LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR310; cc 33; "D2 FUTURE ADP SYSTEM DESIGN/ANALYSIS LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR311; cc 34; "D2 USED ADP HARDWARE OPERATIONS LEVEL"; a
one character numeric field.

VAR312; cc 35; "D2 NEEDED ADP HARDWARE OPERATIONS LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR313; cc 36; "D2 FUTURE ADP HARDWARE OPERATIONS LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR314; cc 37; "D2 USED ADP PROGRAMMING LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR315; cc 38; "D2 NEEDED ADP PROGRAMMING LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR316; cc 39; "D2 FUTURE ADP PROGRAMMING LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR317; cc 40; "D2 USED BASIC ADP INTERFACE OPERATIONS LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR318; cc 41; "D2 NEEDED BASIC ADP INTERFACE OPERATIONS
LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR319; cc 42; "D2 FUTURE BASIC ADP INTERFACE OPERATIONS
LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR320; cc 43; "D2 USED MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR321; cc 44; "D2 NEEDED MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR322; cc 45; "D2 FUTURE MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR323; cc 46; "D2 USED PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR324; cc 47; "D2 NEEDED PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR325; cc 48; "D2 FUTURE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR326; cc 49; "D2 USED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR327; cc 50; "D2 NEEDED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR328; cc 51; "D2 FUTURE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR329; cc 52; "D2 USED NATIONAL/NAVAL BUDGET MANAGEMENT
LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR330; cc 53; "D2 NEEDED NATIONAL/NAVAL BUDGET MANAGEMENT
LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR331; cc 54; "D2 FUTURE NATIONAL/NAVAL BUDGET MANAGEMENT
LEVEL"; a one character numeric field.

VAR332; cc 55; "D2 USED LABOR RELATIONS MANAGEMENT LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR333; cc 56; "D2 NEEDED LABOR RELATIONS MANAGEMENT LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR334; cc 57; "D2 FUTURE LABOR RELATIONS MANAGEMENT LEVEL";
a one character numeric field.

VAR335; cc 58; "D2 USED BRIEFING SKILLS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR336; cc 59; "D2 NEEDED BRIEFING SKILLS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR337; cc 60; "D2 FUTURE BRIEFING SKILLS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR338; cc 61; "D2 USED WRITING SKILLS LEVEL"; a one character
numeric field.

VAR339; cc 62; "D2 NEEDED WRITING SKILLS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR340; cc 63; "D2 FUTURE WRITING SKILLS LEVEL"; a one
character numeric field.

VAR341; cc 64; "D2 USED ORGANIZATION OF THOUGHT LEVEL"; a
one character numeric field.

VAR342; cc 65; "D2 NEEDED ORGANIZATION OF THOUGHT LEVEL"; a
one character numeric field.

VAR343; cc 66; "D2 FUTURE ORGANIZATION OF THOUGHT LEVEL"; a
one character numeric field.

[Note: card columns 67-73 were unused blanks.]

VAR344; cc 74; "DELPHI RESPONSE VALIDITY CODE"; a one character numeric field. Only one of two different values was coded in this field. "0" indicated that the information contained in this card was not a response to the DELPHI Questionnaire, but only a dummy record generated by the file generation program; "1" indicated that the information contained was a valid response to the questionnaire. A "0" implied VAR278 through VAR343 were "9's".

VAR345; cc 75-76; "CARD NUMBER 8-05 SUBCARD NUMBER"; a two character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. Always equalled "05" for this card.

VAR346; cc 77-79; "CARD NUMBER 8-05 SEQUENCE (CASE) NUMBER"; a three character numeric right-justified field with leading zeroes. VAR346 equalled VAR008, VAR023, VAR059, VAR067, VAR075, VAR081, VAR085, VAR135, VAR185, VAR211, and VAR276 in all cases.

VAR347; cc 80; "CARD EIGHT, SUB-CARD 05, CARD NUMBER"; a one character numeric field. The only valid entry for this field was the number "8".

TABLE D-1

LIST OF VALID UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODES
WITH ADDRESSES IN ALPHABETIC ORDER

	<u>ASSIGNED</u> <u>UIC</u>	<u>COMMAND NAME</u>
1.	99910	Attn: U.S. Documents Officer Commander in Chief Eastern Atlantic Area APO New York 09218
2.	96013	Center for Naval Analyses 1401 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, Virginia 22209
3.	62982	Chief Navy Advisory Group U.S. Military Assistance Command, Thailand APO San Francisco 96346
4.	99936	Chief of Naval Operations (Attn: OP009F) 1401 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, Virginia 22209
5.	99939	Commandant Defense Intelligence School Washington, D.C. 20301
6.	63842	Commander Antilles Defense Command FPO New York 09551
7.	65792	Commander Atlantic Command Electronic Intelligence Center Norfolk, Virginia 23511
8.	62919	Commander Caribbean Sea Frontier FPO New York 09551
9.	99923	Commander Cruiser Destroyer Group 12 FPO New York 09501

10.	99922	Commander Cruiser Destroyer Group 8 FPO New York 09501
11.	62928	Commander Eastern Sea Frontier Flushing and Washington Avenue Brooklyn, New York 11251
12.	99929	Commander Fighter/Airborne Early Warning Wing Pacific Naval Air Station Miramar San Diego, California 92145
13.	09117	Commander Fleet Air Keflavik Box 2 FPO New York 09571
14.	09550	Commander Fleet Air Mediterranean FPO New York 09521
15.	09946	Commander Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron Two FPO New York 09501
16.	09930	Commander Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron One FPO San Francisco 96601
17.	57014	Commander Iceland Defense Force Box 1 FPO New York 09571
18.	09519	Commander Medium Attack Wing One Naval Air Station Oceana Virginia Beach, Virginia 23460
19.	00015	Commander Naval Intelligence Command Naval Intelligence Command Hqtrs 2461 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22331

20.	63013	Commander NUWPNTTRAGRUPAC Naval Air Station North Island San Diego, California 92135
21.	99908	Commander Patrol Wing One FPO Seattle 98768
22.	05917	Commander Patrol Wings Pacific Naval Air Station Moffett Field, California 94035
23.	99930	Commander Reconnaissance Attack Wing 1 Naval Air Station Albany, Georgia 31703
24.	99914	Commander Task Force 168 Hoffman Building 1 2461 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22331
25.	99935	Commander Task Force 72 FPO Seattle 98762
26.	31585	Commander U. S. Forces Korea APO San Francisco 96301
27.	99934	Commander U. S. Naval Forces Philippines FPO San Francisco 96650
28.	57006	Commander U. S. Naval Forces Japan FPO Seattle 98762
29.	62894	Commander U. S. Naval Forces Korea APO San Francisco 96301
30.	62822	Commander U. S. Taiwan Defense Command APO San Francisco 96263

31.	57015	Commander Amphibious Forces U. S. Atlantic Fleet Norfolk, Virginia 23520
32.	57019	Commander Amphibious Forces U. S. Pacific Fleet San Diego, California 92155
33.	55297	Commander Amphibious Squadron 1 FPO San Francisco 96601
34.	55335	Commander Amphibious Squadron 3 FPO San Francisco 96601
35.	55269	Commander Amphibious Squadron 5 FPO San Francisco 96601
36.	55281	Commander Amphibious Squadron 7 FPO San Francisco 96601
37.	99901	Commander Carrier Group 1 FPO San Francisco 96601
38.	99902	Commander Carrier Group 2 FPO New York 09501
39.	99903	Commander Carrier Group 3 FPO San Francisco 96601
40.	99904	Commander Carrier Group 4 FPO New York 09501
41.	99905	Commander Carrier Group 5 FPO San Francisco 96601
42.	99906	Commander Carrier Group 6 FPO New York 09501
43.	99907	Commander Carrier Group 7 FPO San Francisco 96601
44.	99911	Commander in Chief Alaska APO Seattle 98742
45.	00066	Commander in Chief Atlantic Naval Base Norfolk, Virginia 23511

46.	00038	Commander in Chief Pacific FPO San Francisco 96610
47.	00060	Commander in Chief U. S. Atalantic Fleet Norfolk, Virginia 23511
48.	00061	Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Forces Europe FPO New York 09501
49.	00070	Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet FPO San Francisco 96610
50.	99909	Commander in Chief U. S. Southern Command APO New York 09826
51.	57007	Commander Middle East Force FPO New York 09501
52.	57012	Commander Naval Air Force U. S. Atlantic Fleet Naval Air Station Norfolk, Virginia 23511
53.	57025	Commander Naval Air Force U. S. Pacific Fleet Box 1210 Naval Air Sta., North Island San Diego, California 92135
54.	63981	Commander Patrol Wings Atlantic Naval Air Station Brunswick, Maine 04011
55.	08961	Commander Second Fleet FPO New York 09501
56.	57024	Commander Seventh Fleet FPO San Francisco 96601
57.	57042	Commander Sixth Fleet FPO New York 09501
58.	57016	Commander Submarine Force U. S. Atlantic Fleet Norfolk, Virginia 23511

59.	57020	Commander Submarine Force U. S. Pacific Fleet FPO San Francisco 96610
60.	99926	Commander Submarine Group 5 Fleet Station Post Office San Diego, California 92132
61.	99927	Commander Submarine Group 7 Box 50 FPO Seattle 98762
62.	99928	Commander Submarine Group 8 Box 104 FPO New York 09524
63.	57087	Commander Third Fleet FPO San Francisco 96610
64.	00510	Commander U. S. Naval Forces Southern Command FPO New York 09580
65.	65134	Commander U. S. N. Element PACOMELINT Center Box 525, Terminal Navy PO FPO San Francisco 96610
66.	99931	Commanding Officer Fleet Composite Squadron 1 FPO San Francisco 96601
67.	99913	Commanding Officer Fleet Intelligence Center Europe and Atlantic Norfolk, Virginia 23511
68.	63186	Commanding Officer Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific FPO San Francisco 96610
69.	99912	Commanding Officer Fleet Intelligence Center Europe Box 18, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida 32212
70.	99918	Commanding Officer Fleet Intelligence Training Center Atlantic Bldg SP 234, NAS Norfolk, Virginia 23511

71.	99919	Commanding Officer Fleet Intelligence Training Center Pacific Bldg 5, Fleet ASW School San Diego, California 92147
72.	99925	Commanding Officer ELTCORGRU Two Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek Norfolk, Virginia 23520
73.	99933	Commanding Officer Intelligence Center Pacific Box 38 FPO San Francisco 96610
74.	60200	Commanding Officer Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida 32215
75.	99932	Commanding Officer Naval Amphibious School Coronado San Diego, California 92155
76.	31695	Commanding Officer Naval Command Systems Support Activity Washington Navy Yard Washington, D. C. 20390
77.	63420	Commanding Officer Naval Intelligence Processing System Support Activity 2461 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22331
78.	66400	Commanding Officer Naval Intelligence Processing System Training Facility Naval Air Station Albany Albany, Georgia 31703
79.	68166	Commanding Officer Naval Intelligence Support Center 4301 Suitland Road Washington, D. C. 20390
80.	63064	Commanding Officer Naval Investigative Service Office Hawaii Box 122 FPO San Francisco 96610

81.	63055	Commanding Officer Naval Investigative Service Office Norfolk Norfolk, Virginia 23511
82.	63053	Commanding Officer Naval Investigative Service Office NORLA P. O. Box 6438 New Orleans, Louisiana 70174
83.	63057	Commanding Officer Naval Investigative Service Office San Diego P. O. Box 10666 San Diego, California 92110
84.	63058	Commanding Officer Naval Investigative Service Office San Francisco Building 7, Treasure Island San Francisco, California 94130
85.	63285	Commanding Officer Naval Investigative Service Headquarters 2461 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, Virginia 22314
86.	63054	Commanding Officer Naval Investigative Service Office New York Flushing and Washington Avenue Brooklyn, New York 11251
87.	63051	Commanding Officer Naval Investigative Service Naval Base Charleston, South Carolina 29408
88.	63126	Commanding Officer Naval Missile Center Point Mugu, California 93042
89.	62769	Commanding Officer [NS Subic] U. S. Naval Station FPO San Francisco 96651
90.	99921	Commanding Officer [NISO Marianas] U. S. Naval Investigative Service Office P. O. Box 164 FPO San Francisco 96630

91.	62856	Commanding Officer [NAF Lajes] U. S. Naval Air Facility APO New York 09406
92.	65493	Commanding Officer [NIS Europe] U. S. Naval Investigative Service Office Box 11 FPO New York 09510
93.	99920	Commanding Officer [NISO Japan] U. S. Naval Investigative Service Office Box 76 FPO Seattle 98762
94.	00309	Commanding Officer [NS GTMO] U. S. Naval Station Box 25 FPO New York 09593
95.	03366	Commanding Officer USS AMERICA (CVA66) FPO New York 09501
96.	05840	Commanding Officer USS BLUE RIDGE (LCC 19) FPO San Francisco 96601
97.	03364	Commanding Officer USS CONSTELLATION (CVA 43) FPO San Francisco 96601
98.	03343	Commanding Officer USS CORAL SEA (CVA 34) FPO San Francisco 96601
99.	03365	Commanding Officer USS ENTERPRISE (CVAN 65) FPO San Francisco 96601
100.	03342	Commanding Officer USS F D ROOSEVELT (CVA 42) FPO New York 09501
101.	03359	Commanding Officer USS FORRESTAL (CVA 59) FPO New York 09501
102.	03321	Commanding Officer USS HANCOCK (CVA 19) FPO San Francisco 96601

103.	03362	Commanding Officer USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62) FPO New York 09501
104.	03367	Commanding Officer USS JOHN F KENNEDY (CVA 67) FPO New York 09501
105.	03363	Commanding Officer USS KITTY HAWK (CV 63) FPO San Francisco 96601
106.	03341	Commanding Officer USS MIDWAY (CVA 41) FPO San Francisco 96601
107.	20001	Commanding Officer USS MT WHITNEY (LCC 20) FPO New York 09501
108.	03334	Commanding Officer USS ORISKANY (CVA 34) FPO San Francisco 96601
109.	03361	Commanding Officer USS RANGER (CVA 61) FPO San Francisco 96601
110.	03360	Commanding Officer USS SARATOGA (CV 60) FPO New York 09501
111.	64591	Deputy Director Strategic Target Planning Offutt Air Force Base Nebraska 68113
112.	99943	Director Defense Intelligence Agency (Alternate National Military Command Center) Washington, D. C. 20301
113.	99940	Director Defense Intelligence Agency (Arlington Hall Station) Washington, D. C. 20301
114.	99945	Director Defense Intelligence Agency (Canadian Defense Headquarters) Washington, D. C. 20301

115.	99944	Director Defense Intelligence Agency (National Emergency Airborne Command Post) Washington, D. C. 20301
116.	99946	Director Defense Intelligence Agency (National Mil Intell Center) Washington, D. C. 20301
117.	99942	Director Defense Intelligence Agency (National Security Agency) Washington, D. C. 20301
118.	99938	Director Defense Intelligence Agency (Pomponio Plaza) Washington, D. C. 20301
119.	99941	Director Defense Intelligence Agency (Washington Navy Yard) Washington, D. C. 20301
120.	63415	Director Defense Intelligence Agency Washington, D. C. 20301
121.	30883	Director Naval Ocean Surveillance Information Center 4301 Suitland Road Washington, D. C. 20390
122.	99917	Officer in Charge EURFAST (TG168.3) Box 24 FPO New York 09521
123.	66600	Officer in Charge [FOSIF Rota] Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information Facility FPO New York 09540
124.	66842	Officer in Charge [FOSIC London] Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information Center FPO New York 09510

125.	66967	Officer in Charge Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information Center Norfolk, Virginia 23511	
126.	66970	Officer in Charge Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information Facility FPO Seattle 98768	[FOSIF WPAC]
127.	99916	Officer in Charge LANTFAST (TG168.2) CINCLANT Compound Norfolk, Virginia 23511	
128.	62930	Officer in Charge Navy Field Operational Intelligence Office Fort George G. Meade Maryland 20755	
129.	99937	Officer in Charge NFOIO (Friendship Annex) Fort George G. Meade Maryland 20755	
130.	99915	Officer in Charge PACFAST (TG168.1) CINCPACFLT, Box 14 FPO San Francisco 96610	

TABLE D-2

List of Valid CONUS/OVERSEAS Codes

The following lists and defines those values which were coded in card column 73 of the first card of the data base. VAR005 is the variable number associated with this field.

- "0" = command is located within the continental United States.
- "1" = command is located on the European continent or on land in proximity to the European continent (e.g., Iceland).
- "2" = command is located ashore in an area surrounding the Pacific Ocean.
- "3" = command is an afloat command operating in either the Atlantic Ocean or the Mediterranean.
- "4" = command is an afloat command operating in the Pacific Ocean.

TABLE D-3

List of Valid State and Country Codes

The following lists and defines those values which were coded in card columns 74-75 of the first card of the data base.

VAR006 is the variable number associated with this field.

"AF" = any afloat command
"AK" = Alaska
"AZ" = Azores
"CA" = California
"CN" = Nationalist China
"CZ" = Panama Canal Zone
"DC" = Washington, D.C.
"FL" = Florida
"GM" = Guam
"GT" = Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
"HI" = Hawaii
"IC" = Iceland
"IT" = Italy
"JP" = Japan
"KO" = Korea
"LA" = Louisiana
"MA" = Marianas Islands
"MD" = Maryland
"ME" = Maine
"NB" = Nebraska
"NY" = New York
"PA" = Pennsylvania
"PI" = Philippine Islands
"PR" = Puerto Rico
"SC" = South Carolina
"SP" = Spain
"TH" = Thailand
"UK" = United Kingdom
"VA" = Virginia

TABLE D-4

List of Valid Researcher Code Numbers

The following lists and defines those values which were coded in card column 76 of the first card of the data base. VAR007 is the variable number associated with this field.

"1" = Lieutenant Commander D. L. Mount

"2" = Lieutenant W. I. Foster

"3" = Lieutenant N. M. Bickell

"4" = Lieutenant E. W. Huber, Jr.

"5" = Lieutenant T. R. Watson

TABLE D-5

List of Valid Respondent Rank Codes

The following lists and defines those values which were coded in card column 41 of the second card of the data base. VAR011 is the variable number associated with this field.

"1" = respondent was a civilian

"3" = respondent was a lieutenant (paygrade 0-3)

"4" = respondent was a lieutenant commander (paygrade 0-4)

"5" = respondent was a commander (paygrade 0-5)

"6" = respondent was a captain (paygrade 0-6)

TABLE D-6

List of Valid Respondent Educational Level Codes

The following lists and defines those values which were coded in card column 66 of the second card of the data base. VAR018 is the variable number associated with this field.

- "0" = respondent had less than a bachelors degree.
- "1" = respondent had a bachelors degree or equivalent.
- "2" = respondent had a bachelors degree plus some post-graduate studies, or equivalent, but did not have a masters degree or equivalent.
- "4" = respondent had a masters degree, or equivalent.
- "5" = respondent had a doctoral level degree.

The Defense Intelligence School, or its predecessor the Naval Intelligence School, did not qualify under the definition given to a bachelors or masters level education.

TABLE D-7

List of Valid Respondent Training Codes

The following lists and defines those values which were coded in card columns 67-71 of the second card of the data base.

VAR019 is the variable number associated with this field.

- "1" = respondent had previous intelligence related experience.
- "2" = respondent had previous military experience (other than intelligence related).
- "3" = respondent had attended the Defense Intelligence School or its predecessor, the Naval Intelligence School.
- "4" = respondent had photographic interpretation or photographic experience.
- "5" = respondent had attended intelligence training courses such as those given at the Fleet Intelligence Training Centers or at Lowry Air Force Base.
- "6" = respondent had foreign language training (source of the training was not important).
- "7" = respondent had automatic data processing experience or training related to automatic data processing.
- "8" = respondent had obtained professional military education (as opposed to civilian education), but no degree program was associated with the education. Examples included the various war and staff colleges.
- "9" = respondent had professional training (as opposed to education) other than intelligence related training. Examples included nuclear weapons/nuclear technology training, the Fleet Anti-Air Warfare Training Centers, etc.

TABLE D-8

List of Valid Additional Output Codes

The following lists and defines those values which were coded in columns 33-35 of cards four, five, and six, and in columns 71-73 of cards four and five of the data base. VAR062, VAR065, VAR070, VAR073, and VAR078 are the variable numbers associated with these fields.

- "A" = administration of an intelligence office.
- "B" = resource and organizational management.
- "C" = budgeting and fiscal planning.
- "D" = decisions and recommendations.
- "E" = briefs and debriefs.
- "F" = liaison.
- "G" = charts and audio-visual aids.
- "H" = counterintelligence studies.
- "I" = data analysis.
- "J" = estimates.
- "K" = intelligence annexes to operation orders.
- "L" = intelligence collection plans.
- "M" = intelligence collection tasking.
- "N" = Intelligence Information Reports.
- "O" = interface with automatic data processing and telecommunications.
- "P" = orders-of-battle.
- "Q" = physical security.
- "R" = tactical plots.
- "S" = non-intelligence related outputs.
- "T" = counseling and training.

TABLE D-9

List of Valid Educational Level Rating Codes

The following lists and defines those values which were coded for the interview and DELPHI Questionnaire educational proficiency level codes. Variable number associated with this coding scheme included: VAR087 through VAR132, VAR137 through VAR182, VAR213 through VAR272, and VAR278 through VAR343.

- "1" = That academic pursuit was either not needed or not used.
- "2" = That academic pursuit was required or used at a "Basic Knowledge" level, i.e., having general acquaintance with major concepts, capabilities, and limitations.
- "3" = That academic pursuit was required or used at a "Working Knowledge" level, i.e., sufficiently familiar to be able to communicate effectively with an expert regarding both a problem and a solution, but not necessarily able actually to work a complex problem without supervision and outside assistance.
- "4" = That academic pursuit was required or used at an "Expert or Theoretical" level, i.e., possessed knowledge which allowed one to conceptualize and execute the steps required to provide solutions.

TABLE D-10

List of Valid Interview Data Academic Codes

The following lists and defines those values which were used in various data fields to represent the different educational areas. The first two digits represented a general academic pursuit and the single digit after the decimal point represented a specific subset of the associated academic pursuit.

Mathematics Series (01.x):

- 01.1 College Algebra
- 01.2 Beginning Calculus
- 01.3 Probability and Statistics
- 01.4 Advanced Calculus

Foreign Language Series (02.x):

- 02.1 Foreign Language (language not specified)

Area Studies (03.x):

- 03.1 USSR
- 03.2 Peoples Republic of China
- 03.3 Middle East
- 03.4 Europe
- 03.5 Latin America
- 03.6 Africa

Operations Analysis Series (04.x):

- 04.1 Operations Analysis

International Relations Theory (05.x):

- 05.1 International Relations

Naval Science Series (06.x):

- 06.1 Underwater Acoustics
- 06.2 Sonar Systems
- 06.3 Communication Systems
- 06.4 Radar Systems
- 06.5 Optics
- 06.6 Lasers
- 06.7 Collection Systems

National Security Series (07.x):

- 07.1 National and Naval Budgetary Process
- 07.2 Threat and Net Assessment
- 07.3 National Security and Intelligence Organization

Soviet Forces Studies (08.x):

- 08.1 Naval
- 08.2 Air Force
- 08.3 Ground
- 08.4 PVO
- 08.5 Strategic Rocket Troops
- 08.6 Merchant/Fishing/Oceanographic Operations

Blue Forces Studies (09.x):

- 09.1 Collection Systems
- 09.2 Naval Forces
- 09.3 Non-Naval Forces
- 09.4 Allied Capability

Automatic Data Processing Series (10.x):

- 10.1 System Design/Analysis/Management
- 10.2 Hardware Operations
- 10.3 Software Operations (Programming)
- 10.4 Basic Interface Operations

Communication Skills (11.x):

- 11.1 Briefing
- 11.2 Writing
- 11.3 Organization of Thought

Management Series (12.x):

- 12.1 Collection Systems
- 12.2 PERT
- 12.3 Management by Objectives
- 12.4 Personnel
- 12.5 Financial
- 12.6 Labor Relations

APPENDIX E

BASIC DATA BASE FILE STRUCTURE, INCLUDING THE ALGOL/FORTRAN LINKAGE, ANCILLARY DATA BASE FILES, DATA FILE VALIDATION, AND THE DATA FILE GENERATION CHRONOLOGY

BASIC DATA BASE FILE STRUCTURE

A. UNIFORMITY IN THE VARIABLE LABELLING SYSTEM

One of the advantages in having chosen the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences [SPSS] analysis programs was the ease of labelling the variables. All variables were assigned a sequential number to identify each field within the input stream. As an example, the first variable was VAR001, followed by VAR002, etc. Even though there was no immediate correlation between the variable label and the meaning of the variable, there were inherent coding advantages. Two advantages were the simplified variable declaration statements required by SPSS, and a relative chronological and spatial connotation within the data base.

In order to make as uniform a data base structure as possible, this sequential variable coding scheme was maintained throughout all programs with only one slight modification. The ALGOL compiler did not recognize differences in a numeric card image input stream unless there was at least one blank space between fields. To conserve data card space, blank spaces between numeric fields were not included. To alleviate

this problem, the ALGOL input stream was read as an 80 column alphanumeric stream and then each numeric field was converted character-by-character from its alphabetic decimal representation to its numeric integer equivalent. In general, both the alphabetic version and the numeric conversion of each transformed variable were in core simultaneously. The numeric version retained the "standardized" variable label similar to the SPSS definition, i.e., VAR043 was a numeric variable in both the SPSS definition and the ALGOL data definition module. The unconverted alphabetic input stream variables were similarly numbered, but appended with the letter "A", i.e., the variables' alphanumeric version. Alphabetic variables required no conversion and no "A" was appended to the variable label. Hence, VAR001 was an alphabetic variable in both SPSS and in ALGOL; VAR043 was also a numeric variable in both SPSS and in ALGOL, but VAR043A was the ALGOL unconverted alphanumeric equivalent of the ALGOL variable VAR043.

B. THE DATA BASE MODULE

Numerous references are made to the ALGOL data base definition module. This module was simply the collectivity of the standardized variable declarations used throughout all ALGOL source programs. The initial data base declaration cards were physically reproduced and inserted in each program which accessed those data cards — another step toward uniformity throughout the entire project.

C. THE BASIC DATA BASE DECLARATION MODULE

To generate the initial data base file, the first iteration of DELPHI A, dated 19 August 1974 [Appendix B, Sample A], was transferred, field by field, to the coding sheet exhibited in Appendix B, Sample B. Data control and coder information variables were added to make the data base fully responsive to any form of data retrieval and to allow for regeneration in case of catastrophic failure. The most important control variables were the sequence or case number, and the card number. These two variables were punched in columns 77-79 and column 80, respectively, in each card to allow for card sorting and case identification. This initial questionnaire consumed seven cards; these seven cards became the basic data base. They were then mechanically sorted in ascending order by card number within sequence number and then placed on the Model 2311 disk for validation, printing, and analysis. This file of seven cards per case was labelled QCARDS for JCL purposes. Appendix D contains a list of the types of information coded for each variable.

D. SPECIAL CODING CONVENTIONS FOR CERTAIN ALPHABETIC FIELDS

Several variables were designed and coded specifically for the purpose of using the upper and lower printing capability of the Model 1403 high speed chain printer. The Text Processing System (TPS) program subroutines mentioned previously were designed to facilitate this printer option. In order to key certain special operating parameters and to control

upper/lower case printing, TPS reserved several seldom used characters for internal flagging. Of coding interest were the "/" and the "-" characters. The "/" was the special flag to shift printer case; if the "TN" print chain were set to lower case, then a "/" immediately preceding a letter shifted [only] that next letter to upper case, and vice versa. The "-" character was utilized in conjunction with specified one or two character fields to control printer operating parameters. To take full advantage of the TPS program, these special characters had to be used judiciously.

The "-" character was excluded entirely from use in the following alphabetic fields: VAR001 (command name), VAR003 (billet title), VAR010 (respondent's name), VAR061 (first additional output wording), VAR064 (second additional output wording), VAR069 (third additional output wording), VAR072 (fourth additional output wording), and VAR077 (fifth additional output wording).

The respondent's name, VAR010, was especially coded to include the "/" character. Because some respondents submitted only their last names and since some last names were two separate words, some means for controlling "non-standard" last name situations also had to be included in the coding scheme. It was decided that a "#" character would be used as the flag to indicate that the name variable contained only the respondent's last name, or that a double-worded last name existed. Surname suffixes were included on several of the

questionnaire forms. Hence, "Jr.", "II", and "III" were also included in the name variable. For these reasons, coding all the possible name permutations (VAR010) became a programmer's nightmare. The best way to explain this coding scheme is to provide several examples to show the different formats. A "standard" name was coded thus: "/JOHN /T. /JONES"; "non-standard" name examples are:

/JOHN /T. /JONES, /JR.,

/J. /T. /JONES, /I/I/I,

#/JOHNSON,

/J. /T. #/MC /DONALD,

/A. /B. #/MC /ADOO, /I/I, and

#/MC /DONALD.

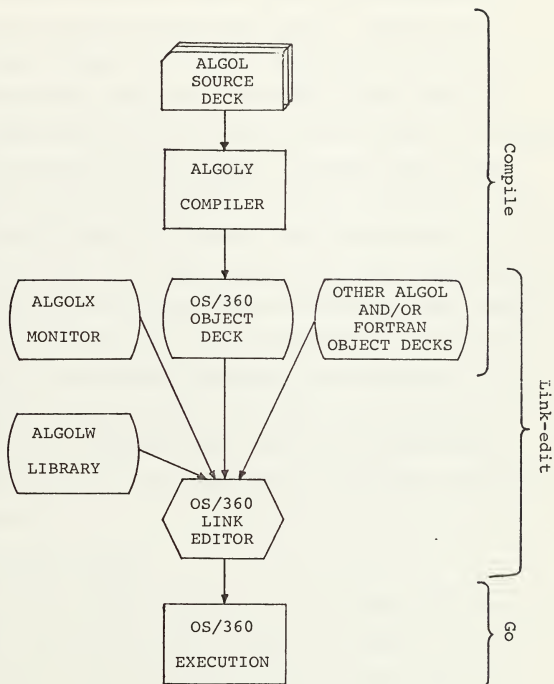
ALGOL/FORTRAN LINKAGE UNDER OS360/MVT CONTROL

A. BACKGROUND

One of the accomplishments of this project was the successful, extensive use of linked ALGOL W programs with FORTRAN subroutines in execution core of the 360 computer. The need for this unusual arrangement arose from inherent limitations in the Stanford University version of the ALGOL compiler, which was available at the Naval Postgraduate School. The Stanford version of the ALGOL compiler was the 16 January 1972 version, as modified for local operating conditions, and was used throughout the project. Further use of the words ALGOL, ALGOLW, ALGOLX, and ALGOLY refer to that specific compiler.

A detailed description of the procedures to be followed and the limitations on such linkages are provided. The discussion applies specifically to the Naval Postgraduate School computer installation and presumes the reader is familiar with: (a) the IBM OS360/MVT operating environment, i.e., job control language [JCL]; (b) the standard IBM FORTRAN IV compiler; and (c) the Stanford ALGOL compiler. The reader is directed to the ALGOL W Reference Manual by Sites, pages 107 through 110.3 for a refresher in general ALGOL linkage design. The following discussion and Figure E-1 draw heavily upon that reference as well as the experience gained in the operationalization of the linkages.

FIGURE E-1
ALGOL COMPILE/LINK-EDIT/GO SEQUENCE



B. SUMMARY OF THE ALGOL LINKAGE DESIGN

There are two versions of the ALGOLW compiler; both use exactly the same execution code for the various phases of the compiler and for the run-time library. However, the monitor phase [ALGOLX] is slightly different for the two execution modules. The compile/load/go in-core version is called ALGOLW and is not the version which allowed for linkage with the separately compiled ALGOL or FORTRAN object decks. The compile only version [ALGOLY] produces a standard OS/360 object deck only and is the version used to allow for a linkage. In fact, this object deck output from ALGOLY can be link-edited with other object decks produced by other ALGOLY compilations as well as by standard FORTRAN IV compilations. In order to be executable, the object decks must be link-edited with the ALGOL library, the ALGOL run-time monitor [ALGOLX], and, if FORTRAN object decks are co-link-edited, the FORTRAN library. This arrangement is depicted graphically in Figure E-1.

C. THE LINKAGE PROBLEM

This computer/ALGOL combination installation suffered from a JCL inability to pass correctly more than a single ALGOLX monitor control parameter [such as ALGOL execution time limits (PARM.GO='TIME=5'), ALGOL printed page output limits (PARM.GO='PAGES=15'), or ALGOL execution-time core size availability (PARM.GO='SIZE=200K')] to the "GO" step as outlined in the reference manuals. Additionally, the format

was not as provided in the reference manuals, but rather as shown in brackets above. Each reference to time, page, and size limitations refers to the ALGOLX monitor limits and not to those of the normal OS360 limits.

The ALGOLX 'SIZE' parameter had to be overridden in almost every program written for this project because the ALGOLX monitor requests its full default value for core storage [nominally 120K] from the OS360 operating system in the "GO" step. ALGOL never "knows" how much core storage will be required in the execution phase until it is needed. This dynamic core allocation scheme became a Nemesis which resulted from having chosen ALGOL's expanded alphabetic string manipulative ability. The OS360 allocation sequence is as follows: first to the object deck(s) [ALGOL and/or FORTRAN], second to ALGOLX for operating core storage space [for which ALGOL takes all remaining core storage up to the JCL limit], and finally to the FORTRAN deck for input/output buffer space. Since there can never be any remaining core storage for the third allocation step, the result is an OS360 error message which indicates insufficient core availability. Unless and until ALGOL is restricted in its bid for core storage, FORTRAN input/output buffer space will never exist. This is the reason for the 'SIZE' parameter in ALGOL. A problem would not have existed locally had the installation JCL been able to pass the 'SIZE' parameter information correctly into the "GO" step. This it could do only if there were one parameter to be passed.

D. THE LINKAGE PROBLEM SOLUTION

It was necessary to override both 'TIME' and 'SIZE' default parameters in almost every program. To circumvent this local deficiency, a special ALGOLX monitor was created in which the ALGOLX monitor time control functions were completely disabled. This version of the monitor was stored semi-permanently on disk storage. ALGOLX monitor page limitations [nominal default is nine pages] never presented a problem because there never was a need for both the 'SIZE' and the 'PAGE' parameters to be overridden in the same program.

E. INPUT/OUTPUT STANDARDIZATION

In order to simplify the increasingly complex job control language, ALGOLX monitor situation, and the ALGOL/FORTRAN interfacing, a standardized FORTRAN IV G source deck was compiled and the object deck was placed on the SYS003 data disk. This FORTRAN source deck is shown as Figure E-2. The resulting object deck, called FOALG3 [FORTRAN Object deck for ALGOL programs, version 3], was then used uniformly throughout the computerization process. FOALG3 had the ability to read three different input files from any medium ["READ11", "READ12", and "READ13"], to write three different output files on any medium ["RITE14", "RITE15", and "RITE16"], to rewind each of those six logical files ["RWND11", "RWND12", "RWND13", "RWND14", "RWND15", and "RWND16"], and to punch cards ["PUNCH"]. Without exception, all images that were passed between the ALGOL source programs and the FORTRAN subroutines were 80 alphanumeric

FIGURE E-2

FORTRAN SOURCE PROGRAM FOR
STANDARDIZED INPUT/OUTPUT FUNCTIONS

```

//HUFORT JOB (2600,0578,YS42),'HUBER,E.W.'
//EXEC FORTGCD
//FORT SYSIN DD *
SUBROUTINE READI1 (ARRAY1)
  DIMENSION ARRAY1 (20)
  FORMAT (20A4)
11 READ (11,11) ARRAY1
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE READI2 (ARRAY2)
  DIMENSION ARRAY2 (20)
  FORMAT (20A4)
12 READ (12,12) ARRAY2
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE READI3 (ARRAY3)
  DIMENSION ARRAY3 (20)
  FORMAT (20A4)
13 READ (13,13) ARRAY3
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE RITEI4 (ARRAY4)
  DIMENSION ARRAY4 (20)
  FORMAT (20A4)
14 WRITE (14,14) ARRAY4
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE RITEI5 (ARRAY5)
  DIMENSION ARRAY5 (20)
  FORMAT (20A4)
15 WRITE (15,15) ARRAY5
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE RITEI6 (ARRAY6)
  DIMENSION ARRAY6 (20)
  FORMAT (20A4)
16 WRITE (16,16) ARRAY6
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE RWNDI1
  REWIND 11
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE RWNDI2
  REWIND 12
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE RWNDI3

```


FIGURE E-2 (Continued)

```

REWIND13
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE RWND14
REWIND14
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE RWND15
REWIND15
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE RWND16
REWIND16
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE PUNCH (ARRAY7)
DIMENSION ARRAY7 (20)
FORMAT (20A4)
WRITE (7,20) ARRAY7
RETURN
END
20

```


characters in length. Blocking factors were usually 45:1 which resulted in a 3600 character block size, the maximum allowable for a Model 2311 disk. The 10:1 block size for the standardized FORTRAN subroutine object deck was 800 characters of binary information, the maximum allowable by the OS360 link-editor program.

Advantages of standardization of all input/output functions included: less chance for error in program loading and less time required to read source and object decks at the card reader. One disadvantage of FORTRAN output under ALGOLX control was the inability to close an output file automatically after main program termination. Several solutions were available. The most commonly used approach was to output a sufficient number of blank dummy records just prior to ALGOL termination, thereby forcing any partially filled buffer records onto the output medium. A secondary method was to reduce the block size to equal the record length [i.e., 80 characters]. This prevented the problem entirely but was wasteful of disk storage space. More exotic methods could have been pursued had time permitted.

F. THE GO.FT07F001 DILEMMA

One curious aspect of this functional bootstrap approach to input/output was an inconsistent request by OS360 for a GO.FT07001 data definition card. Even though very few programs called on the FOALG3 subroutine PUNCH, more often than not spurious OS360 error situations and messages were produced and

program execution terminated. The only remedy taken was to add the standard, but "unneeded", GO.FT07F001 data definition card and restart.

G. EXAMPLE JCL DECK

A sample JCL deck including the ALGOL/FORTRAN linkage is explained here. It was used in the generation of the computer-printed DELPHI Questionnaire dated 6 November 1974. The input files were the data base cards [QCARDS] on file 11, the formatted basic letter control deck [DELLTPS] on file 12, and the address label card file [MAILER] on file 13. The output files were the tailored letter in TPS format on file 14, the large address labels on file 15, and the small address labels on file 16. No cards were punched in this program.

SAMPLE JCL DECK SET-UP

```
//HUBER3 JOB {2600,0678,YS42},'HUBER,E.W.',TIME=90
```

```
① // EXEC ALGWCLG,PARM.GO='SIZE=220K',REGION=375K
```

```
//ALGOL.SYSIN DD *
```

```
② %ALGOL
```

----- remainder of ALGOL source deck here -----

```
/*
```

```
③ //LINK.SYSLIB DD UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=DUFFY,DISP=SHR,
```

```
③ // DSN=S2600.ALGOLW
```

```
④ // DD DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS3.ALGOLW,UNIT=2314,
```

```
④ // VOL=SER=LINDA
```



```

⑤ // DD DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.FORTLIB
//LINK.SYSPRINT DD DUMMY

⑥ //LINK.SYSIN DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.F0ALG3,
⑥ // DCB={RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800},
⑥ // DISP=SHR,LABEL={,,IN}
/*
//G0.FT11FOO1 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP={OLD,KEEP},
// DCB={RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600},
// LABEL={,,IN},DSNAME=S2600.QCARDS
//G0.FT12FOO1 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP={OLD,KEEP},
// DCB={RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600},
// LABEL={,,IN},DSNAME=S2600.DEL1TPS
//G0.FT13FOO1 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP={OLD,KEEP},
// DCB={RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600},
// LABEL={,,IN},DSNAME=S2600.MAILER
//G0.FT14FOO1 DD UNIT=2321,VOL=SER=CELOO3,DISP={NEW,KEEP},
// DCB={RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=2000},
// DSNAME=S2600.TPSOUT,SPACE={CYL,{250,10}},
// LABEL=RETPD=30
//G0.FT15FOO1 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP={NEW,KEEP},
// DCB={RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600},
// DSNAME=S2600.BIGLBLS,SPACE={CYL,{5,2}},
// LABEL=RETPD=30
//G0.FT16FOO1 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP={NEW,KEEP},
// DCB={RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600},
// DSNAME=S2600.LTLLBLS,SPACE={CYL,{5,2}},
// LABEL=RETPD=30

```



```
//GO.FTD7FOOL DD DUMMY
//GO.SYSIN DD *
/*
```

Notice that ALGOL was restricted to 220K bytes of core storage, but that the entire "GO" step had 375K, a difference of 155K bytes for the exclusive use of FORTRAN [cf. fields in the execute card highlighted number ①]. Next, notice that no ALGOL control parameters were included on the "%ALGOL" card because in the compile/load/go version of ALGOLY, there is no communications link between the compile step and the go step. The purpose of the PARM.GO parameter is to supplant that communications link for the ALGOLX monitor communications function. The two cards highlighted number ③ point the OS360 link-editor to the modified ALGOL monitor package which had the execution time control function completely disabled. The two cards following that point the link-editor to ALGOL library which was included in the execution module. Card ⑤ pointed the link-editor to the FORTRAN library for the FOALG3 subroutine used in the execution phase. The last three cards labelled ⑥ caused the FOALG3 object deck to be included in the load module also. The remaining definition cards were in the standard JCL format defining the various input and output files.

ANCILLARY DATA BASE FILES

Numerous ancillary files were generated throughout the project either to provide administrative project support or to extend the data actually contained within the data base.

A. TRAINING CARDS [NAMED TCARDS FOR JCL PURPOSES]

The TCARDS file contained the one to five numeric character training utilization codes mentioned applicable to VAR019. A breakdown of the meaning of various codes is provided in Appendix D Table D-7. The format for these cards was the sequence (case) number in card columns 1-3, one blank column, a quote character in column five followed by up to five single digit numeric codes, and then a closing quote character immediately behind the last numeric character to indicate the end of that input string. Only one case number was punched per card and only those cases with training information were included in this file. Three examples of records in this file are:

200 "18"

201 "3"

202 "57"

This file of training information was preceded by a single card which had the number of training cards included in the TCARDS file punched in card columns 1-3. The TCARDS file was physically sorted in ascending case order prior to having been placed on disk storage.

B. ADDITIONAL OUTPUT CARDS [NAMED ACARDS FOR JCL PURPOSES]

The additional output coded ACARDS file contained the one to three alphabetic character additional output code breakdown [Appendix D Table D-8] applicable to variables VAR062, VAR065, VAR070, VAR073, and VAR078. The format for these cards was sequence (case) number in card columns 1-3, one blank column, a literal 32 character transcription of the respective additional output in word form from variables VAR061, VAR064, VAR069, VAR072, and VAR077 which had been excised earlier by a special card punch program, one blank column, and then up to three single character alphabetic codes representing the coded breakdown from Appendix D Table D-8 beginning in column 38. Up to five different ACARDS could have been produced per case, one to match each possible additional output which may have been added by the respondent. Those cases which had no additional outputs required no ACARDS entry in this file. Four examples of the records on this file are:

200 CURRENT INTEL (OPINTEL) PRODUCTN BDI	
201 COUNSELING SUBORDINATES	T
201 ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS	B
204 PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPORT	ABF

This group of additional output codes was preceded by a single card which had the number of additional output cards included in the ACARDS file punched in card columns 1-3. The ACARDS file was sorted in ascending sequence prior to having been placed on disk storage.

C. MAILING ADDRESS CARDS [NAMED MAILER FOR JCL PURPOSES]

The mailing address MAILER card file contained from one to five cards for each Unit Identification Code (UIC) [VAR004] and provided the mailing address used for that UIC. The format for the cards in this file was the UIC right-justified with leading zeroes in card columns 1-5, a single numeric character in column six referencing the card number within that UIC's address (only one through five were valid entries in that field), and the address line began in column eleven. Columns seven through ten were blank. The maximum allowable line length was 45 alphanumeric characters. Because the address file was used in the same special TPS printing program similar to the respondent's name field, it too was coded with the special control parameters for upper and lower case printing. An example of a record on the MAILER file for UIC 00015 was:

```
000151      /COMMANDER
000152      /NAVAL /INTELLIGENCE /COMMAND
000153      /NAVAL /INTELLIGENCE /COMMAND /HQTRS
000154      2461 /EISENHOWER /AVENUE
000155      /ALEXANDRIA, /VIRGINIA 22331
```

To signal the last record on the MAILER file, a control card was added immediately after the last card of the last address record with the numbers "999999" punched in card columns one through six. This file was sorted in ascending line number order within UIC numbers prior to being placed on disk storage.

D. INTERVIEW DATA CARDS [NAMED ICARDS FOR JCL PURPOSES]

Information coded from the interview data was punched into cards with only one educational area coded per card. The coding form used for the card file is shown in Appendix B Sample D. Because the majority of interview cases resulted in a few and variable number of academic requirements, it was easier for card punching reasons to submit only those fields actually needed or used. A maximum of 46 ICARDS could have been coded for each interview, one corresponding to each academic area. Although the coding scheme appears rather complex, it should be apparent that it was actually very simple. Card columns 1-3 contained the case number, column four indicated the researcher primarily responsible for having coded the interview data, columns 5-7 contained the academic code from Appendix D Table D-10, column eight contained a single numeric digit ("1", "2", "3", or "4" from Appendix D Table D-9) which indicated the educational proficiency level used in the interviewee's billet, and column nine contained a similar digit which indicated the proficiency needed for that billet. Three sample ICARDS records are shown below:

200201122

200201313

200202113

The last card in the ICARDS file was a dummy end-of-file indicator with "999999999" punched in column 1-9. This file was sorted in ascending order by case number prior to being placed on disk storage.

E. MERGED QUESTIONNAIRE/INTERVIEW FILE
[NAMED QICARDS FOR JCL PURPOSES]

The basic questionnaire file, i.e., the seven card data base file already defined as the QCARDS, was merged with transformed ICARDS file data to form the QICARDS file. This file represented the original data collected from the initial 19 August 1974 questionnaire and the interview data collected during the September interviews. The QCARDS were unchanged. The ICARDS were transformed by a matrix manipulation ALGOL source program into two card images; the first card image contained a 46 character string of numbers that represented the educational proficiency used by each interviewee with control information in columns 74-80, the second card image was similar to the first except that it referred to the educational proficiency needed by each interviewee and with a slightly different code in the control block was in the following format: column 74 contained the coder number of the researcher having primary responsibility for the interview data; columns 75-76 contained a sub-card number, "01" for the first card and "02" for the second card; columns 77-79 contained the ubiquitous sequence number; and column 80 contained the card number which was an "8" in all instances. All appendages to the basic data base QCARDS files were numbered as card number eight; the sub-card numbers in columns 75-76 were then utilized to differentiate between all of the appended cards. This sub-card number scheme was used

throughout the remainder of the computerization process.

The first four QICARDS appeared thus:

```
...
2111133231111222211323343333433332323333311333      2012008
2131344442232333322434444444444444443444433444      2012008
...
2111133221111112111223232222432131323333212322      2012018
3131344332233223111334343333443242434444334433      2022018
...
```

with the intervening seven QCARDS for case number 200 immediately preceding the first group and the seven QCARDS for case number 201 immediately preceding the second group. Coder number two applied in both of these examples. No interview data was specified by a string of 9's in columns 1-46, a nine in column 74, and the remainder of the control block information in the standard format as described above.

Since these two cards became part of the permanent data base file, the individual variables of each card were assigned sequential variable numbers similar to those assigned for the QCARDS file. Valid educational proficiency levels is presented in Appendix D Table D-10. QCARD variables (087 through 186) are listed as declared in Appendix D.

F. THE TEXT PROCESSING SYSTEM (TPS) FORMATTED LETTER
FOR THE 6 NOVEMBER 1974 COMPUTER GENERATED DELPHI
QUESTIONNAIRE [NAMED DEL1TPS FOR JCL PURPOSES]

The control deck utilized to produce the computerized tailor-made DELPHI Questionnaire dated 6 November 1974 (refer to Appendix B Sample E) was written using normal TPS formatting instructions. A copy of general TPS instructions is included in Appendix F Sample F. The two minor modifications made in this input stream were: (a) the restriction of the formatted statements to card columns 11-80, and (b) the addition of sequenced parameters in columns seven through ten which were used for passing control information between the data base program and the TPS printing input file. During the planning stage, the amount of control space required was unknown, so ten characters were set aside. These were the first ten columns of the card. An asterisk in column ten was the signal to transfer program control to the data base program (written in ALGOL with FORTRAN input/output subroutines), either to insert or to delete information. A three digit number preceding the asterisk was a specified "programmed block number" used to tell the ALGOL source program what functions were to be performed. A listing of the DEL1TPS card file is in Appendix F Sample H.

G. THE 6 NOVEMBER 1974 DELPHI CARDS
[NAMED D1CARDS FOR JCL PURPOSES]

The data resulting from the 6 November 1974 DELPHI Questionnaire concerning intelligence related outputs was keypunched

directly from the response form provided to the respondent [Appendix B Sample E]. A control block of information similar to that on the QICARDS was added. After having merged the QICARDS and the D1CARDS to produce the QICARDS file, a second merging program was executed to append the D1CARDS, thereby producing the QID1CARD file which was the input file for an SPSS analysis program. The D1CARDS format was 20 three digit fields beginning in card column one, each field corresponding to the revised intelligence related outputs' a flag code in column 72 designated the case as requiring specialized external handling [usually as a result of the respondent having changed billets since the previous questionnaire was received]; the answer to the Defense Intelligence School graduate question in column 73; a code signifying receipt of the DELPHI Questionnaire in column 74; and the sub-block of control information also included. The same list of educational proficiency codes contained in Appendix D Table D-10 applied to these variables as those contained in interview ICARDS file. The D2CARDS were mechanically sorted in ascending order by sub-card number within case number prior to having been placed on disk storage. The merged questionnaire QICARDS, interview ICARDS, first DELPHI D1CARDS, and these second DELPHI D2CARDS were called the QID12CDS for JCL purposes.

Again, as an input into the data base file, each variable in this D2CARDS file was numbered in the standard format. These variable declarations are listed in Appendix D (VAR213 through VAR347).

H. THE 17 DECEMBER 1974 DELPHI CARDS
[NAMED D2CARDS FOR JCL PURPOSES]

Information returned in the 17 December 1974 DELPHI Questionnaire concerning educational proficiency levels was key-punched directly from the response form supplied to the respondent [Appendix B Sample C]. Two cards per response were generated for data base use. The first card contained educational proficiency information for the three college algebra entries [used, needed, and future educational proficiency codes] through the three entries for naval science collection systems levels. Another special case flag field was also added to this card as well as the block of control information similar to previous cards. The second card in this file contained the three entries for educational proficiency in national security/threat/net assessment through the remainder of the form, i.e., organization of thought, with the card number ("03"), the sequence or case number, and the card number as usual in columns 75-80.

Again, because this information was an input to the data base file, each variable was numbered in the standard format as designated and listed in Appendix D (VAR 187 through VAR 212).

DATA FILE VALIDATION

A. QCARDS VALIDATION

An ALGOL source program was written to make exhaustive reasonability tests on those QCARD variables which could be tested. If minimum or maximum values were exceeded or if values did not correlate with other variables, an error message was produced. The input file was the QCARDS file and the program's output was a sequential listing of error messages. This program, named VALIDATE for JCL purposes, is listed in Appendix F Sample P; a sample output from the VALIDATE program is also given. The following is a list of variables and the reasonability limits used against those variables.

1. VAR004 (Unit Identification Code) had to be one of those specified in Appendix D Table D-1.

2. VAR005 (CONUS/OVERSEAS CODE) had to be one of those listed in Appendix D Table D-2.

3. VAR006 (State/Country Code) had to be one of those listed in Appendix D Table D-3.

4. VAR007 (Coder Number Code) values were arbitrarily assigned in the manner shown in Appendix D Table D-4. Further, the five researchers were assigned a block of two hundred sequence or case numbers (VAR008, etc.). LCDR Mount was assigned 001 through 199; LT Foster, 200 through 399; LT Bickell, 400 through 599; LT Huber, 600 through 799; and

LT Watson, 800 through 998. VAR007 was then verified by looking at the sequence number assigned to the case as well as being one of those values listed in Appendix D Table D-4. There were some cases which did not follow this coder/case number correlation scheme, but error messages were produced anyway just as a reminder.

5. VAR008/VAR023/VAR059/VAR067/VAR075/VAR081/VAR085 (Sequence or case numbers for each of the seven card images) had to be the same throughout the entire case. This validation test was the first to help in tracing down the situation where either too many or too few cards had been inserted for each case, a very important factor required in all subsequent computer programs.

6. VAR009 (Card One Number) had to be a "1".

7. VAR011 (Respondent's Rank) had to be one of those values listed in Appendix D Table D-5.

8. VAR012 (Respondent's Age) was tested for reasonability, i.e., between 30 and 55 years of age.

9. VAR013 (Respondent's Present Designator)/VAR014 (Respondent's Next Previous Designator)/VAR015 (Respondent's First Designator) variables were checked against the following list: 110x, 111x, 112x, 113x, 131x, 132x, 135x, 161x, 163x, 662x, 663x, 000x, and 999x. Although other designators were not necessarily invalid, it was decided that the majority of all designators would pass the test against the above list. The fourth digit of the designator code was truncated prior to conducting the test.

10. VAR018 (Respondent's Educational Level) was verified to be one of those values listed in Appendix D Table D-6.

11. VAR020 (Respondent's First Intelligence Billet Code) had to be a "0", "1", or "9".

12. VAR021 (Number Years Previous Intelligence Experience) was checked for limits of zero and twenty-five.

13. VAR022 (Number of Months in Present Billet) was checked for limits of zero and 48 months.

14. VAR024 (Card Two Number) had to be a "2".

15. VAR025/VAR027/VAR029/VAR031/VAR033/VAR035/VAR037/VAR039/VAR041/VAR043/VAR045/VAR047/VAR049/VAR051/VAR053/VAR055/VAR057/VAR063/VAR066/VAR071/VAR074/VAR079/VAR080 (each of the various percentages of time spent in each intelligence output) were summed and a warning message issued if that sum were not equal to 100%.

16. VAR026/VAR028/VAR030/VAR032/VAR034/VAR036/VAR038/VAR040/VAR042/VAR044/VAR046/VAR048/VAR050/VAR052/VAR054/VAR056/VAR058 (each of the validity codes associated with the various intelligence output percentages) had to be a "0", "1", or "9". Only one error message was issued regardless of the number of erroneous variables.

17. VAR060 (Card Three Number) had to be a "3".

18. VAR068 (Card Four Number) had to be a "4".

19. VAR076 (Card Five Number) had to be a "5".

20. VAR082 (Card Six Number) had to be a "6".

21. VAR084 (Comments Continuation Code) had to be a "0", "1", or a "2".

22. VAR086 (Card Seven Number) had to be a "7".

Some individual visual checking of variable values was included in this validation process. Corrections were effected by repunching the affected card(s). Upon completion of the validation the file was placed on disk storage.

B. TCARDS VALIDATION

The TCARDS file was listed using a utility print program. Validity was visually checked, card-by-card, against the original list from which the card were punched. Corrections were made by repunching the affected card(s). After validation, corrected TCARDS file was placed on disk storage.

C. ACARDS VALIDATION

The ACARDS file was also listed using a utility print program. It was visually checked for validity, card-by-card, against the original list from which the cards were punched. Corrections were made by repunching the affected card(s). The corrected ACARDS file was then placed on disk storage.

D. MAILER VALIDATION

The MAILER file was listed using a utility print program. After a visual card-by-card validity check, corrections were made by repunching the affected card(s). The corrected MAILER file was then placed on disk storage. Additional corrections were made after returns from some of the questionnaires

indicated corrections and/or modifications were necessary. Every change in the MAILER file was followed by another card image to disk storage program.

E. ICARDS VALIDATION

The ICARDS file was listed using a utility print program and was visually checked for validity, card-by-card, against the original list from which the cards were punched. Corrections were made by repunching the affected card(s). After validation, the corrected ICARDS file was placed on disk storage. Additionally, the ALGOL source program which was written to insert the ICARDS file into the data base file performed validity checks against two different fields. First, each of the two single character educational proficiency codes was checked to be sure it was one of those listed in Appendix D Table D-9. Also, the educational area codes were verified to be sure they were among those listed in Appendix D Table D-10. Additional corrections were made by repunching the affected card(s) and re-executing the ICARDS merger program.

F. QCARDS REVALIDATION

Upon completion of all of the above checks and at the time the QCARDS, the ACARDS, and the TCARDS files were merged, an ALGOL source program was executed. It rechecked and internally modified certain data fields. This step resulted in a more uniform data base structure and was necessary because of coder differences in instances where data was either missing or some

other anomalous situation existed. The merged QCARDS/ACARDS/TCARDS file was machine punched into an updated "clean" data base QCARDS file. This new QCARDS file was then used in all subsequent data base programs.

The variables listed below were checked and modified as indicated. A lower case "b" represents an alphabetic blank character.

1. If VAR002 (Billet Sequence Code) was five blank characters, it was changed to "99999".

2. If VAR011 (Respondent's Rank) was a "1" indicating a civilian, VAR013/VAR014/VAR015 (Designator Variables) were changed to "9999".

3. If VAR014 (Respondent's Previous Designator) was all blank characters, then it was replaced with "9999".

4. If VAR015 (Respondent's First Designator) was all blank characters, then it was replaced with "9999".

5. If VAR016 (Billet Subspecialty Code) was "NONEb", then it was changed to "00000"; if VAR016 was "bbbbbb" or NAbbbb then it was changed to "99999".

6. If VAR017 (Respondent's Subspecialty Code) was "NONEb" then it was changed to "00000"; if VAR017 was "bbbbbb" or "NAbbbb" then it was changed to "99999".

7. VAR018 (Educational Level) was changed from a blank to "9" if necessary.

8. VAR021 (Number Years Previous Intelligence Experience) was changed to "99" if the field was blank.

9. VAR022 (Number of Months in Present Billet) was changed to "99" if the field was blank.

10. VAR025/VAR027/VAR029/VAR031/VAR033/VAR035/VAR037/VAR039/VAR041/VAR043/VAR045/VAR047/VAR049/VAR051/VAR053/VAR055/VAR057 (Percentages of time spent on various intelligence related outputs) each were changed to "999" if the field was all blank.

11. VAR026/VAR028/VAR030/VAR032/VAR034/VAR036/VAR038/VAR040/VAR042/VAR044/VAR046/VAR048/VAR050/VAR052/VAR054/VAR056/VAR058 (Validity of intelligence output codes) each were changed to "9" if the field were blank.

12. If VAR063 (Percentage time devoted to first additional output) was blank, then it was changed according to the following test: if VAR061 (First Additional Output Wording) was blank, then VAR063 was made "000", otherwise it was changed to "999".

13. If VAR066 (Percentage time devoted to second additional output) was blank, then it was changed according to the following test: if VAR064 (Second Additional Output Wording) was blank, then VAR066 was made "000", otherwise it was changed to "999".

14. If VAR071 (Percentage time devoted to third additional output) was blank, then it was changed according to the following test: if VAR069 (Third Additional Output Wording) was blank, then VAR071 was made "000", otherwise it was changed to "999".

15. If VAR074 (Percentage time devoted to fourth additional output) was blank, then it was changed according to the following test: if VAR072 (Fourth Additional Output Wording) was blank, then VAR074 was made "000", otherwise it was changed to "999".

16. If VAR079 (Percentage time devoted to fifth additional output) was blank, then it was changed according to the following test: if VAR077 (Fifth Additional Output Wording) was blank, then VAR079 was made "000", otherwise it was changed to "999".

17. If VAR080 (Percentage time devoted to non-intelligence outputs) was blank, then it was changed to "000".

18. If VAR084 (Comments Continuation Code) was blank, then it was changed to "0" if VAR083 (Comments) was blank or changed to "1" if VAR083 was not blank.

G. QICARDS VALIDATION

Validation of the QICARDS file was not necessary because it resulted from a programmed merger of two files that had already been validated. QICARDS was a composite of the QCARDS and the ICARDS files.

H. D1CARDS VALIDATION

The D1CARDS file was listed using an ALGOL source program written for that purpose. That program is shown in Appendix F Sample A with a sample printed output. The control block information was printed in a readable format along with each

of the twenty output percentages on a separate line. This program also checked to insure all twenty output percentages totalled 100%, as well as the following checks:

1. VAR207 (Special Case Flag), cc 72, had to be a "0" or "1".
2. VAR208 (Defense Intelligence School Graduate Status), cc 73, had to be a "0", "1", or "2".
3. VAR209 (DELPHI Response Validity Code), cc 74, had to be a "1".
4. VAR210 (Card Eight, Sub-card 03 Number), cc 75-76, had to be "03".
5. VAR212 (Card 8-03 Number), cc 80, had to be "8".

This printout was then visually checked page-by-page against the original DELPHI Questionnaire from which the D1CARDS were punched. Corrections were made by repunching the affected card(s). The corrected D1CARDS file was then placed on disk storage.

I. D2CARDS VALIDATION

The D2CARDS file was listed using an ALGOL source program written for that purpose. That program is shown in Appendix F Sample Q with a sample printed output. The control block information was printed in a readable format with each of the 42 groups of three educational proficiency level codes on a separate line. This program also checked to insure each educational proficiency code was one of those listed in Appendix D Table D-9 as well as the following checks:

1. There had to be exactly two cards for each sequence or case number contained in the file and those two cards had to be in the proper order.

2. VAR273 (Special Case Flag), card 04 cc 61, had to be a "0" or "1".

3. VAR274 (DELPHI Response Validity Code), card 04 cc 74, had to be a "1".

4. VAR275 (Card Eight, Sub-card 04, Number), card 04 cc 75-76, had to be a "04".

5. VAR277 (Card 8-04 Number), card 04 cc 80, had to be an "8".

6. VAR344 (DELPHI Response Validity Code), card 05 cc 74, had to be a "1".

7. VAR345 (Card Eight, Sub-card 05, Number), card 05 cc 75-76, had to be a "05".

8. VAR347 (Card 8-05 Number), card 05 cc 80, had to be an "8".

This printout was then visually checked page-by-page against the original DELPHI Questionnaire from which the D2CARDS were punched. Corrections were made by repunching the affected card(s). The corrected D2CARDS file was then placed on disk storage.

J. DEL1TPS VALIDATION

Validation was not applicable to the formatted letter cards which were used as the input file for the computer generated DELPHI Questionnaire.

PRINTING OF DATA FILES

An ALGOL source program was written to print, in a readable format, each variable of the basic data base QCARDS file. This program, listed in Appendix F Sample B was named DISPLAY for JCL purposes and was stored on the data disk because of its frequent use. The input file for the DISPLAY program was the QCARDS file and the program's output is exhibited in Appendix F Sample C. All information contained in the QCARDS file was displayed.

Other than the utility and special ALGOL programs used in data file validation and the DISPLAY program mentioned above, no other printing of the data base was accomplished by other than standardized utility and packaged programs. It should be noted that SPSS programs had the facility for printing variables from within the data base. This feature was used to the maximum extent possible.

DATA FILE GENERATION CHRONOLOGY

A. BACKGROUND

The following explanation traces, step-by-step, the file generation procedures. Each step utilizes the data declarations already presented and gradually builds toward a chronological construction/utilization analysis. Each step builds sequentially from the previous steps. The starting point is the basic data base module, i.e., the QCARDS file.

B. ADDITION OF TRAINING AND ADDITIONAL OUTPUT DATA

1. Discussion

The respondents' training information [VAR019], and the five additional output code variables [VAR062, VAR065, VAR070, VAR073, and VAR078] could not be coded at the time of the initial questionnaire coding. This was due to the fact that no general classifications were possible without having first considered all of the different types of code values needed. Delayed inputting of these variables resulted in a more precise evaluation of the specific requirements of those six variables.

2. Execution

An ALGOL source program was written which merged the three card image disk files QCARDS, ACARDS, and TCARDS. Only one output file was generated by this program. That output was an updated version of the QCARDS data file in the form of a newly punched card deck. The training information from the

TCARDS file and the additional output codes from the ACARDS file were inserted for each case prior to generating the new card deck. This program was also used for the revalidation process of the QCARDS file, a procedure already discussed. The TCARDS and the ACARDS files were unchanged by this program. The updated QCARDS punch deck was then placed on disk storage thereby overlaying the original QCARDS file. It was this new QCARDS file that was the input file for subsequent data base programs. The program used for this revalidation and merger was written in ALGOL and used FORTRAN input/output subroutines described in the discussion of "FOALG3". Appendix E Figure E-2 and Appendix F Sample D apply to these two programs.

C. CREATION OF THE FIRST STATISTICAL PACKAGE

After the updated QCARDS punched during the revalidation and merger program were placed on disk, the first SPSS statistical file creation program was executed. Using the "SAVE FILE" feature of SPSS, all 86 variables associated with the QCARDS file were retained on disk storage for subsequent analysis. This SPSS file was named the INTELLA file for JCL and SPSS purposes and is listed in Appendix F Sample E.

D. COMPUTER PRINTED DELPHI QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Discussion

The 6 November 1974 DELPHI "A2" was concerned with further defining that amount of time which was spent on each of the intelligence related outputs. The iterative DELPHI technique required a controlled feedback. In order to

provide each respondent with information concerning his previous response, this data could have been extracted manually from the coding forms or electronically from the QCARDS file through the use of the computer. Further, a method was required to verify the biographical information which had been coded in the basic data base file. As should now be obvious, each DELPHI Questionnaire was a unique entity. This uniqueness precluded the use of normal printing services and necessitated computer printing. The sample population was entirely too large to consider manual preparation. Although it may be argued, and with some justification, that excess complexity in this hardcopy preparation cycle overrode any accrued advantages in the DELPHI technique, two facts must be remembered: (a) the burden was to be placed on the computer, and (b) it was believed that high response ratios could only be achieved by communicating on a personal level with the sample population. Once the use of this DELPHI technique with such a large sample population was proven feasible, was debugged, and was made operational, a new and more effective method would be available to others attempting similar projects.

2. Assembling the DELPHI Questionnaire

After the DELPHI "A2" format was established, the basic letter was transposed into punched cards using the TPS coding scheme described in Appendix F Sample F. Only columns 11-80 were used for this textual material. For each place in the formatted letter which required information from or deletion

of certain textual material based on the data base variables, there was a card coded with a sequentially numbered program entry block. This program entry block number was the three digit number in card columns seven through nine, coupled with the program control signal, an asterisk, punched in column ten. An ALGOL program, listed in Appendix F Sample G, then accomplished a specific transformation based on Boolean decisions from data base information. Each QCARDS case was read in an ALGOL control, and then the ALGOL program reconciled the formatted letter against each case. The final TPS formatted letter card file used for this program was labelled DEL1TPS for JCL purposes and is listed in Appendix F Sample H. The additional support files utilized in the ALGOL program were the MAILER file for addressing information, and the QCARDS file.

3. Printing the DELPHI Output

The primary output from this ALGOL/FORTRAN/TPS combination was a file of over 100,000 card images which was used in a normal TPS printing program on unruled bond paper. Approximately 1400 pages of upper and lower case DELPHI Questionnaires were printed. Example DELPHI Questionnaires are shown in Appendix B Sample E. It is interesting to note that this printer file was the only one which was not contained on the SYS003 disk file. It was too large to fit on the 200 cylinders of a Model 2311 disk unit, even with the maximum blocking factor available. The Model 2321 Data Cell storage equipment was used for this file.

Two secondary files were also generated during the preparation of the DELPHI Questionnaire. These were for the two address labels used on the mailing and return envelopes. Four labels were produced per DELPHI Questionnaire: one large and one small label each with the respondent's command name and mailing address and with the respondent's name included on the larger of the two; and one large and one small address label each with the Naval Postgraduate School's address. The three digit sequence number was included on each address label as an extra precaution for questionnaire identification should the respondent's name accidentally be removed from the body of the questionnaire. The resulting questionnaire was the ultimate in simplicity since each respondent was only required to fill in the information specifically requested. He then returned the DELPHI in the self-addressed envelope provided. The labels produced were of the machine printed adhesive, press-to-apply variety. The large labels were Federal Stock Number [FSN] 7530-082-2662; the smaller labels were FSN 7530-082-2661. The FORTRAN program used for printing the labels and sample labels are shown in Appendix F Sample I.

E. INTERVIEW DATA INSERTION

1. Discussion

The QCARDS file with seven card images per case was merged with the variable length ICARDS file to produce the

QICARDS file. This new file contained exactly nine cards per case: the basic seven card base with two formatted interview data cards for each case appended.

2. Execution

An ALGOL source program, Appendix F Sample J, was written to read each QCARDS case and duplicate that seven card image block identically on an output file using the FOALG3 input/output FORTRAN subroutines (Figure E-2). The ICARDS file was then rewound and searched card-by-card for any and all records which had the same sequence or case number. If no ICARDS image was found, a dummy 46x2 education matrix was generated with control block information added for continuity. Two dummy educational proficiency level card images were then appended to the output file. This dummy matrix was essentially filled with "9's". If at least one ICARDS entry was found for the case being processed, this same 46x2 educational proficiency level matrix was constructed using all applicable ICARDS images. Any unused educational codes were forced to a "1" code indicating an unused or unneeded level. Two valid card images were then appended to the output file. A single ICARDS for the case being processed was sufficient to indicate that an interview had taken place. A dummy education matrix was signified by a "9" value for VAR133 and VAR183 [Interview Coder Number variables], whereas a valid education matrix resulted in those two variables containing a valid researcher code number from Appendix D Table D-4.

F. CREATION OF THE SECOND STATISTICAL PACKAGE

After the merged QCARDS/ICARDS file was available on the data disk, the second SPSS statistical file creation program was executed. Using the "SAVE FILE" feature of SPSS, all 186 variables associated the QICARDS file were retained on disk storage for subsequent analysis. This SPSS file was named the INTELLB file for JCL and SPSS purposes and is listed in Appendix F Sample K.

G. SECOND DELPHI QUESTIONNAIRE MAILING LABEL PREPARATION

1. Discussion

The 17 December 1974 DELPHI "B" concerned the current and changing educational requirements of naval intelligence. This DELPHI Questionnaire was produced using regular printing services of the Educational Media Department at the Naval Postgraduate School. A copy of this questionnaire is shown in Appendix B Sample C. The large space between the date and the first paragraph was used for large address labels which had the command name and mailing address printed on the upper lines, and the persons' name in a "Greeting Format" on the bottom line.

2. Execution

The ALGOL program logic used to print the computerized DELPHI Questionnaire was extracted and slightly modified for the preparation of these labels. Again, two different size labels were produced. As each QCARDS case was read, three large labels and two small labels were produced. The first

four labels were similar to those produced in previous programs. The additional fifth label was the "Greeting Format"; e.g., the last line read "DEAR LCDR JONES:".

The only two input files needed for this ALGOL program were the QCARDS and the MAILER files. Printing was accomplished by the same simple FORTRAN program used in earlier programs and is shown in Appendix F Sample I.

H. 6 NOVEMBER 1974 DELPHI DATA INSERTION

1. Discussion

The QICARDS file with nine card images per case was merged with the D1CARDS which resulted from the 6 November 1974 intelligence outputs DELPHI Questionnaire. This new file, named the QID1CDS file, contained ten card images per case.

2. Execution

An ALGOL source program, Appendix F Sample L was written to read each QICARDS case and duplicate that nine card image block identically on an output file using the FOALG3 input/output FORTRAN subroutines (Figure E-2). When necessary, the D1CARDS file was rewound, and then that file was searched card-by-card for a card image with the same sequence number. If no D1CARDS image was found, a dummy record was generated internally with control block information added for continuity and then this dummy record was placed on the output file. A dummy record was essentially all "9's" with

VAR209 becoming a "0" value to indicate a dummy record. If a D1CARDS image was found for the sequence number being processed, that record was placed on the output file without being altered. VAR209 was a "1" in those instances.

I. CREATION OF THE THIRD STATISTICAL PACKAGE

After the merged QICARDS/D1CARDS file was available on the data disk, the third SPSS statistical file creation program was executed. Using the "SAVE FILE" feature of SPSS, all 212 variables associated with the QID1CDS file were retained on disk storage for subsequent analysis. This SPSS file was named the INTELLC file for JCL and SPSS purposes and is listed in Appendix F Sample M.

J. 17 DECEMBER 1974 DELPHI DATA INSERTION

1. Discussion

The QID1CDS file with ten card images per case was merged with the D2CARDS which resulted from the 17 December 1974 educational proficiency level DELPHI "B". This new file, named the QID12CDS file, contained twelve card images per case.

2. Execution

An ALGOL source program, Appendix F Sample N was written to read each QID1CDS case and duplicate that ten card image block identically on an output file using the FOALG3 input/output FORTRAN subroutines (Figure E-2). When necessary, the D2CARDS file was rewound, and then that file

was searched two cards at a time for a match with the same sequence number that was being processed. If no D2CARDS images were found, two dummy records were generated internally with control block information added for continuity. These two dummy records were then placed on the output file. The dummy records were essentially all "9's" with VAR274 and VAR344 becoming a "0" to indicate a set of dummy records were entered in the file for that case. If the D2CARDS file contained a match for the case, those two records were placed on the output file without being altered. VAR274 and VAR344 were a "1" in those instances.

K. CREATION OF THE FOURTH STATISTICAL PACKAGE

After the merged QID1CDS/D2CARDS file was available on the data disk, the fourth SPSS statistical file creation program was executed. Using the "SAVE FILE" feature of SPSS, all 347 variables associated with the QID12CDS file were retained on disk storage for subsequent analysis. This SPSS file was named the INTEL1D file for JCL and SPSS purposes and is listed in Appendix F Sample O.

L. CLOSURE OF THE DATA FILES

Upon completion of the initial analysis of the data and return of the data disk to the computer center for other users, all files of historical interest were punched onto cards. The punched cards were transferred to the custody of the Naval Intelligence Curriculum Officer (Code 382) at the

Naval Postgraduate School. Additionally, the INTELLD file was cosmetically cleaned-up, renamed the INTELL file, and then transferred to tape for storage. All information received from the respondents through 28 February 1975 was placed in the final INTELL statistical package. The program and file listings required to reconstruct the entire data base are contained within the appendices of this thesis. An 80 column listing of the last working file, the QID12CDS file, is contained in Appendix F Sample P with only the researchers' comments [VAR083, card number seven, card columns 1-75] deleted.

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE A

ALGOL SOURCE PROGRAM
TO PRINT AND VERIFY DICARDS,
WITH SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
//HUBER JOB (2600,0578,YS42),'HUBER,E.W.'
// EXEC ALGOLW
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=D,SPACE=(CYL,(4,1))
//SYSIN DD *
%ALGOL TIME=20,PAGES=300
BEGIN
  STRING (80) BUFFER;
  INTEGER CTR;

  INTEGER PROCEDURE CONVERT (STRING (6) VALUE T);
  BEGIN INTEGER INTVALUE, POSITION;
  INTVALUE := POSITION := 0;
  WHILE (T(POSITION)) = " " AND (POSITION < 5) DO
    POSITION := POSITION + 1;
  FOR U := POSITION UNTIL 5 DO IF T(U) = " " THEN GO TO XIT ELSE
    XIT: INTVALUE := 10 * INTVALUE + (DECODE(T(J1)) - 240);
  INTVALUE END;

  PROCEDURE BLANKLINES; FOR X := 1, 2 DO WRITE (" ");

  READCARD (BUFFER);
  WHILE BUFFER(7119) <= "999999999" DO
    BEGIN
      TOCONTROL (3);
      WRITE (CASE NUMBER " ", BUFFER(7613));
      IF BUFFER(7111) = "1" THEN WRITEDN (" FLAGGED SPECIAL CASE");
      BLANKLINES;
      WRITE (IF BUFFER(7211) = "0" THEN "DIS. QUESTION NOT ASKED" ELSE
        IF BUFFER(7211) = "1" THEN "NEGATIVE RESPONSE TO DIS. QUESTION"
        ELSE IF BUFFER(7211) = "2" THEN "AFFIRM RESPONSE TO DIS. QUESTION"
        ELSE "INVALID DIS STATUS CODE");
      BLANKLINES;
      CTR := 0;
      FOR X := 0 STEP 3 UNTIL 57 DO
        BEGIN
          BEGIN (BUFFER(X13));
          WRITE (" ");
          CTR := CTR + CONVERT(BUFFER(X13));
        END;
      BLANKLINES;
      IF CTR < 100 THEN WRITE ("OUTPUTS DON'T EQUAL 100%");
      IF (BUFFER(7313) <= "103") OR (BUFFER(7911) <= "8") THEN
        WRITE ("INVALID CONTROL BLOCK INFORMATION");
      READCARD (BUFFER);
    END;
  END;
%END
%ECC
```


CASE NUMBER 203

DIS QUESTION NOT ASKED

013
012
000
005
008
007
002
000
025
005
000
000
000
000
010
003
002
005
000
003

CASE NUMBER 205

AFFIRM RESPONSE TO DIS QUESTION

010
015
005
015
005
015
000
000
000
035
000
000
000
000
000
000
000
000
000
000
000

CASE NUMBER 215

NEGATIVE RESPONSE TO DIS QUESTION

015

015

002

015

002

005

005

000

003

003

000

001

002

002

002

000

005

000

020

005

OUTPUTS DON'T EQUAL 100%

CASE NUMBER 223 FLAGGED SPECIAL CASE

DIS QUESTION NOT ASKED

000

040

015

020

010

000

000

000

000

000

000

000

000

000

015

000

000

000

000

000

000

CASE NUMBER 510 FLAGGED SPECIAL CASE

INVALID DIS STATUS CODE

999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999
999

OUTPUTS DON'T EQUAL 100%

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE B

ALGOL SOURCE PROGRAM TO DISPLAY BASIC DATA BASE CARDS

```

//HUBEROOL JOB (2600,2678,YS42),'HUBER,E.W.',TIME=1
//EXEC ALGWCLG,REGION=150K,PARM.GO=IP=500,
//ALGOL SYSIN DD *
%ALGOL TIME=60,PAGES=500,SIZE=150K
BEGIN
  STRING (25) VAR001;
  STRING (37) VAR003;
  STRING (40) VAR010;
  STRING (32) VAR061;
  STRING (75) VAR093;
  STRING (11) VAR094;
  VAR007A, VAR009A, VAR011A, VAR018A, VAR020A,
  VAR034A, VAR038A, VAR040A, VAR042A, VAR044A, VAR045A, VAR048A, VAR050A,
  VAR052A, VAR054A, VAR056A, VAR058A, VAR063A, VAR068A, VAR076A,
  VAR082A, VAR084A, VAR086A;
  STRING (2) VAR006;
  VAR012A, VAR021A, VAR022A;
  STRING (3) VAR008A, VAR012A, VAR025A;
  VAR029A, VAR031A,
  VAR033A, VAR035A, VAR037A, VAR039A, VAR041A, VAR043A, VAR045A,
  VAR047A, VAR049A, VAR051A, VAR053A, VAR055A, VAR057A, VAR059A,
  VAR062A, VAR064A, VAR065A, VAR068A, VAR067A, VAR070A, VAR071A,
  VAR073A, VAR074A, VAR075A, VAR078A, VAR079A, VAR080A, VAR081A,
  VAR083A;
  STRING (4) VAR013A, VAR014A, VAR015A;
  STRING (5) VAR002A, VAR004A, VAR016, VAR017, VAR019;
  INTEGER VAR002, VAR004, VAR005, VAR007, VAR008, VAR009,
  VAR011, VAR012, VAR013, VAR014, VAR015, VAR018, VAR020,
  VAR022, VAR023, VAR024, VAR025, VAR027, VAR028, VAR029,
  VAR030, VAR031, VAR032, VAR033, VAR034, VAR035, VAR036, VAR037,
  VAR038, VAR039, VAR040, VAR041, VAR042, VAR043, VAR044, VAR045,
  VAR046, VAR047, VAR048, VAR049, VAR050, VAR051, VAR052, VAR053,
  VAR054, VAR055, VAR056, VAR057, VAR058, VAR059, VAR060, VAR062,
  VAR063, VAR065, VAR066, VAR067, VAR068, VAR070, VAR071, VAR073,
  VAR074, VAR075, VAR076, VAR078, VAR079, VAR080, VAR081, VAR082,
  VAR084, VAR085, VAR086, QCASES;

  INTEGER PROCEDURE CONVERT (STRING (6) VALUE T);
  BEGIN
    INTEGER INTVALUE, POSITION;
    INTVALUE := INTVALUE + POSITION;
    WHILE T(POSITION) = " " AND (POSITION <= 5) DO
      POSITION := POSITION + 1;
    FOR U := POSITION UNTIL 5 DO IF T(U) = " THEN GO TO XIT ELSE
      INTVALUE := 10 * INTVALUE + (DECODE(T(J11)) - 240);
    XIT: POSITION := 0;
    INTVALUE END;

  PROCEDURE GETCASES;
  BEGIN
    IMAGE1;
    IMAGE2;

```



```

I I I I I
M M M M M
A A A A A
G G G G G
E E E E E
3 4 5 6 7
;
```

```
PROCEDURE IMAGE2;
BEGIN
  READCARD (BUFFER10);
  VAR010 := CONVERT (BUFFER10, 140);
  VAR011A := CONVERT (BUFFER4011);
  VAR012 := CONVERT (BUFFER4112);
  VAR013A := CONVERT (BUFFER4314);
  VAR014 := CONVERT (BUFFER4714);
  VAR015 := CONVERT (BUFFER5114);
  VAR016 := BUFFER165;
  VAR017 := BUFFER165;
  VAR018 := CONVERT (BUFFER6511);
  VAR019A := BUFFER6511;
  VAR020 := CONVERT (BUFFER7111);
  VAR020A := BUFFER7111;
END;
```



```

VAR021 := CONVERT (BUFFER (72|2));
VAR021A := BUFFER (72|2);
VAR022 := CONVERT (BUFFER (74|2));
VAR022A := BUFFER (74|2);
VAR023 := CONVERT (BUFFER (76|3));
VAR023A := BUFFER (76|3);
VAR024 := CONVERT (BUFFER (79|1));
VAR024A := BUFFER (79|1);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE3;
BEGIN STRING (80) BUFFER;
READCARD (BUFFER);
VAR025 := CONVERT (BUFFER (0|3));
VAR025A := BUFFER (0|3);
VAR026 := CONVERT (BUFFER (3|1));
VAR026A := BUFFER (3|1);
VAR027 := CONVERT (BUFFER (4|3));
VAR027A := BUFFER (4|3);
VAR028 := CONVERT (BUFFER (7|1));
VAR028A := BUFFER (7|1);
VAR029 := CONVERT (BUFFER (8|3));
VAR029A := BUFFER (8|3);
VAR030 := CONVERT (BUFFER (11|1));
VAR030A := BUFFER (11|1);
VAR031 := CONVERT (BUFFER (12|3));
VAR031A := BUFFER (12|3);
VAR032 := CONVERT (BUFFER (15|1));
VAR032A := BUFFER (15|1);
VAR033 := CONVERT (BUFFER (16|3));
VAR033A := BUFFER (16|3);
VAR034 := CONVERT (BUFFER (19|1));
VAR034A := BUFFER (19|1);
VAR035 := CONVERT (BUFFER (20|3));
VAR035A := BUFFER (20|3);
VAR036 := CONVERT (BUFFER (23|1));
VAR036A := BUFFER (23|1);
VAR037 := CONVERT (BUFFER (24|3));
VAR037A := BUFFER (24|3);
VAR038 := CONVERT (BUFFER (27|1));
VAR038A := BUFFER (27|1);
VAR039 := CONVERT (BUFFER (29|3));
VAR039A := BUFFER (29|3);
VAR040 := CONVERT (BUFFER (31|1));
VAR040A := BUFFER (31|1);
VAR041 := CONVERT (BUFFER (32|3));
VAR041A := BUFFER (32|3);
VAR042 := CONVERT (BUFFER (35|1));

```



```

VAR042A := BUFFER(35|1);
VAR043 := CONVERT(BUFFER(36|3));
VAR043A := BUFFER(36|3);
VAR044 := CONVERT(BUFFER(39|1));
VAR044A := BUFFER(39|1);
VAR045 := CONVERT(BUFFER(40|3));
VAR045A := BUFFER(40|3);
VAR046 := CONVERT(BUFFER(43|1));
VAR046A := BUFFER(43|1);
VAR047 := CONVERT(BUFFER(44|3));
VAR047A := BUFFER(44|3);
VAR048 := CONVERT(BUFFER(47|1));
VAR048A := BUFFER(47|1);
VAR049 := CONVERT(BUFFER(48|3));
VAR049A := BUFFER(48|3);
VAR050 := CONVERT(BUFFER(51|1));
VAR050A := BUFFER(51|1);
VAR051 := CONVERT(BUFFER(52|3));
VAR051A := BUFFER(52|3);
VAR052 := CONVERT(BUFFER(55|1));
VAR052A := BUFFER(55|1);
VAR053 := CONVERT(BUFFER(56|3));
VAR053A := BUFFER(56|3);
VAR054 := CONVERT(BUFFER(59|1));
VAR054A := BUFFER(59|1);
VAR055 := CONVERT(BUFFER(60|3));
VAR055A := BUFFER(60|3);
VAR056 := CONVERT(BUFFER(63|1));
VAR056A := BUFFER(63|1);
VAR057 := CONVERT(BUFFER(64|3));
VAR057A := BUFFER(64|3);
VAR058 := CONVERT(BUFFER(67|1));
VAR058A := BUFFER(67|1);
VAR059 := CONVERT(BUFFER(76|3));
VAR059A := BUFFER(76|3);
VAR060 := CONVERT(BUFFER(79|1));
VAR060A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE4;
BEGIN
  STRING(80);
  READCARD (BUFFER);
  VAR061 := BUFFER(32);
  VAR062 := CONVERT(BUFFER(32|3));
  VAR062A := BUFFER(32|3);
  VAR063 := CONVERT(BUFFER(35|3));
  VAR063A := BUFFER(35|3);
  VAR064 := BUFFER(38|32);

```



```

VAR065 := CONVERT (BUFFER(70|3));
VAR065A := BUFFER(70|3);
VAR066 := CONVERT (BUFFER(73|3));
VAR066A := BUFFER(73|3);
VAR067 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
VAR067A := BUFFER(76|3);
VAR068 := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
VAR068A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGES;
BEGIN STRING (80) BUFFER;
  READCARD (BUFFER);
  VAR069 := CONVERT (BUFFER(32));
  VAR070 := CONVERT (BUFFER(32|3));
  VAR070A := BUFFER(32|3);
  VAR071 := CONVERT (BUFFER(35|3));
  VAR071A := BUFFER(35|3);
  VAR072 := BUFFER(38|3);
  VAR073 := CONVERT (BUFFER(70|3));
  VAR073A := BUFFER(70|3);
  VAR074 := CONVERT (BUFFER(73|3));
  VAR074A := BUFFER(73|3);
  VAR075 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
  VAR075A := BUFFER(76|3);
  VAR076 := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
  VAR076A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGES;
BEGIN STRING (80) BUFFER;
  READCARD (BUFFER);
  VAR077 := BUFFER(32);
  VAR078 := CONVERT (BUFFER(32|3));
  VAR078A := BUFFER(32|3);
  VAR079 := CONVERT (BUFFER(35|3));
  VAR079A := BUFFER(35|3);
  VAR080 := CONVERT (BUFFER(38|3));
  VAR080A := BUFFER(38|3);
  VAR081 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
  VAR081A := BUFFER(76|3);
  VAR082 := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
  VAR082A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE7;
BEGIN STRING (80) BUFFER;
  READCARD (BUFFER);

```



```

VAR083 := BUFFER(0|75);
VAR084 := CONVERT(BUFFER(75|1));
VAR085 := BUFFER(75|1);
VAR086 := CONVERT(BUFFER(76|3));
VAR087 := BUFFER(76|3);
VAR088 := CONVERT(BUFFER(79|1));
VAR089 := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

PROCEDURE DISPLAYCASE;
BEGIN
  IOCONTROL (3);
  IOCONTROL (4);
  WRITE ("COMMIT SEQUENCE CODE:", VAR001);
  WRITE ("BILLET LISTED" ELSE VAR002A);
  WRITE ("BILLET TITLE:", VAR003);
  WRITE ("UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE:", VAR004A);
  WRITE ("CONUS-OVERSEAS CODE:", VAR005, " IF VAR005 = 0 THEN 'EUROPEAN' ELSE 'ATLANTIC/MED AFLOAT'");
  WRITE ("CONUS" ELSE "IF VAR005 = 1 THEN 'EUROPEAN' ELSE 'ATLANTIC/MED AFLOAT'");
  WRITE ("PACIFIC" ELSE "IF VAR005 = 3 THEN 'ATLANTIC/MED AFLOAT' ELSE 'INVALID CODE'");
  WRITE ("IF VAR005 = 4 THEN 'PACIFIC AFLOAT' ELSE 'INVALID CODE'");
  WRITE ("COUNTRY STATE CODE:", VAR006);
  WRITE ("COUNTRY CODE:", VAR007A);
  WRITE ("CDR MOUNT" ELSE "IF VAR007 = 2 THEN 'LT FOSTER' ELSE 'IF VAR007 = 3 THEN 'LT BICKELL' ELSE 'IF VAR007 = 4 THEN 'LT HUBER'");
  WRITE ("IF VAR007 = 5 THEN 'LT WATSON' ELSE 'INVALID CODE'");
  WRITE ("");
  WRITE ("RESPONDENT'S NAME:", VAR010);
  WRITE ("RESPONDENT'S RANK:", " IF VAR011 = 1 THEN 'CIVILIAN' ELSE 'IF VAR011 = 3 THEN 'LIEUTENANT' ELSE 'IF VAR011 = 4 THEN 'CDR'");
  WRITE ("IF VAR011 = 5 THEN 'CDR' ELSE 'IF VAR011 = 6 THEN 'CAPT'");
  WRITE ("INVALID CODE");
  WRITE ("RESPONDENT'S AGE:", " IF VAR012 = 99 THEN 'NOT LISTED'");
  WRITE ("RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY:", VAR013A);
  IF ((VAR014 = 0000) OR (VAR014 = 9999)) THEN
    WRITE ("WRITEON ('", VAR014A);
  IF ((VAR015 = 0000) OR (VAR015 = 9999)) THEN
    WRITE ("WRITEON ('", VAR015A);
  WRITE ("BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE:", " IF VAR016 = '999999' THEN 'NONE' LISTED ELSE VAR016);
  WRITE ("RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE:", " IF VAR017 = '999999' THEN 'NONE' LISTED ELSE VAR017);
  WRITE ("EDUCATIONAL LEVEL:", " IF VAR018 = 0 THEN 'BACHELORS LEVEL' ELSE 'IF VAR018 = 1 THEN 'BACHELORS LEVEL' ELSE 'IF VAR018 = 2 THEN 'POSTGRAD STUDIES'");
  WRITE ("BACHELORS LEVEL" ELSE "IF VAR018 = 3 THEN 'MASTERS LEVEL' ELSE 'IF VAR018 = 4 THEN 'DOCTORAL LEVEL' ELSE 'INVALID CODE'");

```



```

WRITE ("TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: ", IF VAR019 = "
THEN "NONE LISTED" ELSE VAR019);
WRITE ("FIRST INTELL BILLET?: ", IF VAR020 = 0 THEN "NO" ELSE
YES");
WRITE ("YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: ", IF VAR021 = 99
THEN "NOT LISTED" ELSE VAR021A);
WRITE ("MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: ", IF VAR022 = 99 THEN "NOT LISTED"
ELSE VAR022A);
WRITE ("");
WRITE ("INTELL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION: ", VAR025A, "%", IF VAR026 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR026 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS: ", VAR027A, "%", IF VAR028 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR028 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("BUDGETS AND BUDGETING: ", VAR029A, "%", IF VAR030 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR030 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS: ", VAR031A, "%", IF VAR032 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR032 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES: ", VAR033A, "%", IF VAR034 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR034 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("DATA ANALYSIS: ", VAR035A, "%", IF VAR036 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR036 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: ", VAR037A, "%", IF VAR038 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR038 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("ESTIMATES: ", VAR039A, "%", IF VAR040 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR040 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("INTELL ANNEXES TO OPORDS: ", VAR041A, "%", IF VAR042 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR042 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("INTELL COLLECTION PLANS: ", VAR043A, "%", IF VAR044 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR044 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("INTELL COLLECTION TASKING: ", VAR045A, "%", IF VAR046 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR046 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("INTELLIGENCE REPORTS: ", VAR047A, "%", IF VAR048 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR048 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("INTELLIGENCE STUDIES: ", VAR049A, "%", IF VAR050 = 0
THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR050 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
"NO RESPONSE");

```



```

WRITE ("INTERFACE ADP-TELECOMMS:
      THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR052 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
      "NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("ORDERS OF BATTLE:
      THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR054 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
      "NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("PHYSICAL SECURITY:
      THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR056 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
      "NO RESPONSE");
WRITE ("TACTICAL PLOTS:
      THEN "NOT VALID" ELSE IF VAR058 = 1 THEN "VALID" ELSE
      "NO RESPONSE");
IF VAR061 = " " THEN WRITE ("* VAR061, " VAR062A, "% ",
      IF (VAR062 = 0) OR (VAR062 = 999) THEN " ELSE VAR062A, "% ",
      IF VAR064 = " " THEN WRITE ("* VAR064, " VAR066A, "% ",
      IF (VAR065 = 0) OR (VAR065 = 999) THEN " ELSE VAR066A, "% ",
      IF VAR069 = " " THEN WRITE ("* VAR069, " VAR071A, "% ",
      IF (VAR070 = 0) OR (VAR070 = 999) THEN " ELSE VAR071A, "% ",
      IF VAR072 = " " THEN WRITE ("* VAR072, " VAR074A, "% ",
      IF (VAR073 = 0) OR (VAR073 = 999) THEN " ELSE VAR074A, "% ",
      IF VAR077 = " " THEN WRITE ("* VAR077, " VAR079A, "% ",
      IF (VAR078 = 0) OR (VAR078 = 999) THEN " ELSE VAR079A, "% ",
      IF (VAR080 = 0) OR (VAR080 = 999) THEN WRITE
      ("# PERCENT NON-INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS: ", VAR080A, "%");
WRITE ("COMMENTS: ", VAR083);
WRITE ("ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED? ", IF VAR084 = 0 THEN "NO COMMENTS"
      ELSE IF VAR084 = 1 THEN "FURTHER COMMENTS" ELSE "CONTINUED");
WRITE ("");
WRITE ("VAR008A, " ", VAR009A);
WRITE ("VAR002A, " ", VAR0024A);
WRITE ("VAR005A, " ", VAR0060A);
WRITE ("VAR0067A, " ", VAR0068A);
WRITE ("VAR0075A, " ", VAR0076A);
WRITE ("VAR0081A, " ", VAR0082A);
WRITE ("VAR0085A, " ", VAR0086A);
IOCONTROL (5);
END;

READ (QCASES);
FOR I := 1 UNTIL QCASES DO
  BEGIN GETCASE;
  DISPLAYCASE;
  END;
IOCONTROL (3);
WRITE ("NUMBER CASES =", QCASES);
END.

```



```

//LINK.SYSLIB DD UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=DUFFY,DISP=SHR,DSN=S2600.ALGOLW
//          DD DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS3.ALGOLW,UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=LINDA
//LINK.SYSPRINT DD DUMMY
//GO.SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=Q,SPACE=(CYL,(5,2))
//GO.SYSIN DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,IN),
//          DCB=(RECFM=FB,TRFCL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),DSNAME=S2600.QCARDS

```


APPENDIX F

SAMPLE C

EXAMPLE OUTPUT FROM ALGOL DISPLAY PROGRAM

COMMAND NAME: NOSIC
 BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 19010
 BILLET TITLE: OPERATIONS OFFICER
 UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE: 30883
 CONUS-OVERSEAS CODE: O = CONUS
 COUNTRY-STATE CODE: DC
 CODER CODE: 2 = LT FOSTER

RESPONDENT'S NAME: /SINCLAIR /S. /MARTEL

RESPONDENT'S RANK: LCDR

RESPONDENT'S AGE: 36

RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1630, 1635

BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210E

RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 00000

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL

TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: 18

FIRST INTELL BILLET?: NO

YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 14

MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 06

INTELL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION: 076

BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS: 008

BUDGETS AND BUDGETING: 000

CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS: 000

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES: 000

DATA ANALYSIS: 000

DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: 008

ESTIMATES: 000

INTELL ANNEXES TO OPORDS: 000

INTELL COLLECTION PLANS: 000

INTELL COLLECTION TASKING: 000

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS: 000

INTELLIGENCE STUDIES: 000

INTELLIGENCE AD-TELECOMMS: 000

ORDERS OF BATTLE: 000

PHYSICAL SECURITY: 000

TACTICAL PLOTS: 000

* CURRENT INTEL (OPINTEL) PRODUCTN 008% BDI

COMMENTS: EXISIV OPINTEL EXP PREREQUISITE. NATIONAL SENIOR INTEL COURSE BENEFICIAL.
 ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED? NO FURTHER COMMENTS

200.1
 200.2
 200.3
 200.4
 200.5
 200.6
 200.7

COMMAND NAME: NOSIC
 BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 19070
 BILLET TITLE: HEAD, MARITIME OPERATIONS BRANCH
 UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE: 30883
 CONUS-OVERSEAS CODE: O = CONUS
 COUNTRY-STATE CODE: DC
 CODE CODE: 2 = LI FOSTER

RESPONDENT'S NAME: /LOUIS /A. /ROGERS
 RESPONDENT'S RANK: LCDR
 RESPONDENT'S AGE: 35
 RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1110
 BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210E
 RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210E
 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: 3
 FIRST INTELL BILLET?: YES
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 00
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 21

INTELL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION:	020%	VALID
BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS:	003%	VALID
BUDGETS AND BUDGETING:	000%	VALID
CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS:	000%	VALID
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES:	000%	VALID
DATA ANALYSIS:	005%	VALID
DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	020%	VALID
ESTIMATES:	010%	VALID
INTELL ANNEXES TO OPORDS:	000%	VALID
INTELL COLLECTION PLANS:	000%	VALID
INTELL COLLECTION TASKING:	000%	VALID
INTELLIGENCE REPORTS:	000%	VALID
INTELLIGENCE STUDIES:	002%	VALID
INTERFACED TELECOMMS:	010%	NJT VALID
ORDERS OF BATTLE:	000%	VALID
PHYSICAL SECURITY:	002%	VALID
TACTICAL PLOTS:	003%	T
COUNSELING SUBORDINATES	005%	B
ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS	005%	F
INTER AGENCY LIAISON	015%	A
CUT GOING REPORTS		

COMMENTS: STRESS WRITING, GS REGS, MGMT BY OBJECTIVES, COMM SKILLS AND BRIEFING
 ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED? NO FURTHER COMMENTS

201.1
 201.2
 201.3
 201.4
 201.5
 201.6
 201.7

COMMAND NAME: NOSIC
 BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 19300
 BILLET TITLE: ADP OPINTEL PRODUCTION MANAGER
 UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE: 30883
 COUNTRY COVERSEAS CODE: 0 = CONUS
 COUNTRY-STATE CODE: DC
 CODER CODE: 2 = LT FOSTER

RESPONDENT'S NAME: /EUGENE /J. /RAIRDAN

RESPONDENT'S RANK: LCDR

RESPONDENT'S AGE: 33

RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1630, 1350

BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210

RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 9502P

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL

TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: 57

FIRST INTELL BILLET?: NO

YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 08

MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 02

INTELL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION:	999%	NO RESPONSE
BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS:	999%	NO RESPONSE
BUDGETS AND BUDGETING:	999%	NO RESPONSE
CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS:	999%	NO RESPONSE
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES:	999%	NO RESPONSE
DATA ANALYSIS:	999%	NO RESPONSE
DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	999%	NO RESPONSE
ESTIMATES:	999%	NO RESPONSE
INTELL ANNEXES TO OPORDS:	999%	NO RESPONSE
INTELL COLLECTION PLANS:	999%	NO RESPONSE
INTELL COLLECTION TASKING:	999%	NO RESPONSE
INTELLIGENCE REPORTS:	999%	NO RESPONSE
INTELLIGENCE STUDIES:	999%	NO RESPONSE
INTELLIGENCE ADP-TELECOMMS:	999%	NO RESPONSE
ORDERS OF BATTLE:	999%	NO RESPONSE
PHYSICAL SECURITY:	999%	NO RESPONSE
TACTICAL PLOTS:	999%	NO RESPONSE

COMMENTS: UNABLE TO ESTIMATE DUE TO SHORT TIME IN BILLET.
 ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED? NO FURTHER COMMENTS

202.1
 202.2
 202.3
 202.4
 202.5
 202.6
 202.7

COMMAND NAME: COMNAVINTCOM
 BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 50250
 BILLET TITLE: HEAD SPECIAL SEC DET PENTAGON BRANCH
 UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE: 00015
 CONUS-OVERSEAS CODE: 0 = CONUS
 COUNTRY-STATE CODE: DC
 CODER CODE: 3 = LT BICKELL

RESPONDENT'S NAME: /VINCENT /H.#/DE /VITO

RESPONDENT'S RANK: LCDR

RESPONDENT'S AGE: 43

RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1110, 1100, 1108

BILLET SPECIALTY CODE: NONE LISTED

RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210E

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL

TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: 1

FIRST INTELL BILLET?: NO

YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 03

MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 60

INTELL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION:	030%	NOT VALID
BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFING:	030%	VALID
BUDGETS AND BUDGETING:	000%	NO RESPONSE
CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS:	000%	NO RESPONSE
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES:	000%	NO RESPONSE
DATA ANALYSIS:	000%	NO RESPONSE
DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	005%	VALID
ESTIMATES:	000%	NO RESPONSE
INTELL ANNEXES TO OPORDS:	000%	NO RESPONSE
INTELL COLLECTION PLANS:	000%	NO RESPONSE
INTELL COLLECTION TASKING:	000%	NO RESPONSE
INTELL REPORTS:	000%	NO RESPONSE
INTELLIGENCE STUDIES:	000%	NO RESPONSE
INTERFACES ADP-TELECOMMS:	000%	NO RESPONSE
ORDERS OF BATTLE:	000%	NO RESPONSE
PHYSICAL SECURITY:	035%	NOT VALID
TACTICAL PLOTS:	000%	NO RESPONSE

COMMENTS: DESIGNATORS WERE 1108, 1105, 1315, 1310, 1100, 1110
 ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED? NO FURTHER COMMENTS

402.1
 402.2
 402.3
 402.4
 402.5
 402.6
 402.7

COMMAND NAME: COMNAVINTCOM
 BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 01300
 BILLET TITLE: ASST OPS COORDINATION OFFICER
 UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE: 00015
 CONUS-OVERSEAS CODE: 0 = CONUS
 COUNTRY-STATE CODE: VA
 CODER CODE: 3 = LT BICKELL

RESPONDENT'S NAME: /HOLLIS /W. /HARMON
 RESPONDENT'S RANK: LCDR
 RESPONDENT'S AGE: 32
 RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1630, 1310, 1100
 BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: NONE LISTED
 RESPONDENT'S SURSPECIALTY CODE: NONE LISTED
 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: 2
 FIRST INTELL BILLET?: NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 03
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 06

INTELL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION: 026% VALID
 BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS: 005% VALID
 BUDGETS AND BUDGETING: 001% VALID
 CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS: 005% VALID
 COMPUTER INTELLIGENCE STUDIES: 000% VALID
 DATA ANALYSIS: 001% NOT VALID
 DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: 025% VALID
 ESTIMATES: 005% VALID
 INTELL ANNEXES TO OPRDS: 000% VALID
 INTELL COLLECTION PLANS: 012% NOT VALID
 INTELLIGENCE REPORTS: 000% VALID
 INTELLIGENCE STUDIES: 005% VALID
 INTERFAC ADPT TELECOMMS: 001% NOT VALID
 INTERFAC OF BATTLE: 000% NOT VALID
 PHYSICAL SECURITY: 001% NOT VALID
 TACTICAL PLOTS: 000% NOT VALID
 # PERCENT NON-INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS: 013%

COMMENTS:
 ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED? NO COMMENTS

409.1
 409.2
 409.3
 409.4
 409.5
 409.6
 409.7

COMMAND NAME: NISO NEW YORK
 BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 00100
 BILLET TITLE: COMMANDING OFFICER
 UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE: 63024
 COUNTRY-STATE CODE: 0 = CONUS
 COUNTRY-STATE CODE: NY
 CODER CODE: 4 = LT HURER

RESPONDENT'S NAME: /GEORGE /I. /KNOWLES
 RESPONDENT'S RANK: CAPT
 RESPONDENT'S AGE: 43
 RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1110, 1100, 1105
 BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210E
 RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7160P
 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: MASTERS LEVEL
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: NONE LISTED
 FIRST INTELL BILLET?: NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 04
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 10

INTELL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION: 0502% VALID
 BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS: 0012% NOT VALID
 BUDGETS AND BUDGETING: 0052% NOT VALID
 CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS: 0002% NOT VALID
 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES: 0012% NOT VALID
 DATA ANALYSIS: 0032% NOT VALID
 DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: 0052% NOT VALID
 ESTIMATES: 0012% NOT VALID
 INTELL ANNEXES TO OPORDS: 0002% NOT VALID
 INTELL COLLECTION PLANS: 0012% NOT VALID
 INTELL COLLECTION TASKING: 0012% NOT VALID
 INTELLIGENCE REPORTS: 0002% NOT VALID
 INTELLIGENCE STUDIES: 0012% NOT VALID
 INTERFACES APP-TELECOMMS: 0042% NOT VALID
 ORDERS OF BATTLE: 0042% NOT VALID
 PHYSICAL SECUR: 0042% NOT VALID
 TACTICAL PLOTS: 0002% NOT VALID
 * INVESTIGATORY PROCESS 0032% ABF
 * COUNTERINTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS 0052% ABH
 # PERCENT NON-INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS: 0152%

COMMENTS:
 ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED? NO COMMENTS

607.1
 607.2
 607.3
 607.4
 607.5
 607.6
 607.7

COMMAND NAME: COMCRUDESGRU EIGHT
 BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 01800
 BILLET TITLE: INTELLIGENCE OFFICER
 UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE: 99922
 CONUS/OVERSEAS CODE: 3 = ATLANTIC/MED AFLOAT
 COUNTRY-STATE CODE: AF
 CODER CODE: 4 = LT HUBER

RESPONDENT'S NAME: /WILLIAM /EDWARD /DUNCAN
 RESPONDENT'S RANK: CDR
 RESPONDENT'S AGE: 38
 RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1630, 1100
 BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 7210E
 BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: 00000
 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: POSTGRAD STUDIES
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: NONE LISTED
 FIRST INTELL BILLET?: NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 11
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 13

INTELL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION:	014%	VALID
PLANS AND DERIVATIVES:	010%	VALID
BUDGETS AND BUDGETING:	000%	VALID
CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS:	005%	NOT VALID
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES:	001%	VALID
DATA ANALYSIS:	015%	VALID
DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	010%	VALID
ESTIMATES:	005%	VALID
INTELL ANNEXES TO OPODS:	010%	VALID
INTELL COLLECTION PLANS:	002%	VALID
INTELL COLLECTION TASKING:	003%	VALID
INTELLIGENCE REPORTS:	001%	VALID
INTELLIGENCE STUDIES:	002%	VALID
INTERFERENCE APP-TELECOMMS:	005%	VALID
ORDERS OF BATTLE:	002%	VALID
PHYSICAL SECURITY:	002%	NOT VALID
TACTICAL PLOTS:	005%	VALID
# PERCENT NON-INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS:	005%	

COMMENTS: OUTPUT VALIDITY FUNCTION OF BILLET, ORGANIZATION, AND MISSION.
 ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED? NO FURTHER COMMENTS

612.1
 612.3
 612.4
 612.5
 612.6
 612.7

COMMAND NAME: COMSUBPAC
 BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: 95000
 BILLET TITLE: SSO
 UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE: 57020
 COMUS-OVERSEAS CODE: 2 = PACIFIC
 COUNTRY-STATE CODE: HI
 CODEP CODE: 5 = LT WATSON
 RESPONDENT'S NAME: /H. /W. /LEEKE
 RESPONDENT'S RANK: LCDR
 RESPONDENT'S AGE: 33
 RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR HISTORY: 1120
 BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: NONE LISTED
 RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: NONE LISTED
 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: 12
 FIRST INTELL BILLET?: YES
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE: 00
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 30
 INTELL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION: 025% VALID
 BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS: 010% VALID
 BUDGETS AND BUDGETING: 001% VALID
 CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS: 001% NOT VALID
 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES: 000% NO RESPONSE
 DATA ANALYSIS: 000% NO RESPONSE
 DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: 012% VALID
 ESTIMATES: 000% NO RESPONSE
 INTELL ANNEXES TO OPORDS: 001% VALID
 INTELL COLLECTION PLANS: 000% NO RESPONSE
 INTELLIGENCE TASKING: 008% NO RESPONSE
 INTELLIGENCE REPORTS: 000% NO RESPONSE
 INTELLIGENCE STUDIES: 015% VALID
 INTERFACED APP-TELECOMMS: 000% NO RESPONSE
 ORDERS OF BATTLE: 000% NO RESPONSE
 PHYSICAL SECURITY: 006% VALID
 TACTICAL PLOTS: 001% VALID
 # PERCENT NON-INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS: 020%

COMMENTS:
 ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED? NO COMMENTS

811:1
 811:2
 811:3
 811:4
 811:5
 811:6
 811:7

COMMAND NAME: COMTHIRDFLEET
 BILLET SEQUENCE CODE: NONE LISTED
 BILLET TYPE: INTELL PLANS SPEC OPS
 UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE: 57087
 CONUS-OVERSEAS CODE: 2 = PACIFIC
 COUNTRY-STATE CODE: HI
 CODER CODE: 5 = LT WATSON

RESPONDENT'S NAME: #/HUCHTHAUSEN
 RESPONDENT'S RANK: LCDR
 RESPONDENT'S AGE: 35
 RESPONDENT'S DESIGNATOR: HISTORY: 1630, 1100
 BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE: NONE LISTED
 RESPONDENT'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE: NONE LISTED
 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: BACHELORS LEVEL
 TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET: NONE LISTED
 FIRST INTELL BILLET?: NO
 YEARS PREVIOUS INTELL: 16
 MONTHS IN THIS BILLET: 02

INTELL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFING:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
BUDGETS AND BUDGETING:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
DATA ANALYSIS:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
EXHIBITS:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
INTELL ANNEXES TO OPORDS:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
INTELL COLLECTION PLANS:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
INTELL COLLECTION TASKING:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
INTELLIGENCE REPORTS:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
INTELLIGENCE STUDIES:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
INTERFACES ADP-TELECOMMS:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
ORDERS OF BATTLE:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
PHYSICAL SECURITY:	999%	NO	RESPONSE
TACTICAL PLOTS:	999%	NO	RESPONSE

COMMENTS: QUESTIONS NOT RCD
 ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED? NO FURTHER COMMENTS

883.1
 883.2
 883.3
 883.4
 883.5
 883.6
 883.7

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE D

ALGOL SOURCE PROGRAM TO MERGE QCARDS/TCARDS/ACARDS
AND CLEAN-UP DATA BASE

```
//HUBERO3 JOB (2603,C678,YS42),HUBER,E.W.,TIME=4
// EXEC ALGWCLG,PARM=SO,SIZE=150K,REGION=250K
//ALGOL SYSIN DD *
%ALGOL TIME=60,SIZE=150K
BEGIN

STRING (25) VAR001;
STRING (37) VAR003;
STRING (2) VAR006;
STRING (40) VAR010;
STRING (32) VAR061;
STRING (75) VAR083;
STRING (1) VAR084;
VAR007A, VAR009A, VAR011A, VAR018A, VAR020A,
VAR024A, VAR028A, VAR030A, VAR032A, VAR034A, VAR036A,
VAR038A, VAR040A, VAR042A, VAR044A, VAR045A, VAR048A, VAR050A,
VAR052A, VAR054A, VAR056A, VAR058A, VAR063A, VAR068A, VAR076A,
VAR082A, VAR084A, VAR086A;
STRING (2) VAR012A, VAR021A, VAR022A;
STRING (3) VAR008A, VAR023A, VAR025A, VAR027A, VAR029A, VAR031A,
VAR033A, VAR035A, VAR037A, VAR039A, VAR041A, VAR043A, VAR045A,
VAR047A, VAR049A, VAR051A, VAR053A, VAR055A, VAR057A, VAR059A,
VAR062A, VAR064A, VAR066A, VAR068A, VAR070A, VAR072A, VAR074A,
VAR076A, VAR078A, VAR080A, VAR082A, VAR084A, VAR086A, ACODE;
STRING (4) VAR013A, VAR014A, VAR015A;
STRING (5) VAR002A, VAR004A, VAR006A, VAR008A, VAR010A, TRAININFO;
STRING (80) BUFFER;
INTEGER VAR002, VAR004, VAR005, VAR007, VAR008, VAR009, VAR011,
VAR012, VAR013, VAR014, VAR015, VAR018, VAR019, VAR020, VAR021,
VAR022, VAR023, VAR024, VAR025, VAR026, VAR027, VAR028, VAR029,
VAR030, VAR031, VAR032, VAR033, VAR034, VAR035, VAR036, VAR037,
VAR038, VAR039, VAR040, VAR041, VAR042, VAR043, VAR044, VAR045,
VAR046, VAR047, VAR048, VAR049, VAR050, VAR051, VAR052, VAR053,
VAR054, VAR055, VAR056, VAR057, VAR058, VAR059, VAR060, VAR062,
VAR063, VAR065, VAR066, VAR067, VAR068, VAR069, VAR070, VAR071, VAR072,
VAR074, VAR075, VAR076, VAR078, VAR079, VAR080, VAR081, VAR082,
VAR084, VAR085, VAR086, OCASES, TCARDS, ACARDS, ICASEND, ACASEND;

INTEGER PROCEDURE CONVERT (STRING (6) VALUE T);
BEGIN INTEGER INTVALUE, POSITION;
INTVALUE := POSITION;
WHILE INTVALUE := POSITION = 0; AND (POSITION -= 5) DO
  POSITION := POSITION + 1;
FOR U := POSITION UNTIL 5 DO IF T(U) = " " THEN GO TO XIT ELSE
  INTVALUE := 10 * INTVALUE + (DECODE(T(U))) - 240;
XIT: POSITION := 0;
INTVALUE END;
```



```

PROCEDURE REWIND11; FORTRAN "RWND11";
PROCEDURE REWIND12; FORTRAN "RWND12";
PROCEDURE READ11 (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ11";
PROCEDURE READ12 (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ12";
PROCEDURE PUNCHCARD (STRING (80) VALUE BUF); FORTRAN "PUNCH";

PROCEDURE GETCASE;
FOR T := 1 UNTIL 7 DO
  BEGIN
    READ11 (BUFFER);
    CASE T OF BEGIN
      1 IMAGE1;
      2 IMAGE2;
      3 IMAGE3;
      4 IMAGE4;
      5 IMAGE5;
      6 IMAGE6;
      7 IMAGE7 END;
    END;

PROCEDURE GETADDCARD;
BEGIN
  READ12 (BUFFER);
  ACASENO := CONVERT (BUFFER(0|3));
  ADVARIABLE := BUFFER(4|32);
  ACODE := BUFFER(37|3);
  ACARDS := ACARDS - 1;
END;

PROCEDURE ADDTRAININFO;
BEGIN
  WHILE (TCASENO < VAR008) AND (TCARDS > 0) DO
    BEGIN
      TCARDS := TCARDS - 1;
      READ (TCASENO, TRAININFO);
    END;
    VAR019A := IF TCASENO = VAR008 THEN TRAININFO ELSE " ";
  END;

PROCEDURE ADDOUTPUTCODES;
BEGIN
  CODELOOP: WHILE (ACASENO < VAR008) AND (ACARDS > 0) DO GETADDCARD;
  IF ACASENO = VAR009 THEN
    BEGIN

```



```

IF VAR061 = ADVARIABLE THEN VAR062A := ACODE ELSE
VAR064 = ADVARIABLE THEN VAR065A := ACODE ELSE
IF VAR069 = ADVARIABLE THEN VAR070A := ACODE ELSE
IF VAR072 = ADVARIABLE THEN VAR073A := ACODE ELSE
IF VAR077 = ADVARIABLE THEN VAR078A := ACODE ELSE
ACA SEND := ACASENO - 1;
GO TO CODELOOP;
END;
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE PUNCHNEWCASE;
FOR I := 1 UNTIL 7 DO BEGIN
CASE I OF
REIMAGE1;
REIMAGE2;
REIMAGE3;
REIMAGE4;
REIMAGE5;
REIMAGE6;
REIMAGE7; END;
PUNCHCARD(BUFFER);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE1;
BEGIN
VAR001 := BUFFER(0|25);
VAR002 := CONVERT(BUFFER(25|5));
VAR002A := BUFFER(25|5);
VAR003 := BUFFER(30|37);
VAR004 := CONVERT(BUFFER(67|5));
VAR004A := BUFFER(57|5);
VAR005 := CONVERT(BUFFER(72|1));
VAR005A := BUFFER(72|1);
VAR006 := BUFFER(73|2);
VAR007 := CONVERT(BUFFER(75|1));
VAR007A := BUFFER(75|1);
VAR008 := CONVERT(BUFFER(76|3));
VAR008A := BUFFER(76|3);
VAR009 := CONVERT(BUFFER(79|1));
VAR009A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE REIMAGE1;
BEGIN
BUFFER := " ";
BUFFER(0|25) := VAR001;
BUFFER(25|5) := VAR002A;
BUFFER(30|37) := VAR003;

```



```

BUFFER(67|5) := VAR004A;
BUFFER(72|1) := VAR005A;
BUFFER(73|2) := VAR006;
BUFFER(75|1) := VAR007A;
BUFFER(76|3) := VAR008A;
BUFFER(79|1) := VAR009A;
END;

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE2;

```

BEGIN
  VAR010 := BUFFER(0|40);
  VAR011 := CONVERT (BUFFER(40|1));
  VAR011A := BUFFER(40|1);
  VAR012 := CONVERT (BUFFER(41|2));
  VAR013 := CONVERT (BUFFER(43|4));
  VAR013A := BUFFER(43|4);
  VAR014 := CONVERT (BUFFER(47|4));
  VAR014A := BUFFER(47|4);
  VAR015 := CONVERT (BUFFER(51|4));
  VAR015A := BUFFER(51|4);
  VAR016 := BUFFER(55|5);
  VAR017 := BUFFER(50|5);
  VAR018 := CONVERT (BUFFER(65|1));
  VAR019 := CONVERT (BUFFER(66|5));
  VAR019A := BUFFER(66|5);
  VAR020 := CONVERT (BUFFER(71|1));
  VAR020A := BUFFER(71|1);
  VAR021 := CONVERT (BUFFER(72|2));
  VAR021A := BUFFER(72|2);
  VAR022 := CONVERT (BUFFER(74|2));
  VAR022A := BUFFER(74|2);
  VAR023 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
  VAR023A := BUFFER(76|3);
  VAR024 := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
  VAR024A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

```

PROCEDURE REIMAGE2;

```

BEGIN
  REIMAGE := " ";
  BUFFER(0|40) := VAR010;
  BUFFER(40|1) := VAR011A;
  BUFFER(41|2) := VAR012A;
  BUFFER(43|4) := VAR013A;
  BUFFER(47|4) := VAR014A;
  BUFFER(51|4) := VAR015A;

```



```

BUFFER(55|5) == VAR016;
BUFFER(60|5) == VAR017;
BUFFER(65|5) == VAR018A;
BUFFER(70|5) == VAR019A;
BUFFER(71|1) == VAR020A;
BUFFER(72|2) == VAR021A;
BUFFER(74|2) == VAR022A;
BUFFER(76|3) == VAR023A;
BUFFER(79|1) == VAR024A;
END;

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE3;

```

BEGIN
VAR025 := CONVERT (BUFFER(0|3));
VAR025A := BUFFER(0|3);
VAR026 := CONVERT (BUFFER(3|1));
VAR026A := BUFFER(3|1);
VAR027 := CONVERT (BUFFER(4|3));
VAR027A := BUFFER(4|3);
VAR028 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7|1));
VAR028A := BUFFER(7|1);
VAR029 := CONVERT (BUFFER(8|3));
VAR029A := BUFFER(8|3);
VAR030 := CONVERT (BUFFER(11|1));
VAR030A := BUFFER(11|1);
VAR031 := CONVERT (BUFFER(12|3));
VAR031A := BUFFER(12|3);
VAR032 := CONVERT (BUFFER(15|1));
VAR032A := BUFFER(15|1);
VAR033 := CONVERT (BUFFER(16|3));
VAR033A := BUFFER(16|3);
VAR034 := CONVERT (BUFFER(19|1));
VAR034A := BUFFER(19|1);
VAR035 := CONVERT (BUFFER(20|3));
VAR035A := BUFFER(20|3);
VAR036 := CONVERT (BUFFER(23|1));
VAR036A := BUFFER(23|1);
VAR037 := CONVERT (BUFFER(24|3));
VAR037A := BUFFER(24|3);
VAR038 := CONVERT (BUFFER(27|1));
VAR038A := BUFFER(27|1);
VAR039 := CONVERT (BUFFER(28|3));
VAR039A := BUFFER(28|3);
VAR040 := CONVERT (BUFFER(31|1));
VAR040A := BUFFER(31|1);
VAR041 := CONVERT (BUFFER(32|3));
VAR041A := BUFFER(32|3);
VAR042 := CONVERT (BUFFER(35|1));

```



```

VAR042A := BUFFER(35|1);
VAR043A := CONVERT(BUFFER(36|3));
VAR043A := BUFFER(36|3);
VAR044A := CONVERT(BUFFER(39|1));
VAR044A := BUFFER(39|1);
VAR045A := CONVERT(BUFFER(40|3));
VAR045A := BUFFER(40|3);
VAR046A := CONVERT(BUFFER(43|1));
VAR046A := BUFFER(43|1);
VAR047A := CONVERT(BUFFER(44|3));
VAR047A := BUFFER(44|3);
VAR048A := CONVERT(BUFFER(47|1));
VAR048A := BUFFER(47|1);
VAR049A := CONVERT(BUFFER(48|3));
VAR049A := BUFFER(48|3);
VAR050A := CONVERT(BUFFER(51|1));
VAR050A := BUFFER(51|1);
VAR051A := CONVERT(BUFFER(52|3));
VAR051A := BUFFER(52|3);
VAR052A := CONVERT(BUFFER(55|1));
VAR052A := BUFFER(55|1);
VAR053A := CONVERT(BUFFER(56|3));
VAR053A := BUFFER(56|3);
VAR054A := CONVERT(BUFFER(59|1));
VAR054A := BUFFER(59|1);
VAR055A := CONVERT(BUFFER(60|3));
VAR055A := BUFFER(60|3);
VAR056A := CONVERT(BUFFER(63|1));
VAR056A := BUFFER(63|1);
VAR057A := CONVERT(BUFFER(64|3));
VAR057A := BUFFER(64|3);
VAR058A := CONVERT(BUFFER(67|1));
VAR058A := BUFFER(67|1);
VAR059A := CONVERT(BUFFER(76|3));
VAR059A := BUFFER(76|3);
VAR060A := CONVERT(BUFFER(79|1));
VAR060A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

```

PROCEDURE REIMAGE3;

```

BEGIN
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(0|3) := VAR025A;
  BUFFER(3|1) := VAR026A;
  BUFFER(4|3) := VAR027A;
  BUFFER(7|1) := VAR028A;
  BUFFER(8|3) := VAR029A;
  BUFFER(1|1) := VAR030A;

```



```

BUFFER(12|3) == VAR031A;
BUFFER(13|3) == VAR032A;
BUFFER(14|3) == VAR033A;
BUFFER(15|3) == VAR034A;
BUFFER(16|3) == VAR035A;
BUFFER(17|3) == VAR036A;
BUFFER(18|3) == VAR037A;
BUFFER(19|3) == VAR038A;
BUFFER(20|3) == VAR039A;
BUFFER(21|3) == VAR040A;
BUFFER(22|3) == VAR041A;
BUFFER(23|3) == VAR042A;
BUFFER(24|3) == VAR043A;
BUFFER(25|3) == VAR044A;
BUFFER(26|3) == VAR045A;
BUFFER(27|3) == VAR046A;
BUFFER(28|3) == VAR047A;
BUFFER(29|3) == VAR048A;
BUFFER(30|3) == VAR049A;
BUFFER(31|3) == VAR050A;
BUFFER(32|3) == VAR051A;
BUFFER(33|3) == VAR052A;
BUFFER(34|3) == VAR053A;
BUFFER(35|3) == VAR054A;
BUFFER(36|3) == VAR055A;
BUFFER(37|3) == VAR056A;
BUFFER(38|3) == VAR057A;
BUFFER(39|3) == VAR058A;
BUFFER(40|3) == VAR059A;
BUFFER(41|3) == VAR060A;
BUFFER(42|3) == VAR061A;
BUFFER(43|3) == VAR062A;
BUFFER(44|3) == VAR063A;
BUFFER(45|3) == VAR064A;
BUFFER(46|3) == VAR065A;
BUFFER(47|3) == VAR066A;
BUFFER(48|3) == VAR067A;
BUFFER(49|3) == VAR068A;
BUFFER(50|3) == VAR069A;
BUFFER(51|3) == VAR070A;
BUFFER(52|3) == VAR071A;
BUFFER(53|3) == VAR072A;
BUFFER(54|3) == VAR073A;
BUFFER(55|3) == VAR074A;
BUFFER(56|3) == VAR075A;
BUFFER(57|3) == VAR076A;
BUFFER(58|3) == VAR077A;
BUFFER(59|3) == VAR078A;
BUFFER(60|3) == VAR079A;
BUFFER(61|3) == VAR080A;
BUFFER(62|3) == VAR081A;
BUFFER(63|3) == VAR082A;
BUFFER(64|3) == VAR083A;
BUFFER(65|3) == VAR084A;
BUFFER(66|3) == VAR085A;
BUFFER(67|3) == VAR086A;
BUFFER(68|3) == VAR087A;
BUFFER(69|3) == VAR088A;
BUFFER(70|3) == VAR089A;
BUFFER(71|3) == VAR090A;
BUFFER(72|3) == VAR091A;
BUFFER(73|3) == VAR092A;
BUFFER(74|3) == VAR093A;
BUFFER(75|3) == VAR094A;
BUFFER(76|3) == VAR095A;
BUFFER(77|3) == VAR096A;
BUFFER(78|3) == VAR097A;
BUFFER(79|3) == VAR098A;
BUFFER(80|3) == VAR099A;
BUFFER(81|3) == VAR100A;

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE4;

```

BEGIN
  VAR061 := BUFFER(01|32);
  VAR062 := CONVERT (BUFFER(32|3));
  VAR063 := BUFFER(32|3);
  VAR064 := CONVERT (BUFFER(35|3));
  VAR065 := BUFFER(35|3);
  VAR066 := BUFFER(38|32);
  VAR067 := CONVERT (BUFFER(70|3));
  VAR068 := BUFFER(70|3);
  VAR069 := CONVERT (BUFFER(73|3));
  VAR070 := BUFFER(73|3);
  VAR071 := BUFFER(76|3);
  VAR072 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
  VAR073 := BUFFER(76|3);
  VAR074 := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
  VAR075 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR076 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR077 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR078 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR079 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR080 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR081 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR082 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR083 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR084 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR085 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR086 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR087 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR088 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR089 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR090 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR091 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR092 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR093 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR094 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR095 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR096 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR097 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR098 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR099 := BUFFER(79|1);
  VAR100 := BUFFER(79|1);

```


END;

PROCEDURE REIMAGES4;

```
BEGIN
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(0|32) := VAR061;
  BUFFER(32|3) := VAR062A;
  BUFFER(35|3) := VAR063A;
  BUFFER(38|32) := VAR064;
  BUFFER(70|3) := VAR065A;
  BUFFER(73|3) := VAR066A;
  BUFFER(76|3) := VAR067A;
  BUFFER(79|1) := VAR068A;
END;
```

PROCEDURE IMAGES;

```
BEGIN
  VAR069 := BUFFER(0|32);
  VAR070 := CONVERT (BUFFER(32|3));
  VAR070A := BUFFER(32|3);
  VAR071 := CONVERT (BUFFER(35|3));
  VAR071A := BUFFER(35|3);
  VAR072 := BUFFER(38|32);
  VAR073 := CONVERT (BUFFER(70|3));
  VAR073A := BUFFER(70|3);
  VAR074 := CONVERT (BUFFER(73|3));
  VAR074A := BUFFER(73|3);
  VAR075 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
  VAR075A := BUFFER(76|3);
  VAR076 := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
  VAR076A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;
```

PROCEDURE REIMAGES;

```
BEGIN
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(0|32) := VAR069;
  BUFFER(32|3) := VAR070A;
  BUFFER(35|3) := VAR071A;
  BUFFER(38|32) := VAR072;
  BUFFER(70|3) := VAR073A;
  BUFFER(73|3) := VAR074A;
  BUFFER(76|3) := VAR075A;
  BUFFER(79|1) := VAR076A;
END;
```

PROCEDURE IMAGES;

```
BEGIN
```



```

PROCEDURE RED02;
BEGIN
  FOR X := 38 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO VAR010(X + 111) := VAR010(X11);
  VAR010(1) := " ";
  FOR X := 0 UNTIL 37 DO IF ((VAR010(X11) = " ") AND
    (VAR010(X + 111) = " ") AND (VAR010(X + 211) = " ")) THEN
    BEGIN
      FOR Y := 38 STEP -1 UNTIL (X + 2) DO
        VAR010(Y + 111) := VAR010(Y11);
      VAR010(X + 211) := " ";
    END;
  FOR X := 0 UNTIL 38 DO IF ((VAR010(X11) = " ") AND
    (VAR010(X + 111) = " ")) THEN
    BEGIN
      FOR Y := 38 STEP -1 UNTIL (X + 1) DO
        VAR010(Y + 111) := VAR010(Y11);
      VAR010(X12) := " /";
    END;
  FOR X := 0 UNTIL 38 DO VAR010(X11) := VAR010(X + 111);
  IF VAR011 = 1 THEN VAR013A := VAR014A := VAR015A := "9999";
  IF VAR014A = " " THEN VAR014A := "9999";
  IF VAR015A = " " THEN VAR015A := "9999";
  IF VAR016 = "NONE" THEN VAR016 := "00000";
  IF (VAR016 = "NONE") OR (VAR016 = "NA0000") THEN VAR016 := "999999";
  IF (VAR017 = " ") OR (VAR017 = "NA") THEN VAR017 := "999999";
  IF (VAR018 = "3") THEN VAR018 := "9";
  IF VAR018A = "6" THEN VAR018A := "1";
  IF VAR019A := " " THEN VAR018A := IF VAR017 = "99999" THEN "1" ELSE "4";
  IF VAR021A = " " THEN VAR021A := "99";
  IF VAR022A = " " THEN VAR022A := "99";
END;

PROCEDURE RED03;
BEGIN
  IF VAR025A = " " THEN VAR025A := "9999";
  IF VAR026A = " " THEN VAR026A := "9";
  IF VAR027A = " " THEN VAR027A := "999";
  IF VAR028A = " " THEN VAR028A := "9";
  IF VAR029A = " " THEN VAR029A := "999";
  IF VAR030A = " " THEN VAR030A := "9";
  IF VAR031A = " " THEN VAR031A := "999";
  IF VAR032A = " " THEN VAR032A := "9";
  IF VAR033A = " " THEN VAR033A := "999";
  IF VAR034A = " " THEN VAR034A := "9";
  IF VAR035A = " " THEN VAR035A := "999";

```



```

IF VAR036A = " " THEN VAR036A := "9";
IF VAR037A = " " THEN VAR037A := "999";
IF VAR038A = " " THEN VAR038A := "9";
IF VAR039A = " " THEN VAR039A := "999";
IF VAR040A = " " THEN VAR040A := "9";
IF VAR041A = " " THEN VAR041A := "999";
IF VAR042A = " " THEN VAR042A := "9";
IF VAR043A = " " THEN VAR043A := "999";
IF VAR044A = " " THEN VAR044A := "9";
IF VAR045A = " " THEN VAR045A := "999";
IF VAR046A = " " THEN VAR046A := "9";
IF VAR047A = " " THEN VAR047A := "999";
IF VAR048A = " " THEN VAR048A := "9";
IF VAR049A = " " THEN VAR049A := "999";
IF VAR050A = " " THEN VAR050A := "9";
IF VAR051A = " " THEN VAR051A := "999";
IF VAR052A = " " THEN VAR052A := "9";
IF VAR053A = " " THEN VAR053A := "999";
IF VAR054A = " " THEN VAR054A := "9";
IF VAR055A = " " THEN VAR055A := "999";
IF VAR056A = " " THEN VAR056A := "9";
IF VAR057A = " " THEN VAR057A := "999";
IF VAR058A = " " THEN VAR058A := "9";
END;

PROCEDURE RED04;
BEGIN
VAR062A := VAR065A := " ";
VAR063A := " " THEN VAR063A := " " THEN VAR061 = " " THEN
IF "000" ELSE "999";
IF VAR066A = " " THEN VAR066A := " " THEN
"000" ELSE "999";
END;

PROCEDURE RED05;
BEGIN
VAR070A := VAR073A := " ";
VAR071A := " " THEN VAR071A := " " THEN VAR069 = " " THEN
IF "000" ELSE "999";
IF VAR074A = " " THEN VAR074A := " " THEN
"000" ELSE "999";
END;

PROCEDURE RED06;
BEGIN
VAR078A := " ";
VAR079A := " " THEN VAR079A := " " THEN VAR077 = " " THEN
IF "000" ELSE "999";

```



```

IF VAR080A = " " THEN VAR080A := "000";
END;

PROCEDURE RED07;
BEGIN
  IF VAR084A = " " THEN VAR084A := "O";
END;

PROCEDURE INITIALIZE;
BEGIN
  REWIND11;
  REWIND12;
  READ11(BUFFER);
  QCASES := CONVERT(BUFFER(013));
  READ12(BUFFER);
  ACARDS := CONVERT(BUFFER(013));
  READ(TCARDS);
  TCASENO := ACASENO := 0;
END;

INITIALIZE;
FOR I := 1 UNTIL QCASES DO
  BEGIN
    GETCASE;
    RED001;
    RED002;
    RED003;
    RED004;
    RED005;
    RED006;
    RED007;
    ADDTRAINFO;
    ADDOUTPUTCODES;
    PUNCHNEWCASE;
  END;
END;

//LINK.SYSLIB
DD UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=DUFFY,DISP=SHR,DSN=S2600.ALGOLW
DD DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS3.ALGOL4,UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=LINDA
DD DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.FORTLIB
DD DUMMY
//LINK.SYSPRINT DD DUMMY
//LINK.SYSIN
DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.FOALG3,
DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800),SPACE=(CYL,(5,1)),
DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=,,,IN)
DD SYSOUT=B
//GO.FT07F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.QCARDS,
//GO.FT11F001 DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),SPACE=(CYL,(5,1)),
DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=,,,IN)
//GO.FT12F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.ACARDS,

```



```

//
//GO.SYSIN
//
DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),SPACE=(CYL,(5,1)),
DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,IN)
DD UNIT=23, VOLLSE=SYSD3,DSN=S2600-TCARDS,
DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),SPACE=(CYL,(5,1)),
DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,IN)

```


APPENDIX F

SAMPLE E

INTELLA SOURCE DECK SPSS PROGRAM

```

//HUBER JOB (2600,0678,YS42),*HUDER,E.W.*
//EXEC SPSS,REGION=2500
//F001 DD DSNAME=SZ600,INTELLA,UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,
// DISKP=(NEW,KEEP),DCB=BLKSIZE=3624,LABEL=EXPDT=75100,
// SPACE=(CYL,(3,2),RLSE)
//SYSDN DD *
//FILE NAME
//RUN NAME
//VARIABLE LIST
//OF CASES
//INPUT FORMAT

INTELLA YS42 TASK ANALYSIS GROUP, FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE
YS-42 TASK ANALYSIS GROUP THESIS, FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE
VAR001 TO VAR086
225
CARD
FIXED (A25,F5.0,A37,F5.0,F1.0,A2,F1.0,F3.0,F1.0/
170,F1.0,F2.0,3F4.0,2A5,F1.0,F5.0,F1.0,F2.0,F3.0,F1.0/
A32,A3,F3.0,A32,A3,2F3.0,F1.0/
A32,A3,F3.0,A32,A3,2F3.0,F1.0/
A32,A3,2F3.0,35X,F1.0/
A75,F1.0,F2.0,F1.0/
VAR005,VAR007,VAR009,VAR011,VAR018,VAR020,VAR024,VAR026,
VAR028,VAR030,VAR033,VAR034,VAR036,VAR038,VAR040,VAR042,
VAR044,VAR046,VAR048,VAR050,VAR052,VAR054,VAR056,VAR058,
VAR060,VAR068,VAR070,VAR072,VAR074,VAR076,VAR078,VAR080,
VAR082,VAR084,VAR086 (9)/
VAR008,VAR023,VAR025,VAR027,VAR029,VAR031,VAR033,VAR035,
VAR037,VAR039,VAR041,VAR043,VAR045,VAR047,VAR049,VAR051,
VAR053,VAR055,VAR057,VAR059,VAR061,VAR063,VAR065,VAR067,
VAR069,VAR071,VAR073,VAR075,VAR077,VAR079,VAR081,VAR083,
VAR085,VAR087,VAR089,VAR091,VAR093,VAR095,VAR097,VAR099,
VAR001 TO VAR015 (9599)/
VAR002,VAR004,VAR006,VAR008,VAR010,VAR012,VAR014,VAR016,
VAR018,VAR020,VAR022,VAR024,VAR026,VAR028,VAR030,VAR032,
VAR034,VAR036,VAR038,VAR040,VAR042,VAR044,VAR046,VAR048,
VAR050,VAR052,VAR054,VAR056,VAR058,VAR060,VAR062,VAR064,
VAR066,VAR068,VAR070,VAR072,VAR074,VAR076,VAR078,VAR080,
VAR082,VAR084,VAR086,VAR088,VAR090,VAR092,VAR094,VAR096,
VAR098,VAR100,VAR102,VAR104,VAR106,VAR108,VAR110,VAR112,
VAR114,VAR116,VAR118,VAR120,VAR122,VAR124,VAR126,VAR128,
VAR130,VAR132,VAR134,VAR136,VAR138,VAR140,VAR142,VAR144,
VAR146,VAR148,VAR150,VAR152,VAR154,VAR156,VAR158,VAR160,
VAR162,VAR164,VAR166,VAR168,VAR170,VAR172,VAR174,VAR176,
VAR178,VAR180,VAR182,VAR184,VAR186,VAR188,VAR190,VAR192,
VAR194,VAR196,VAR198,VAR200,VAR202,VAR204,VAR206,VAR208,
VAR210,VAR212,VAR214,VAR216,VAR218,VAR220,VAR222,VAR224,
VAR226,VAR228,VAR230,VAR232,VAR234,VAR236,VAR238,VAR240,
VAR242,VAR244,VAR246,VAR248,VAR250,VAR252,VAR254,VAR256,
VAR258,VAR260,VAR262,VAR264,VAR266,VAR268,VAR270,VAR272,
VAR274,VAR276,VAR278,VAR280,VAR282,VAR284,VAR286,VAR288,
VAR290,VAR292,VAR294,VAR296,VAR298,VAR300,VAR302,VAR304,
VAR306,VAR308,VAR310,VAR312,VAR314,VAR316,VAR318,VAR320,
VAR322,VAR324,VAR326,VAR328,VAR330,VAR332,VAR334,VAR336,
VAR338,VAR340,VAR342,VAR344,VAR346,VAR348,VAR350,VAR352,
VAR354,VAR356,VAR358,VAR360,VAR362,VAR364,VAR366,VAR368,
VAR370,VAR372,VAR374,VAR376,VAR378,VAR380,VAR382,VAR384,
VAR386,VAR388,VAR390,VAR392,VAR394,VAR396,VAR398,VAR400,
VAR402,VAR404,VAR406,VAR408,VAR410,VAR412,VAR414,VAR416,
VAR418,VAR420,VAR422,VAR424,VAR426,VAR428,VAR430,VAR432,
VAR434,VAR436,VAR438,VAR440,VAR442,VAR444,VAR446,VAR448,
VAR450,VAR452,VAR454,VAR456,VAR458,VAR460,VAR462,VAR464,
VAR466,VAR468,VAR470,VAR472,VAR474,VAR476,VAR478,VAR480,
VAR482,VAR484,VAR486,VAR488,VAR490,VAR492,VAR494,VAR496,
VAR498,VAR500,VAR502,VAR504,VAR506,VAR508,VAR510,VAR512,
VAR514,VAR516,VAR518,VAR520,VAR522,VAR524,VAR526,VAR528,
VAR530,VAR532,VAR534,VAR536,VAR538,VAR540,VAR542,VAR544,
VAR546,VAR548,VAR550,VAR552,VAR554,VAR556,VAR558,VAR560,
VAR562,VAR564,VAR566,VAR568,VAR570,VAR572,VAR574,VAR576,
VAR578,VAR580,VAR582,VAR584,VAR586,VAR588,VAR590,VAR592,
VAR594,VAR596,VAR598,VAR600,VAR602,VAR604,VAR606,VAR608,
VAR610,VAR612,VAR614,VAR616,VAR618,VAR620,VAR622,VAR624,
VAR626,VAR628,VAR630,VAR632,VAR634,VAR636,VAR638,VAR640,
VAR642,VAR644,VAR646,VAR648,VAR650,VAR652,VAR654,VAR656,
VAR658,VAR660,VAR662,VAR664,VAR666,VAR668,VAR670,VAR672,
VAR674,VAR676,VAR678,VAR680,VAR682,VAR684,VAR686,VAR688,
VAR690,VAR692,VAR694,VAR696,VAR698,VAR700,VAR702,VAR704,
VAR706,VAR708,VAR710,VAR712,VAR714,VAR716,VAR718,VAR720,
VAR722,VAR724,VAR726,VAR728,VAR730,VAR732,VAR734,VAR736,
VAR738,VAR740,VAR742,VAR744,VAR746,VAR748,VAR750,VAR752,
VAR754,VAR756,VAR758,VAR760,VAR762,VAR764,VAR766,VAR768,
VAR770,VAR772,VAR774,VAR776,VAR778,VAR780,VAR782,VAR784,
VAR786,VAR788,VAR790,VAR792,VAR794,VAR796,VAR798,VAR800,
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VAR38
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VAR017,RESPONDENTS SUBSPECIALTY CODE/
 VAR018,EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN THIS BILLET/
 VAR019,TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET/
 VAR020,FIRST INTELL BILLET,NO-YES/
 VAR021,YEARS PREVIOUS INTELL EXPERIENCE/
 VAR022,MONTHS IN THIS BILLET/
 VAR023,CARD #2 SEQUENCE/
 VAR024,CARD TWO NUMBER/
 VAR025,% INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR026,VALID INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR027,% BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS/
 VAR028,VALID BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS/
 VAR029,% BUDGETS AND BUDGETING/
 VAR030,VALID BUDGETS AND BUDGETING/
 VAR031,% CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS/
 VAR032,VALID CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS/
 VAR033,% COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR034,VALID COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR035,% DATA ANALYSIS/
 VAR036,VALID DATA ANALYSIS/
 VAR037,% DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR038,VALID DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR039,% ESTIMATES/TES/
 VAR040,VALID ESTIMATES/TES/
 VAR041,% INTELL ANNEXES TO OPGRDS/
 VAR042,VALID INTELL ANNEXES TO OPGRDS/
 VAR043,% INTELL COLLECTION PLANS/
 VAR044,VALID INTELL COLLECTION PLANS/
 VAR045,% INTELL COLLECTION TASKING/
 VAR046,VALID INTELL COLLECTION TASKING/
 VAR047,% INTELLIGENCE REPORTS/
 VAR048,VALID INTELLIGENCE REPORTS/
 VAR049,% INTELLIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR050,VALID INTELLIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR051,% INTERFACE ADP-TELECOMMS/
 VAR052,VALID INTERFACE ADP-TELECOMMS/
 VAR053,% CIPHERS OF BATTLE/
 VAR054,VALID CIPHERS OF BATTLE/
 VAR055,% PHYSICAL SECURITY/
 VAR056,VALID PHYSICAL SECURITY/
 VAR057,% TACTICAL PLOTS/
 VAR058,VALID TACTICAL PLOTS/
 VAR059,CARD #3 SEQUENCE/
 VAR060,CARD THREE NUMBER/
 VAR061,FIRST INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR062,CODED FIRST ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR063,% FIRST INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR064,% SECOND INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/

VAR065, CODED SECOND ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR066, % SECOND INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR067, CARD #4 SEQUENCE/
 VAR068, CARD FOUR NUMBER/
 VAR069, THIRD INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR070, CODED THIRD ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR071, % THIRD INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR072, CODED FOURTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR073, % FOURTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR074, CARD #5 SEQUENCE/
 VAR075, CARD FIVE NUMBER/
 VAR076, FIFTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR077, CODED FIFTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR078, % FIFTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR079, % NON INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS/
 VAR080, % NON INTELLIGENCE/
 VAR081, CARD #6 SEQUENCE/
 VAR082, CARD SIX NUMBER/
 VAR083, RESPONDENTS COMMENTS/
 VAR084, ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED?/
 VAR085, CARD #7 SEQUENCE/
 VAR086, CARD SEVEN NUMBER/
 THE FOLLOWING UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODES LISTED FOR
 VAR004 ARE VALID UIC'S UNLESS THE NUMBER BEGINS WITH 999X.
 SEQUENCE NUMBERS, VARS 008, 023, 059, 067, 075, 081, AND 085,
 ARE KEYED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:
 LTDR MOUNT HAS 001 THROUGH 199
 LT FOSTER HAS 200 THROUGH 399
 LT BICKELL HAS 400 THROUGH 599
 LT HUBER HAS 600 THROUGH 799
 LT WATSON HAS 800 THROUGH 999
 VAR004 (03360) USS SAKATOJA
 (03362) USS INDEPENDENCE
 (03363) USS KITTY HAWK
 (03321) USS HANCOCK
 (03341) USS ORISKANY
 (03341) USS MIDWAY
 (03343) USS F D ROOSEVELT
 (03342) USS CORAL SEA
 (03359) USS FORRESTAL
 (03361) USS RANGER
 (03364) USS CONSTELLATION
 (03366) USS AMERICA
 (03367) USS KENNEDY
 (03365) USS ENTERPRISE
 (03840) USS BLUE RIDGE
 (20001) USS MOUNT WHITNEY
 (62856) NAF LAJES

COMMENT
 COMMENT

VALUE LABELS

NAS CECIL FIELD
NAS KEY WEST
COM IDEASTFOR
NB GUANTANAMO
NB SUBC
JSTPS
COMCMARGRU ONE
COMCMARGRU TWO
COMCMARGRU THREE
COMCMARGRU FOUR
COMCMARGRU FIVE
COMCMARGRU SIX
COMCMARGRU SEVEN
COMMISSILE CENTER
NUSIC
FOSIC NORFOLK
FOSIC LONDON
FOSIF HOTA
FOSIF WESTPAC
UNWEPINAGRUPAC
CONNAVAIIRLANT
CONNAVAIIRPAC
COMFAIRMED
COMFAIRKEP
COMPAINTING ONE
COMPAINTING SLANT
COMPAINTING SPAC
COMPHIBLANT
COMPHIBPAC
COMPHIBRON ONE
COMPHIBRON THREE
COMPHIBRON FIVE
COMPHIBRON SEVEN
COMNAV SOUTH-COM
USSOUTHCOM
CINCPACSLANT
CINCEANAVEUR
COMNAVFOR JAPAN
COMNAVFOR KOREA
CINC UNC-USEF KO
COMICEDFOR
COMANTOC
COMUSMC
USMAC JUSMAG TH
COMSECINDFLT
COMTHIRGDFLT
COMSIXTHFLT
COMSEVENTHFLT

(99911)	CINCPAC	
(00078)	CINCPACFLT	
(00070)	CINCPACFLT	
(00060)	CINCLANTFLT	
(63420)	NIPSSA	
(63415)	DIA	
(99912)	FICPAK	
(63136)	FICEURANT	
(99913)	FICEURANT	
(68164)	MISC	
(65134)	PACOMELIN	CEN
(65192)	LANTCOMELIN	CEN
(66400)	NIPSTRAFAC	
(99914)	CTF 168	
(99915)	CTG 168.1	
(99916)	CTG 168.2	
(99917)	CTG 168.3	
(99918)	ELTCAC	
(99919)	ELTCAC	
(00015)	COMNAVINTCOM	
(62350)	NFOIO	
(63385)	NISHQ	
(63051)	NISO CHASN	
(65993)	NISO EUROPE	
(99920)	NISO JAPAN	
(99921)	NISO JAPANAS	
(63053)	NISO NEW ORLEANS	
(63054)	NISO NEW YORK	
(63055)	NISO NORFOLK	
(63057)	NISO HAWAII	
(63057)	NISO SAN DIEGO	ISCO
(99922)	NISO SAN FRANCISCO	ISCO
(99922)	COMCRUDESSGRU	EIGHT
(99923)	COMCRUDESSGRU	TWELVE
(31895)	NAVCOSSACT	
(99924)	FASOTRAGRULANT	BRUNS
(96013)	CNA	
(99925)	COMELTCORGRU	TWO
(62268)	COMCRUISEAFRON	
(62268)	COMCRUISEAFRON	
(99926)	COMSUBGRU	FIVE
(99927)	COMSUBGRU	SEVEN
(57016)	COMSUBGRU	EIGHT
(57020)	COMSUBPAC	
(99929)	COMAEMWINGPAC	
(99930)	COMRECONATK	ONE

(99931)	VC	ONE	
(09930)	VQ	ONE	
(09946)	VQ	TWO	
(09519)	COM	ATWING ONE	
(99932)	PHIB	SCOL CORONADO	
(99933)	IPAC		
(99934)	NRRE	KAMISEYA CTF72	
(99935)	COMUSNAV	PHIL-CTF 72	
(99936)	CNO	OP-96	
(99937)	NFOIO	FRIENDSHIP ANNEX	
(99938)	DIA	PUMONIO PLAZA	
(99939)	DIA	ANACOSTIA ANNEX	
(99940)	DIA	ARLINGTON HALL STATION	
(99941)	DIA	WASH NAVY YARD ANNEX	
(99942)	DIA	NSA ANNEX	
(99943)	DIA	ANMCC ANNEX	
(99944)	DIA	NEACP	
(99945)	DIA	CANADIAN DEF HQ CENTER/	
(99946)	DIA	NATL MIL INTELL CENTER/	
(0)	CONUS		
(1)	EUROPE		
(2)	PACIFIC		
(3)	ATLANTIC	C-MED AFLOAT	
(4)	PACIFIC	AFLOAT/	
{AF}	AFLOAT	COMMANDS	
{AK}	ALASKA		
{AZ}	AZORES		
{CA}	CALIFORNIA		
{CN}	NATIONALIST CHINA		
{CZ}	PANAMA CANAL ZONE		
{DC}	WASHINGTON DC		
{FL}	FLORIDA		
{GM}	GUAM		
{GT}	GUANTANAMO		
{HI}	HAWAII		
{IC}	ICELAND		
{IT}	ITALY		
{JP}	JAPAN		
{KO}	KOREA		
{LA}	LAOS		
{NA}	LOUISIANA		
{MD}	MARYLAND		
{ME}	MEXICO		
{NB}	NEBRASKA		
{NY}	NEW YORK		
{PA}	PENNSYLVANIA		
{PI}	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS		
{PR}	PUERTO RICO		

VAR005

VAR006


```

(SC) SOUTH CAROLINA
(SP) SPAIN AND
(TH) THAI LAND
(UK) UNITED KINGDOM
(VA) VIRGINIA/
VAR007 (1) LCDR MOUNT
(2) LT FOSTER
(3) LT BICKELL
(4) LT HUBER
(5) LT WATSON/
VAR011 (1) CIVILIAN
(3) LIEUTENANT
(4) LCDR
(5) CDK/
(6) CAPT/
VAR018 (0) LESS THAN BACHELORS DEGREE
(1) BACHELORS LEVEL
(2) POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
(4) MASTERS LEVEL
(5) DOCTORAL LEVEL/
VAR020 (0) NOT FIRST
(1) FIRST/
VAR026,VAR028,VAR030,VAR032,VAR034,VAR036,VAR038,VAR040,
VAR042,VAR044,VAR046,VAR048,VAR050,VAR052,VAR054,VAR056,
VAR058 (0) NOT VALID
VAR084 (1) VALID/
(0) NO COMMENTS
(1) NO FURTHER COMMENTS
(2) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
VAR001,VAR003,VAR006,VAR010,VAR016,VAR017,VAR061,VAR062,
VAR064,VAR065,VAR069,VAR070,VAR072,VAR073,VAR077,VAR078,
VAR083 (A)
VAR002,VAR004,VAR005,VAR007 TO VAR009,VAR011 TO VAR015,
VAR018 TO VAR060,VAR062,VAR063,VAR065 TO VAR068,VAR070,
VAR071,VAR073 TO VAR076,VAR078 TO VAR082,VAR084 TO VAR086 (0)
VAR011,VAR012,VAR018,VAR020 TO VAR022,VAR025 TO VAR058,
VAR063,VAR066,VAR071,VAR074,VAR079,VAR080
ALL
STATISTICS
READ INPUT DATA
SAVE FILE
FINISH
CONDESCRIPTIVE
PRINT FORMATS

```


APPENDIX F

SAMPLE F

JCL DECK TO PRINT
COMPUTER PRODUCED DELPHI QUESTIONNAIRE

```
//HUBERTPS JTB (2600,2678,YS42),HUBER,E.W.,TIME=90,TPRUN=HOLD
//EXEC PGH=TPS,PARM=TN,DISP=SHR,UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=LINDA
//SYSLIB DD DSN=FCI32,L,DISP=SHR,UNIT=1403,UCS=TN
//SYSPRINT DD UNIT=2321,VOL=SER=CELL003,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),
//SYSDIN DD UNIT=2321,VOL=SER=CELL003,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=2000),DSNAME=J2600.TPSOUT
```


SAMPLE G

ALGOL SOURCE DECK TO PRODUCE
6 NOVEMBER 1974 DELPHI "A2" QUESTIONNAIRE

```

//HUBER3 JOB (2600,0578,YS42),*HUBER,E.W.,TIME=60
//EXEC ALGOLG,PARM=3,DD=*,SIZE=220K,REGION=375K
//ALGOL SYSIN DD *
%ALGOL SIZE=220K
BEGIN
  STRING (25) VAR0001;
  STRING (37) VAR0003;
  STRING (2) VAR0006;
  STRING (5) VAR002A;
  STRING (40) VAR010;
  STRING (32) VAR061;
  STRING (75) VAR083;
  STRING (1) VAR005A;
  VAR024A, VAR026A, VAR0009A, VAR011A, VAR018A, VAR020A;
  VAR038A, VAR040A, VAR028A, VAR030A, VAR032A, VAR034A, VAR036A,
  VAR052A, VAR054A, VAR042A, VAR044A, VAR046A, VAR048A, VAR050A,
  VAR062A, VAR064A, VAR056A, VAR058A, VAR060A, VAR062A, VAR064A,
  VAR066A, VAR068A, VAR060A, VAR062A, VAR064A, VAR066A, VAR068A,
  STRING (2) VAR012A, VAR021A, VAR022A, VAR027A, VAR029A, VAR031A,
  STRING (3) VAR008A, VAR023A, VAR025A, VAR037A, VAR041A, VAR043A,
  VAR045A, VAR047A, VAR049A, VAR051A, VAR053A, VAR055A, VAR057A,
  VAR062, VAR063A, VAR065, VAR066A, VAR067A, VAR070, VAR071A,
  VAR073, VAR074A, VAR075A, VAR078, VAR079A, VAR080A, VAR081A,
  VAR083A;
  STRING (4) VAR013A, VAR014A, VAR015A;
  STRING (80) BUFFER;
  INTEGER VAR002, VAR003, VAR004, VAR005, VAR007, VAR008, VAR009,
  VAR011, VAR012, VAR013, VAR014, VAR015, VAR018, VAR020,
  VAR022, VAR023, VAR024, VAR025, VAR026, VAR027, VAR028,
  VAR030, VAR031, VAR032, VAR033, VAR034, VAR035, VAR036,
  VAR038, VAR039, VAR040, VAR041, VAR042, VAR043, VAR044,
  VAR046, VAR047, VAR048, VAR049, VAR050, VAR051, VAR052,
  VAR054, VAR055, VAR056, VAR057, VAR058, VAR059, VAR060,
  VAR066, VAR067, VAR068, VAR071, VAR074, VAR075, VAR076,
  VAR080, VAR081, VAR082, VAR084, VAR085, VAR086, QCASES, IPSND,
  ADDRESS, SUIC, ADDRESSCARDNO;
  LOGICAL FLAGCASE, FLAGCRANK, FLAGAGE, FLAGDESIG, FLAG8ILLETSSCODE,
  FLAGRESPSCODE, FLAGEDUC, FLAGFIRSTCODE, FLAGYEARS;
  FLAGMCNTHS, FLAGBSC, ADDOUTPUT1, ADDOUTPUT2, ADDOUTPUT3,
  ADDOUTPUT4, ADDOUTPUT5;
  PROCEDURE REWINDQCARDFILE; FORTRAN "RWND11";
  PROCEDURE REWINDTPSFIL; FORTRAN "RWND12";
  PROCEDURE REWINDADDRESSFILE; FORTRAN "RWND13";

```



```

PROCEDURE GETQCARD (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ11";
PROCEDURE GETPSCARD (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ12";
PROCEDURE GETADDRESSCARD (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ13";
PROCEDURE PUTPSCARD (STRING (80) VALUE BUF);
BEGIN
  PROCEDURE PUTIT (STRING (80) VALUE BUF); FORTRAN "RITE14";
  BUF(0110) := " ";
  PUTIT (BUF);
END;

PROCEDURE PUTTOLABEL (STRING (80) VALUE BUF); FORTRAN "RITE15";
PROCEDURE PUTFROMLABEL (STRING (80) VALUE BUF); FORTRAN "RITE16";

PROCEDURE GETCASE;
FOR T := 1 UNTIL 7 DO BEGIN
  GETQCARD (BUFFER);
  CASE T OF BEGIN
    IMAGE1;
    IMAGE2;
    IMAGE3;
    IMAGE4;
    IMAGE5;
    IMAGE6;
    IMAGE7 END;
END;

INTEGER PROCEDURE CONVERT (STRING (6) VALUE T);
BEGIN INTEGER INTVALUE, POSITION;
  INTVALUE := POSITION := 0;
  WHILE (T(POSITION) = " ") AND (POSITION <= 5) DO
    POSITION := POSITION + 1;
  FOR U := POSITION UNTIL 5 DO IF T(U) = " " THEN GO TO XIT ELSE
    XIT: INTVALUE := 10 * INTVALUE + (CODE(T(J|1)) - 240);
    INTVALUE END;
END;

PROCEDURE IMAGE1;
BEGIN
  VAR001 := BUFFER(0125);
  VAR002 := CONVERT (BUFFER(2515));
  VAR002A := BUFFER(2515);
  VAR003 := BUFFER(30137);
  VAR004 := CONVERT (BUFFER(6715));

```



```

VAR004A := BUFFER(67|5);
VAR005 := CONVERT (BUFFER(72|1));
VAR005A := BUFFER(72|1);
VAR006 := BUFFER(73|2);
VAR007 := CONVERT (BUFFER(75|1));
VAR007A := BUFFER(75|1);
VAR008 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
VAR008A := BUFFER(76|3);
VAR009 := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
VAR009A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE2;

```

BEGIN
VAR010 := BUFFER(0|40);
VAR011 := CONVERT (BUFFER(40|1));
VAR011A := BUFFER(40|1);
VAR012 := CONVERT (BUFFER(41|2));
VAR012A := BUFFER(41|2);
VAR013 := CONVERT (BUFFER(43|4));
VAR013A := BUFFER(43|4);
VAR014 := CONVERT (BUFFER(47|4));
VAR014A := BUFFER(47|4);
VAR015 := CONVERT (BUFFER(51|4));
VAR015A := BUFFER(51|4);
VAR016 := BUFFER(55|5);
VAR017 := BUFFER(60|5);
VAR018 := CONVERT (BUFFER(65|1));
VAR018A := BUFFER(65|1);
VAR019 := BUFFER(66|5);
VAR020 := CONVERT (BUFFER(71|1));
VAR020A := BUFFER(71|1);
VAR021 := CONVERT (BUFFER(72|2));
VAR021A := BUFFER(72|2);
VAR022 := CONVERT (BUFFER(74|2));
VAR022A := BUFFER(74|2);
VAR023 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
VAR023A := BUFFER(76|3);
VAR024 := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
VAR024A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE3;

```

BEGIN
VAR025 := CONVERT (BUFFER(0|3));
VAR025A := BUFFER(0|3);
VAR026 := CONVERT (BUFFER(3|1));
VAR026A := BUFFER(3|1);

```



```

VAR027 := CONVERT (BUFFER(4|3));
VAR027A := BUFFER(4|3);
VAR028 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7|1));
VAR028A := BUFFER(7|1);
VAR029 := CONVERT (BUFFER(8|3));
VAR029A := BUFFER(8|3);
VAR030 := CONVERT (BUFFER(11|1));
VAR030A := BUFFER(11|1);
VAR031 := CONVERT (BUFFER(12|3));
VAR031A := BUFFER(12|3);
VAR032 := CONVERT (BUFFER(15|1));
VAR032A := BUFFER(15|1);
VAR033 := CONVERT (BUFFER(16|3));
VAR033A := BUFFER(16|3);
VAR034 := CONVERT (BUFFER(19|1));
VAR034A := BUFFER(19|1);
VAR035 := CONVERT (BUFFER(20|3));
VAR035A := BUFFER(20|3);
VAR036 := CONVERT (BUFFER(23|1));
VAR036A := BUFFER(23|1);
VAR037 := CONVERT (BUFFER(24|3));
VAR037A := BUFFER(24|3);
VAR038 := CONVERT (BUFFER(27|1));
VAR038A := BUFFER(27|1);
VAR039 := CONVERT (BUFFER(28|3));
VAR039A := BUFFER(28|3);
VAR040 := CONVERT (BUFFER(31|1));
VAR040A := BUFFER(31|1);
VAR041 := CONVERT (BUFFER(32|3));
VAR041A := BUFFER(32|3);
VAR042 := CONVERT (BUFFER(35|1));
VAR042A := BUFFER(35|1);
VAR043 := CONVERT (BUFFER(36|3));
VAR043A := BUFFER(36|3);
VAR044 := CONVERT (BUFFER(39|1));
VAR044A := BUFFER(39|1);
VAR045 := CONVERT (BUFFER(40|3));
VAR045A := BUFFER(40|3);
VAR046 := CONVERT (BUFFER(43|1));
VAR046A := BUFFER(43|1);
VAR047 := CONVERT (BUFFER(44|3));
VAR047A := BUFFER(44|3);
VAR048 := CONVERT (BUFFER(47|1));
VAR048A := BUFFER(47|1);
VAR049 := CONVERT (BUFFER(48|3));
VAR049A := BUFFER(48|3);
VAR050 := CONVERT (BUFFER(51|1));
VAR050A := BUFFER(51|1);

```



```

VAR051 := CONVERT (BUFFER(52|3));
VAR051A := BUFFER(52|3);
VAR052 := CONVERT (BUFFER(55|1));
VAR052A := BUFFER(55|1);
VAR053 := CONVERT (BUFFER(56|3));
VAR053A := BUFFER(56|3);
VAR054 := CONVERT (BUFFER(59|1));
VAR054A := BUFFER(59|1);
VAR055 := CONVERT (BUFFER(60|3));
VAR055A := BUFFER(60|3);
VAR056 := CONVERT (BUFFER(63|1));
VAR056A := BUFFER(63|1);
VAR057 := CONVERT (BUFFER(64|3));
VAR057A := BUFFER(64|3);
VAR058 := CONVERT (BUFFER(67|1));
VAR058A := BUFFER(67|1);
VAR059 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
VAR059A := BUFFER(76|3);
VAR060 := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
VAR060A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE4;

```

BEGIN
VAR061 := BUFFER(0|32);
VAR062 := BUFFER(32|3);
VAR063 := CONVERT (BUFFER(35|3));
VAR063A := BUFFER(35|3);
VAR064 := BUFFER(38|32);
VAR065 := BUFFER(70|3);
VAR066 := CONVERT (BUFFER(73|3));
VAR066A := BUFFER(73|3);
VAR067A := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
VAR068 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
VAR068A := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
END;

```

PROCEDURE IMAGES;

```

BEGIN
VAR069 := BUFFER(0|32);
VAR070 := BUFFER(32|3);
VAR071 := CONVERT (BUFFER(35|3));
VAR071A := BUFFER(35|3);
VAR072 := BUFFER(38|32);
VAR073 := BUFFER(70|3);
VAR074 := CONVERT (BUFFER(73|3));
VAR074A := BUFFER(73|3);

```



```

VAR075 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7613));
VAR075A := BUFFER(7613);
VAR076 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7911));
VAR076A := BUFFER(7911);
END;

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE6;

```

BEGIN
VAR077 := BUFFER(0132);
VAR078 := BUFFER(3213);
VAR079 := CONVERT (BUFFER(3513));
VAR079A := BUFFER(3513);
VAR080 := CONVERT (BUFFER(3813));
VAR080A := BUFFER(3813);
VAR081 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7613));
VAR081A := BUFFER(7613);
VAR082 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7911));
VAR082A := BUFFER(7911);
END;

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE7;

```

BEGIN
VAR083 := BUFFER(0175);
VAR084 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7511));
VAR084A := BUFFER(7511);
VAR085 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7613));
VAR085A := BUFFER(7613);
VAR086 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7911));
VAR086A := BUFFER(7911);
END;

```

PROCEDURE BLOCK1;

```

BEGIN
BUFFER := " ";
BUFFER(1016) := "-AT072";
BUFFER(1613) := VA3008A;
PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
END;

```

PROCEDURE BLOCK2;

```

BEGIN
PROCEDURE COMPRESS (STRING (80) VALUE RESULT BUF);
IF BUF ^= " " THEN BEGIN
FOR X := 0 UNTIL 77 DO IF BUF(X11) = "/" THEN
FOR Y := X UNTIL 78 DO BUF(Y11) := BUF(Y+111);
WHILE (BUF(011) = " ") AND (BUF ^= " ") DO
BUF(0170) := BUF(1170);
END;

```



```

STRING (80) ARRAY LABELLINE (1::12);
FOR X := 1 UNTIL 12 DO LABELLINE(X) := " ";
IF VAR004 <= ADDRESSUIC THEN RESTARTADDRESS;
WHILE VAR004 > ADDRESSUIC DO GETNEXTADDRESS;
IF VAR004 = ADDRESSUIC THEN WHILE VAR004 = ADDRESSUIC DO
  BEGIN
    BUFFER(0110) := " ";
    BUFFER(0111) := " ";
    AND (BUFFER(10160) := " ") DO
      FOR X := 10 UNTIL 70 DO BUFFER(X11) := BUFFER(X+111);
    IF (ADDRESSCARDNO = 1) AND (ADDRESSCARDNO <= 5) THEN
      FOR X := 1 UNTIL 3 DO FOR Y := 70 STEP -1 UNTIL 10 DO
        BUFFER(Y+111) := BUFFER(Y11);
      PUTPSCARD(BUFFER);
      PUTPSCARD(BUFFER);
      GETADDRESSCARD(BUFFER);
      ADDRESSUIC := CONVERT(BUFFER(015));
      ADDRESSCARDNO := CONVERT(BUFFER(511));
    END;
    BUFFER := " ";
    := "-SPOOL/ATTN:";
    PUTPSCARD(BUFFER);
    BUFFER := " ";
    BUFFER(1018) := IF ~(VAR011 >= 1) AND (VAR011 <= 6) THEN " "
      ELSE CASE VAR011 OF
        1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000;
    PUTPSCARD(BUFFER);
    BUFFER := " ";
    FOR X := 10 UNTIL 40 DO IF BUFFER(X11) = "#" THEN
      BUFFER(X11) := " ";
      PUTPSCARD(BUFFER);
      FOR X := 5 STEP -1 UNTIL 1 DO LABELLINE(X+1) := LABELLINE(X);
      LABELLINE(1) := " ";
      LABELLINE(112513) := VAR008A;
      FOR X := 2 UNTIL 5 DO COMPRESS(LABELLINE(X));
      COMMENT THIS WRITES THE SMALL "FROM LABEL";
      FOR X := 1 UNTIL 8 DO PUTFROMLABEL(LABELLINE(X)(0134));
      LABELLINE(9) := "ATTN:";
      LABELLINE(10) := VAR010;
      COMPRESS(LABELLINE(10));
      FOR X := 0 UNTIL 50 DO IF LABELLINE(10)(X11) = "#" THEN
        LABELLINE(10)(X11) := " ";
        COMPRESS(LABELLINE(10));
        FOR X := 45 STEP 1 UNTIL 0 DO
          LABELLINE(10)(X+511) := LABELLINE(10)(X11);
        LABELLINE(10)(015) := " ";

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LABELLINE(10)(0|4) := IF ~(VAR011 >= 1) AND (VAR011 <= 6))
THEN "MR." ELSE CASE VAR011 OF
  "LCDR", "CDR", "CAPT";
  COMPRESS(LABELLINE(10));
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 12 DO FOR Y := 60 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO
    LABELLINE(X)(Y+2|1) := LABELLINE(X)(Y|1);
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 12 DO LABELLINE(X)(0|2) := " ";
  COMMENT THIS WRITES THE LARGE "TO LABEL";
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 12 DO PUTTOLABEL(LABELLINE(X)(0|40));
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 12 DO LABELLINE(X) := " ";
  LABELLINE(1)(25|3) := VAR008A;
  LABELLINE(2)(2|30) := "SUPERINTENDENT";
  LABELLINE(3)(2|30) := "NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL";
  LABELLINE(4)(2|30) := "(ATTN: CODE 382/L.A.GROUP)";
  LABELLINE(5)(2|30) := "MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940";
  COMMENT THIS WRITES THE SMALL "FROM LABEL";
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 8 DO PUTFROMLABEL(LABELLINE(X)(0|34));
  COMMENT THIS WRITES THE LARGE "TO LABEL";
  FOR X := 9, 1, 2, 9, 3, 9, 4, 9, 5, 9, 9, 9 DO
    PUTTOLABEL(LABELLINE(X)(0|40));
  END;
PROCEDURE BLOCK3;
BEGIN
  INTEGER CTR;
  STRING (85) DUMMYNAME;
  LOGICAL TWORDNAME;
  TWORDNAME := FALSE;
  BUFFER := " ";
  IF ~(VAR011 >= 3) AND (VAR011 <= 6)) OR (VAR011 = 1)) THEN
    BEGIN
      BUFFER(10|30) := " " ELSE CASE VAR011 OF
        "LJ/MR.";
        BUFFER(10|30) := "LJ/LIEUTENANT";
        BUFFER(10|30) := "LJ/LIEUTENANT/COMMANDER";
        BUFFER(10|30) := "LJ/COMMANDER";
        BUFFER(10|30) := "LJ/CAPTAIN";
      END;
      PUTTOSCARD(BUFFER);
      DUMMYNAME := VAR010;
      FOR X := 0 UNTIL 38 DO IF (DUMMYNAME(X|6) = "JR. ")
        OR (DUMMYNAME(X|6) = "/I/I ")
        OR (DUMMYNAME(X|6) = "/I/I/I ")
        THEN DUMMYNAME(X|6) := " ";
      FOR X := 0 UNTIL 40 DO IF DUMMYNAME(X|1) = " " THEN
        DUMMYNAME(X|1) := " ";
      CTR := 40;
    END;
  END;

```



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WHILE DUMMYNAME(CTR11) = " " DO CTR := CTR -1;
DUMMYNAME(CTR + 11) := " ";
FOR X := 0 UNTIL 40 DO IF DUMMYNAME(X11) = "#" THEN BEGIN
  CTR := X; TOWORDNAME := TRUE; END;
IF TOWORDNAME THEN WHILE (DUMMYNAME(CTR11) = " ") AND
  (CTR > 0) DO CTR := CTR -1;
IF CTR = 0 THEN WRITE (VAR008, "CTR = 0");
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(10140) := DUMMYNAME(CTR + 1140);
  PUTPSCARD(BUFFER);
END;

PROCEDURE BLOCK4;
BEGIN
  PROCEDURE PRINTITEM (STRING (65) VALUE BUF);
  BEGIN
    PUTPSCARD(BUFFER);
    BUFFER := " ";
    BUFFER(10165) := BUF;
  END;
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(10130) := IF FLAGCASE THEN "PROVIDE: " ELSE
    "MAKE CORRECTIONS AS NECESSARY: ";
  IF FLAGBSC THEN PRINTITEM ("BILLET SEQUENCE CODE,");
  IF FLAGRANK THEN PRINTITEM ("RANK,");
  IF FLAGAGE THEN PRINTITEM ("AGE,");
  IF FLAGDESIG THEN PRINTITEM ("DESIGNATOR,");
  IF FLAGBILLESCODE THEN PRINTITEM ("BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE,");
  IF FLAGRESPCODE THEN PRINTITEM ("YOUR SUBSPECIALTY CODE,");
  IF FLAGEDUC THEN PRINTITEM ("HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL,");
  IF FLAGANSWER TO QUESTION REGARDING FIRST INTELLIGENCE TOUR STATUS,");
  IF FLAGYEARS THEN PRINTITEM ("YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE,");
  IF FLAGMONTHS THEN PRINTITEM ("MONTHS SERVED IN PRESENT BILLET,");
  FOR X := 10 UNTIL 79 DO IF BUFFER(X11) = " " THEN
    BUFFER(X11) := " ";
  PUTPSCARD(BUFFER);
  IF 7 (VAR019(111) = "3") OR (VAR019(111) = "3") OR
  (VAR019(211) = "3") OR (VAR019(311) = "3") OR
  (VAR019(411) = "3");
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(10140) := "7WE WOULD ALSO LIKE FOR YOU TO INDICATE";
  PUTPSCARD(BUFFER);
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(10130) := "IF YOU ARE A /N/I/S///D/I/S";
  PUTPSCARD(BUFFER);

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ENDLINE; ("RESPONDENT/'S SUBSPECIALTY CODE/:" );
PUTLINE (IF (VAR017 = "00000") THEN "NONE" ELSE IF
(VAR017 = "99999") THEN "/"?" ELSE VAR017);
ENDLINE;
END; ("EDUCATIONAL LEVEL/:" );
PUTLINE (IF VAR018 = 0 THEN "LESS THAN BACHELORS DEGREE" ELSE
PUTLINE (IF VAR018 = 1 THEN "BACHELORS LEVEL" ELSE IF VAR018 = 2 THEN
"POSTGRADUATE STUDIES" ELSE IF VAR018 = 4 THEN
"MASTERS LEVEL DEGREE" ELSE IF VAR018 = 5 THEN
"DOCTORAL LEVEL" ELSE "NONE LISTED");
ENDLINE; ("TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET/:" );
PUTLINE (IF VAR019 = " " THEN PUTLINE ("NONE LISTED") ELSE
FOR X := 0 UNTIL 4 DO IF VAR019(X|1) ^= " " THEN
BEGIN
ENDLINE; ((CONVERT(VAR019(X|1)) < 1) OR
IF ((CONVERT(VAR019(X|1)) > 9)) THEN WRITE (VAR008, "VAR019")
ELSE BEGIN
CASE (CONVERT(VAR019(X|1))) OF BEGIN
BEGIN
PUTLINE ("--AT026PREV INTELL EXPERIENCE");
ENDLINE;
END;
BEGIN
PUTLINE ("--AT026PREV MILITARY EXPERIENCE");
ENDLINE;
END;
BEGIN
PUTLINE ("--AT026DEFENSE INTELL SCHOOL");
ENDLINE;
END;
BEGIN
PUTLINE ("--AT026PHOTO INTERPRETATION");
ENDLINE;
END;
BEGIN
PUTLINE ("--AT026INTELL COURSES E/G/. FITC/S//LOWRY");
ENDLINE;
END;

```



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BEGIN (" -AT026FOREIGN LANGUAGE");
PUTLINE;
ENDLINE;
END;

BEGIN (" -AT026ADP EXPERIENCE");
PUTLINE;
ENDLINE;
END;

BEGIN (" -AT026WAR AND STAFF COLLEGE/, ETC/.");
PUTLINE;
ENDLINE;
END;

BEGIN (" -AT026OTHER TRAINING E/.G/. FAAMTC/S//DESSCHOOL");
PUTLINE;
ENDLINE;
END;

END;
ENDLINE;
PUTLINE ("FIRST INTELLIGENCE BILLET?");
PUTLINE ("IF VAR020 = 0 THEN "NO" ELSE "YES");
ENDLINE;
PUTLINE ("YEARS PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE-LC:");
PUTLINE ("IF VAR021 = 99 THEN "?" ELSE VAR021A);
PUTLINE (" -UC");
ENDLINE;
PUTLINE ("MONTHS IN THIS BILLET-LC:");
PUTLINE ("IF VAR022 = 99 THEN "?" ELSE VAR022A);
ENDLINE;
END;

PROCEDURE BLOCK23;
BEGIN
PROCEDURE ADDOUTPUTLINE (STRING (32) VALUE BUFY; STRING (3) VALUE
BUFY);
BEGIN
BUFFER := " ";
BUFFER(10|3) := " -UC";
BUFFER(13|32) := " -LC-AT069";
BUFFER(46|9) := " -LC-AT069";
BUFFER(55|3) := "IF BUFY = "999" THEN " " ELSE BUFY;
BUFFER(58|4) := "IF BUFY = "999" THEN " -DB" ELSE "%-DB";
PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
END;

```



```

IF ADDOUTPUT1 THEN
BEGIN
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(10141) := "-LJ**-UCINTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS ADDED-LC:-DB";
  PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
  ADDOUTPUTLINE (VAR061, VAR063A);
END;
IF ADDOUTPUT2 THEN ADDOUTPUTLINE (VAR064, VAR066A);
IF ADDOUTPUT3 THEN ADDOUTPUTLINE (VAR069, VAR071A);
IF ADDOUTPUT4 THEN ADDOUTPUTLINE (VAR092, VAR074A);
IF ADDOUTPUT5 THEN ADDOUTPUTLINE (VAR077, VAR079A);
END;

PROCEDURE BLOCK24; IF ~ADDOUTPUT1 THEN WHILE BUFFER(713) ~= "28**" DO
GETTPSCARD(BUFFER);

PROCEDURE BLOCK25;
BEGIN
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(10161) := "OUTPUT";
  IF ADDOUTPUT1 AND ADDOUTPUT2 THEN BUFFER(1611) := "S";
  PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
END;

PROCEDURE BLOCK26;
BEGIN
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(1014) := IF ADDOUTPUT1 AND ADDOUTPUT2 THEN "THEM" ELSE "IT";
  PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
END;

PROCEDURE BLOCK27;
BEGIN
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(1013) := "-UC";
  BUFFER(13132) := VAR061;
  BUFFER(47131) := "LC";
  PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
END;

PROCEDURE BLOCK28;
BEGIN
  PROCEDURE CHGTOPERIOD; FOR X := 0 UNTIL 79 DO IF BUFFER(X11) = " ",
  THEN BUFFER(X11) := " ";
  STRING (65) PROCEDURE BREAKDOWN (STRING (1) VALUE OUTPUTCODE);
  BEGIN
    IF OUTPUTCODE = "A" THEN
      IF "ADMINISTRATION OF INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,"

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ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "B" THEN
  "RESOURCE//ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "C" THEN
  "BUDGETING AND FISCAL PLANNING,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "D" THEN
  "DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "E" THEN
  "BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "F" THEN
  "LIAISON,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "G" THEN
  "CHARTS AND AUDIO--VISUAL AIDS,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "H" THEN
  "COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "I" THEN
  "DATA ANALYSIS,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "J" THEN
  "ESTIMATES,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "K" THEN
  "INTELLIGENCE ANNEXES TO /O/P/O/R/DS,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "L" THEN
  "INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION PLANS,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "M" THEN
  "INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION TASKING,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "N" THEN
  "INTELLIGENCE / INFORMATION / REPORTS,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "O" THEN
  "INTERFACE WITH /A/D/P//TELECOMMUNICATIONS,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "P" THEN
  "ORDERS OF BATTLE,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "Q" THEN
  "PHYSICAL SECURITY,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "R" THEN
  "TACTICAL PLANS,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "S" THEN
  "NON--INTELLIGENCE RELATED OUTPUTS,"
ELSE IF OUTPUTCODE = "T" THEN
  "COUNSELING//TRAINING,"
ELSE
  "ONE OR MORE OF THE REVISED OUTPUTS LISTED IN -UCTABLE III-LC."
END;

BUFFER := " ";
BUFFER(10165) := BREAKDOWN(VAR062(011));
IF VAR062(112) = " " THEN
  BEGIN
    CHGTOPERIOD;
    PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER)
  END;

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END;
ELSE
BEGIN
  IF
    VAR062(1|1) = " " THEN BEGIN
      CHGTOPERIOD;
      PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
    END;
  ELSE
    BEGIN
      PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
      BUFFER := " ";
      BUFFER(15|65) := BREAKDOWN(VAR062(1|1));
    END;
  IF (VAR062(2|1) = " ") AND (VAR062(1|1) != " ") THEN
    BEGIN
      CHGTOPERIOD;
      BUFFER(10|3) := "AND";
      PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
    END;
  ELSE
    BEGIN
      PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
      BUFFER := " ";
      BUFFER(10|3) := "AND";
      BUFFER(14|65) := BREAKDOWN(VAR062(2|1));
    END;
  CHGTOPERIOD;
  PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
END;
END;

PROCEDURE GETNEXTADDRESS;
BEGIN
  ADDRESSCARDNO := 0;
  WHILE ADDRESSCARDNO != 1 DO
    BEGIN
      GETADDRESSCARD(BUFFER);
      ADDRESSCARDNO := CONVERT(BUFFER(0|5));
      ADDRESSCARDNO := CONVERT(BUFFER(5|i));
    END;
  END;

PROCEDURE PRINTTABLEVALUE (STRING (3) VALUE BUF);
BEGIN
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(10|3) := BUF;
  BUFFER(13|1) := "2";
  IF BUF = "000" THEN BUFFER(10|3) := "----";

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IF BUF = "999" THEN BUFFER(10|4) := "NONE";
PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
END;

PROCEDURE SETFLAGS;
BEGIN
  FLAGCASE := FLAGBSC := FLAGRANK := FLAGAGE := FLAGDESIG :=
  FLAGFILETSSCODE := FLAGRESPSSCODE := FLAGEDUC :=
  FLAGFIRSTCODE := FLAGYEARS := FLAGMONTHS := ADDOUTPUT1 := FALSE;
  ADDOUTPUT2 := ADDOUTPUT3 := ADDOUTPUT4 := ADDOUTPUT5 := TRUE;
  IF VAR002 = 99999 THEN FLAGCASE := FLAGBSC := TRUE;
  IF VAR011 = 9 THEN FLAGCASE := FLAGRANK := TRUE;
  IF VAR012 = 99 THEN FLAGCASE := FLAGAGE := TRUE;
  IF (VAR011 = 1) AND (VAR013 = 9999) THEN FLAGCASE :=
    FLAGDESIG := TRUE;
  IF (VAR011 = 1) AND (VAR016 = "999999") THEN FLAGCASE :=
    FLAGFILETSSCODE := TRUE;
  IF (VAR011 = 1) AND (VAR017 = "999999") THEN FLAGCASE :=
    FLAGRESPSSCODE := TRUE;
  IF VAR018 = 9 THEN FLAGCASE := FLAGEDUC := TRUE;
  IF VAR020 = 9 THEN FLAGCASE := FLAGFIRSTCODE := TRUE;
  IF VAR021 = 99 THEN FLAGCASE := FLAGYEARS := TRUE;
  IF VAR022 = 99 THEN FLAGCASE := FLAGMONTHS := TRUE;
  IF VAR061 = " " THEN ADDOUTPUT1 := TRUE;
  IF VAR064 = " " THEN ADDOUTPUT2 := TRUE;
  IF VAR069 = " " THEN ADDOUTPUT3 := TRUE;
  IF VAR072 = " " THEN ADDOUTPUT4 := TRUE;
  IF VAR077 = " " THEN ADDOUTPUT5 := TRUE;
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE TPS;
BEGIN
  GETTPSCARD(BUFFER);
  TPSNO := CONVERT(BUFFER(6|3));
  WHILE (BUFFER(9|1) = "*" ) AND (TPSNO = 999) DO
    BEGIN
      BUFFER(0|10) := " ";
      PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
      GETTPSCARD(BUFFER);
      TPSNO := CONVERT(BUFFER(6|3));
    END;
  END;

PROCEDURE RESTARTTPS;
BEGIN
  TPSNO := 0;
  REWINDTPSFILE;
  BUFFER := " ";

```



```

BUFFER(1013) := "-*";
PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
END;

PROCEDURE RESTARTADDRESS;
BEGIN
  ADDRESSUIC := ADDRESSCARDNO := 0;
  REWINDADDRESSFILE;
END;

PROCEDURE XADDRESSLABELS;
BEGIN
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 25 DO
    BEGIN
      FOR Y := 1 UNTIL 10 DO PUTTOLABEL
        ("XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX");
      FOR Y := 1, 2 DO PUTTOLABEL (" ");
    END;
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 25 DO
    BEGIN
      FOR Y := 1 UNTIL 7 DO PUTFROMLABEL
        ("XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX");
      PUTFROMLABEL (" ");
    END;
  END;

PROCEDURE CLOSEFILES;
BEGIN
  XADDRESSLABELS;
  BUFFER := " ";
  BUFFER(1013) := "-PG";
  PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
  BUFFER := " ";
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 90 DO PUTTPSCARD(BUFFER);
END;

WRITE ("START RUN");
RESTARTADDRESS;
REWINDQCARDFILE;
GETQCARD(BUFFER);
QCASES := CONVERT(BUFFER(013));
XADDRESSLABELS;
FOR I := 1 UNTIL QCASES DO
  BEGIN
    GETCASE;
    WRITE (VAR008A);
    RESTARTTPS;
    SETFLAGS;
  END;

```



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WHILE TPSNO <= 999 DO
  BEGIN
    IF
      IF TPSNO <= 999 THEN CASE TPSNO OF
        BEGIN
          BLOCK1;
          BLOCK2;
          BLOCK3;
          BLOCK4;
          BLOCK5;
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR025A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR027A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR029A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR031A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR033A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR035A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR037A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR039A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR041A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR043A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR045A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR047A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR049A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR051A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR053A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR055A);
          PRINTTABLEVALUE (VAR057A);
          BLOCK23;
          BLOCK24;
          BLOCK25;
          BLOCK26;
          BLOCK27;
          BLOCK28;
        END;
      END;
    END;
  WRITE ("END RUN");
  CLOSE FILES;
  END;
//LINK.SYSLIB DD UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=DUFFEY,DISP=SHR,DSN=S2600.ALGOLW
//DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS3.ALCOLW,UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=LINDA
//DD DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.FORTLIB
//LINK.SYSPRINT DD DUMMY
//LINK.SYSIN DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.FOALC3,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800),SPACE=(CYL,(5,1)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,IN)
//GO.FTLIF001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),LABEL=(,IN),

```



```

//GO.FT12EQ01 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),LABEL=(,,,IN),
//DSNAME=S2600,DELITPS
//GO.FT13EQ01 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),LABEL=(,,,IN),
//DSNAME=S2600,MAILER
//GO.FT14EQ01 DD UNIT=2321,VOL=SER=CELO03,DISP=(NEW,KEEP),
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=2000),DSNAME=S2600,TPSDUT,
//SPACE=(CYL,(250,10)),LABEL=RETPD=30
//GO.FT15EQ01 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP=(NEW,KEEP),
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),DSNAME=S2600,BIGLBLS,
//SPACE=(CYL,(5,2)),LABEL=RETPD=30
//GO.FT16EQ01 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP=(NEW,KFEP),
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),DSNAME=S2600,LTLLBLS,
//SPACE=(CYL,(5,2)),LABEL=RETPD=30
//GO.SYSIN DD *
```


APPENDIX F

SAMPLE H

PRINT OF 6 NOVEMBER 1974 DELPHI "A2"
SOURCE DECK FOR COMPUTER-PRODUCED QUESTIONNAIRE

-RS -TR -CO -CN -UC -BF -DB -IS024
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL -DB
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 7973/9/4/0 -VF -CC1 -DB
-SP002
1* -LC-LJ-DB-AT060/N/C4(382)///T/A/G-AT071

-DB
-AT0601211
-DB
-AT0606 /N/J/V 1974-SP004
-CC1

2*

-SP001
-LJ/DEAR

3*

-PP-EM/THIS IS THE SECOND PHASE OF THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
COMMUNITY TASK ANALYSIS BEING CONDUCTED AT THE /NAVAL
POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL. /WE APPRECIATE YOUR RESPONSE TO
OUR FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE. /WE WOULD NOW LIKE TO
PROVIDE YOU WITH A LITTLE FEEDBACK. -PP
/THE INSTRUMENT WE ARE USING THIS TIME IS CONSTRUCTED
AS A PART OF A "DELPHI" TECHNIQUE. /IN LIGHT OF THE OVERALL
COMMUNITY'S
ANSWERS
TO OUR FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE, WE WILL ASK YOU TO RE---EVALUATE YOUR
ORIGINAL RESPONSES (WHICH HAVE BEEN LISTED
FOR YOU IN -UC/TABLE I).
/WHILE NOT ATTEMPTING TO MOVE THE VARIOUS TIME ALLOCATIONS
TOWARD A CONSENSUS, THE /DELPHI WILL HELP US ARRIVE
AT A CONSENSUS OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY'S OUTPUTS AND
SHOULD HELP VALIDATE OUR DATA BASE.
-PP
/THE NEXT PHASE WILL APPLY OUR /WASHINGTON, /NORFOLK, AND /PEARL
INTERVIEW
DATA TO THE QUESTION OF EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN
THE COMMUNITY.
/FIRST, HOWEVER, IN THIS PHASE. /INCIDENTALLY, IF YOU
WE NEED YOUR HELP THE BILLET ORIGINALLY CANVASSED,
ARE NO LONGER IN THE BILLET ORIGINALLY CANVASSED,
PLEASE RESPOND AS THOUGH YOU WERE, AND INCLUDE THE NAME OF YOUR
RELIEF.
-PP
/THE FOLLOWING IS SET UP TO TAKE NO MORE THAN TEN MINUTES
OF YOUR TIME. /WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CONTINUED
PARTICIPATION. -PP
-UC/TABLE I -LCIS OUR CODED VERSION OF THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION
YOU PROVIDED IN RESPONSE TO OUR INITIAL QUESTIONNAIRE.
/PLEASE CHECK IT FOR ACCURACY AND

4*

/PLEASE MAKE ALL CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS DIRECTLY ON
THIS LETTER.
-SP003

-DB
-SP001
-CN-UCTABLE I-LC-DB
-SP001
-LJ-UC
5*
-EM-LC
-DB
-SP001

-DB

-DB
-SP003
-pp

/IN THE FIRST COLUMN BELOW IS OUR ORIGINAL LIST OF INTELLIGENCE
OUTPUTS. /AS YOU REMEMBER, WE ASKED YOU TO INDICATE THE
PERCENTAGE OF TIME WHICH YOU DEVOTED TO EACH OF THESE OUTPUTS.
/THE FOLLOWING DATA WERE COMPILED FROM THE INFORMATION
PROVIDED BY THE 321 RESPONDENTS TO THE FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE.
/IN THE SECOND COLUMN OF UCTABLE II -FCIS THE PERCENTAGE
OF RESPONDENTS WHO INDICATED THAT THE OUTPUT WAS APPLICABLE
TO THEIR JOBS. /THE THIRD COLUMN CONTAINS THE MEAN PERCENTAGE
TIME ENGAGED IN THAT OUTPUT BY THOSE CONSIDERING THE OUTPUT
APPLICABLE. /THE FOURTH COLUMN LISTS YOUR RESPONSES TO THE FIRST
QUESTIONNAIRE.

-SP003
-FM60--DB
-SP001
-CN-UC -RELIABLE II-NE-DB-SP002
-LJ-UC -NE-AT045PERCENT AT056MEAN FJR-AT066-DB
-AT045THOSE AT056WILL INVOLVED-AT067YOUR-DB
-AT045REPORTING-AT055INVOLVED-AT067YOUR-DB
-TBORIGINAL LIST OF OUTPUTS
-AT045OUTPJT-AT056WITH-AT067RESPONSE-DB
-AT056OUTPJT-DB-SP001
-SP001
-CC2
-LC-LJ-NF-1.
/ADMINISTRATION OF -DB
-TB
-TB/INTELLIGENCE /OFFICE
-AT04785%-AT05922% -AT068

6* -DB-2.
/BRIEFS AND /DEBRIEFS
-AT04778%-AT059~9%-AT068

7* -DB-3.
/BUDGETS AND /BUDGETING
-AT04754%-AT059~6%-AT068

8* -DB-4.
/CHARTS///AUDIO///VISUAL /AIDS
-AT04750%-AT059~5%-AT068

9* -DB-5.
/COUNTERINTELLIGENCE -DB
-TB-7.
-TB/STUDIES
-AT04716%-AT059~5%-AT068

10* -DB-6.
/DATA /ANALYSIS-AT04759%-AT05915% -AT068

11* -DB-7.
/DECISIONS AND -DB
-TB-7.
-TB/RECOMMENDATIONS
-AT04786%-AT05917% -AT068

12* -DB-8.
/ESTIMATES-AT04745%-AT059~9%-AT068

13* -DB-9.
/INTELLIGENCE /ANNEXES-DB
-TB-7.
-TB/O/P/O/R/DS
-AT04725%-AT059~5%-AT068

14* /INTELLIGENCE -DB
-DB10.
-TB-7.
-TB/COLLECTION /PLANS
-AT04735%-AT059~6%-AT068

15* -DB11.
/INTELLIGENCE /COLLECTION -DB
-TB-7.
-TB/TASKING
-AT04743%-AT059~7%-AT068

16* -DB12. /INTELLIGENCE /INFORMATION -DB
 -1B7. /REPORTS-AT04737%-AT059~7%-AT068

17* -DB13. /INTELLIGENCE /STUDIES
 -AT04753%-AT05910%-AT068

18* -DB14. /INTERFACE WITH /A/D/P// -DB
 -1B7. /TELECOMMUNICATIONS
 -AT04753%-AT05912%-AT068

19* -DB15. /ORDERS OF /BATTLE
 -AT04730%-AT059~5%-AT068

20* -DB16. /PHYSICAL /SECURITY
 -AT04754%-AT059~4%-AT068

21* -DB17. /TACTICAL /PLOTS
 -AT04723%-AT059~5%-AT068

22* -DB

23* -SP001
 -FW60-
 -FW60--DB
 -SP002
 -EM
 -CC1
 -PP /IN LIGHT OF THE RESPONSES TO OUR FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE AND
 THE INTERVIEWS, WE HAVE MODIFIED THE OUTPUT LIST SIGNIFICANTLY.
 USING THIS REVISED LIST OF OUTPUTS (BELOW),
 PLEASE PROVIDE REVISED PERCENTAGES IN THE SPACES PROVIDED.
 -PP

24* /WE ASK YOU RECONSIDER THE WRITE---IN

25* WHICH YOU
 ADDED TO OUR ORIGINAL LIST. /WE REQUEST THAT YOU BREAK

26* DOWN

27* INTO BASIC ELEMENTS. /FOR EXAMPLE, YOUR OUTPUT
28* MIGHT BE BROKEN DOWN TO

-PP /CAREFUL CONSIDERATION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE NEED FOR CLASSIFYING YOUR
RESPONSE AND THE AGGREGATE DATA WHICH WILL RESULT. THE QUESTIONS
INVOLVED IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE ARE DEEMED SUFFICIENTLY GENERAL
IN NATURE TO PRECLUDE THE NECESSITY FOR CLASSIFYING YOUR
ANSWERS. /IF YOU JUDGE OTHERWISE, THEN FOLLOW STANDARD
PROCEDURES IN CLASSIFYING AND RETURNING THE QUESTIONNAIRE.
/PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE ATTACHED
SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

-PG
-RS -MDY -AT020 -AT064 -MEY
-MDX -AT020 -AT068 7 -MEX
-TR
-CC1

-SP002
-UC-CNTABLE III -DB-LC-EM
-SP004
@Y----- /REVISED
-DB -UN/NEW LIST /OF /OUTPUTS-NU -UN/ PERCENTAGES-NU -DB
-CC2
-SP002
@X-1. /ADMINISTRATION OF /INTELLIGENCE /OFFICE
-DB
@X-2. /RESOURCE//ORGANIZATIONAL /MANAGEMENT
-DB
@X-3. /BUDGETING AND /FISCAL /PLANNING
-DB
@X-4. /DECISIONS AND /RECOMMENDATIONS
-DB
@X-5. /BRIEFS AND /DEBRIEFS
-DB
@X-6. /LIAISON
-DB
@X-7. /CHARTS AND /AUDIO---/VISUAL /AIDS

-DB @X-8. /COUNTERINTELLIGENCE /STUDIES
 -DB @X-9. /DATA /ANALYSIS
 -DB @X10. /ESTIMATES
 -DB @X11. /INTELLIGENCE /ANNEXES TC /O/P/O/R/D/S
 -DB @X12. /INTELLIGENCE /COLLECTION /PLANS
 -DB @X13. /INTELLIGENCE /COLLECTION /TASKING
 -DB @X14. /INTELLIGENCE /INFORMATION /REPORTS
 -DB @X15. /INTERFACE WITH /A/D/P//TELECOMMUNICATIONS
 -DB @X16. /ORDERS OF /BATTLE
 -DB @X17. /PHYSICAL /SECURITY
 -DB @X18. /TACTICAL /PLOTS
 -DB @X19. /NON---/INTELLIGENCE /RELATED /OUTPUTS
 -DB @Y20. /COUNSELING///TRAINING -----%
 -DB @Y21. /RESEARCH /ESTIMATES 100%
 -CC1

 -SP001
 -DB
 -SP006
 -AI050/R. /W. /C/H/A/P/I/N, /J.R. -DB

-AT050/L/C/D/R-----/U/S/N-DB
-AT050/BY DIRECTION -DB
-AT050/COORDINATOR, /TASK-DB
-AT050/ANALYSIS /GROUP (382) -DB
999*

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE I

ALGOL AND FORTRAN PROGRAMS FOR
MAILING LABEL PREPARATION, WITH EXAMPLE LABELS

```
//HUBER4 JOB (2600,0578,YS42),HUBER,E.W.,TIME=6
// EXEC ALMCLG,PARM=,SIZE=150K,REGION=GD=250K
//ALGOL SYSIN DD *
%ALGOL SIZE=220K
BEGIN
  STRING (25) VAR001;
  STRING (27) VAR003;
  STRING (2) VAR006;
  STRING (2) VAR009;
  STRING (3) VAR002A;
  STRING (40) VAR010;
  STRING (1) VAR005A;
  STRING (1) VAR007A;
  STRING (1) VAR009A;
  STRING (1) VAR011A;
  STRING (1) VAR018A;
  STRING (1) VAR020A;
  STRING (2) VAR012A;
  STRING (2) VAR021A;
  STRING (3) VAR008A;
  STRING (3) VAR023A;
  STRING (4) VAR013A;
  STRING (4) VAR014A;
  STRING (80) BUFFER;
  INTEGER (VAR002,VAR004,VAR005,VAR007,VAR008,VAR009,VAR020,VAR021,
  VAR011,VAR012,VAR013,VAR014,VAR015,VAR018,VAR020,VAR021,
  VAR022,VAR023,VAR024,QCASES,ADDRESSC,ADDRESSCARDND;
  PROCEDURE REWINDQCARDFILE; FORTRAN "RWND11";
  PROCEDURE REWINDADDRESSFILE; FORTRAN "RWND12";
  PROCEDURE GETQCAPD (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ11";
  PROCEDURE GETADDRESSCARD (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ12";
  PROCEDURE PUTTOLABEL (STRING (80) VALUE BUF); FORTRAN "RITE14";
  PROCEDURE PUTFROMLABEL (STRING (80) VALUE BUF); FORTRAN "RITE15";
  PROCEDURE GETCASE;
  FOR I:=1 UNTIL 7 DO BEGIN
    GETQCAPD (BUFFER);
    CASE I OF BEGIN
      1 IMAGE1;
      2 IMAGE2;
      3 .....;
      4 .....;
      5 .....;
      6 .....;
      7 .....;
    END;
  END;
  INTEGER PROCEDURE CONVERT (STRING (6) VALUE I);
  BEGIN INTEGER INVALUE, POSITION;
```



```

INTVALUE := POSITION := 0;
WHILE (T(POSITION)) = " " AND (POSITION <= 5) DO
  POSITION := POSITION + 1;
FOR U := POSITION UNTIL 5 DO IF T(U) = " " THEN GO TO XIT ELSE
  INTVALUE := 10 * INTVALUE + (DECODE(T(J1)) - 240);
XIT: POSITION := 0;
INTVALUE END;

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE1;

```

BEGIN
  VAR001 := BUFFER(0125);
  VAR002 := CONVERT (BUFFER(2515));
  VAR003 := BUFFER(50137);
  VAR004 := CONVERT (BUFFER(6715));
  VAR005 := BUFFER(6715);
  VAR006 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7211));
  VAR007 := BUFFER(7312);
  VAR008 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7511));
  VAR009 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7613));
  VAR010 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7911));
  VAR011 := BUFFER(7911);
END;

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE2;

```

BEGIN
  VAR010 := BUFFER(0140);
  VAR011 := CONVERT (BUFFER(4011));
  VAR012 := BUFFER(4011);
  VAR013 := CONVERT (BUFFER(4112));
  VAR014 := BUFFER(4112);
  VAR015 := CONVERT (BUFFER(4314));
  VAR016 := BUFFER(4314);
  VAR017 := CONVERT (BUFFER(4714));
  VAR018 := BUFFER(4714);
  VAR019 := CONVERT (BUFFER(5114));
  VAR020 := BUFFER(5114);
  VAR021 := BUFFER(5114);
  VAR022 := CONVERT (BUFFER(6511));
  VAR023 := BUFFER(6511);
  VAR024 := BUFFER(6511);
  VAR025 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7111));
  VAR026 := BUFFER(7111);
  VAR027 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7212));
  VAR028 := BUFFER(7212);

```



```

VAR021A := BUFFER(72|12);
VAR022 := CONVERT (BUFFER(74|2));
VAR023A := BUFFER(74|2);
VAR023 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
VAR023A := BUFFER(76|3);
VAR024 := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
VAR024A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

PROCEDURE MAKELABELS;
BEGIN
  PROCEDURE COMPRESS (STRING (80) VALUE RESULT BUF);
  IF BUF = " " THEN BEGIN
    FOR X := 0 UNTIL 77 DO IF BUF(X|1) = "/" THEN
      FOR Y := X UNTIL 78 DO BUF(Y|1) := BUF(Y+1|1);
      WHILE (BUF(0|1) = " ") AND (BUF = " ") DO
        BUF(0|70) := BUF(1|70);
      END;
    STRING (80) ARRAY LABELLINE (1::12);
    STRING (85) DUMMYNAME;
    INTEGER CTR;
    LOGICAL TWORDORNAME;
    FOR X := 1 UNTIL 12 DO LABELLINE(X) := " ";
    IF VAR004 <= ADDRESSUIC THEN RESTARTADDRESS;
    WHILE VAR004 > ADDRESSUIC DO GETNEXTADDRESS;
    IF VAR004 = ADDRESSUIC THEN WHILE VAR004 = ADDRESSUIC DO
      BEGIN
        BUFFER(0|10) := " ";
        WHILE (BUFFER(0|10) = " ") AND (BUFFER(10|60) = " ") DO
          FOR Y := 10 UNTIL 70 DO BUFFER(X|1) := BUFFER(X+1|1);
          IF (ADDRESSCARDNO >= 1) AND (ADDRESSCARDNO <= 5) THEN
            FOR LABELLINE(ADDRESSCARDNO) := BUFFER(10|60);
            FOR X := 1 UNTIL 3 DO FOR Y := 70 STEP -1 UNTIL 10 DO
              BUFFER(Y+1|1) := BUFFER(Y|1);
            GETADDRESSCARD(BUFFER);
            ADDRESSUIC := CONVERT(BUFFER(0|5));
            ADDRESSCARDNO := CONVERT(BUFFER(5|1));
          END;
          FOR X := 5 STEP -1 UNTIL 1 DO LABELLINE(X+1) := LABELLINE(X);
          LABELLINE(1) := " ";
          LABELLINE(1)(25|3) := VAR008A;
          FOR X := 2 UNTIL 5 DO COMPRESS (LABELLINE(X));
          COMMENT THIS WRITES THE SMALL "FROM LABEL";
          FOR X := 1 UNTIL 8 DO PUTFROMLABEL(LABELLINE(X)(0|34));
          LABELLINE(9) := "ATTN:";
          LABELLINE(10) := VAR010;
          COMPRESS(LABELLINE(10));

```



```

FOR X := 0 UNTIL 50 DO IF LABELLINE(10)(X|1) = "#" THEN
  LABELLINE(10)(X|1) := "";
  COMPRESS(LABELLINE(10));
  FOR X := 45 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO
    LABELLINE(10)(X+5|1) := LABELLINE(10)(X|1);
  LABELLINE(10)(0|5) := "";
  LABELLINE(10)(0|4) := IF ~(VARO11 >= 1) AND (VARO11 <= 6)
    THEN "MR." ELSE CASE VARO11 OF
      "LT", "LCDR", "CDR", "CAPT";
    COMPRESS(LABELLINE(10));
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 12 DO FOR Y := 60 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO
    LABELLINE(X)(Y+2|1) := LABELLINE(X)(Y|1);
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 12 DO LABELLINE(X)(0|2) := "";
  COMMENT THIS WRITES THE LARGE "TO LABEL";
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 12 DO PUTTO LABEL(LABELLINE(X)(0|40));
  LABELLINE(9) := LABELLINE(10) := "";
  DUMMYNAME := FALSE;
  DUMMYNAME := VARO10;
  FOR X := 0 UNTIL 38 DO IF (DUMMYNAME(X|6) = "/JR." ")
    OR (DUMMYNAME(X|6) = "/I/I")
    THEN DUMMYNAME(X|6) := "/I/I/I";
  FOR X := 0 UNTIL 40 DO IF DUMMYNAME(X|1) = "," THEN
    DUMMYNAME(X|1) := "";
  CTR := 40;
  WHILE DUMMYNAME(CTR|1) = "" DO CTR := CTR - 1;
  DUMMYNAME(CTR+1|1) := "";
  FOR X := 0 UNTIL 40 DO IF DUMMYNAME(X|1) = "#" THEN BEGIN
    CTR := X; TOWORDNAME := TRUE; END;
  IF TOWORDNAME THEN WHILE (DUMMYNAME(CTR|1) ~=" ") AND
    (CTR > 0) DO CTR := CTR - 1;
  IF CTR = 0 THEN WRITE (VARO08, "CTR = 0");
  LABELLINE(10)(0|40) := DUMMYNAME(CTR+1|40);
  COMPRESS(LABELLINE(10));
  FOR X := 70 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO LABELLINE(10)(X+5|1) :=
    LABELLINE(10)(X|1);
  LABELLINE(10)(0|5) := IF ~(VARO11 >= 1) AND (VARO11 <= 6)
    THEN "MR." ELSE CASE VARO11 OF
      "LT", "LCDR", "CDR", "CAPT";
    COMPRESS(LABELLINE(10));
  FOR X := 70 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO LABELLINE(10)(X+5|1) :=
    LABELLINE(10)(X|1);
  LABELLINE(10)(0|5) := "DEAR ";
  FOR X := 70 STEP -1 UNTIL 0 DO
    LABELLINE(10)(X+2|1) := LABELLINE(10)(X|1);
  LABELLINE(10)(0|2) := "";
  COMMENT THIS WRITES THE INSIDE LABEL "DEAR LCDR SEA";

```



```

FOR X := 1 UNTIL 12 DO PUTTOLABEL(LABELLINE(X)(0140));
FOR X := 1 UNTIL 12 DO LABELLINE(X) := " ";
LABELLINE(1)(2513) := VARO08A;
LABELLINE(2)(2130) := "SUPERINTENDENT";
LABELLINE(3)(2130) := "NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL";
LABELLINE(4)(2130) := "(ATTN: CODE 38271-A.GROUP)";
LABELLINE(5)(2130) := "MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940";
COMMENT THIS WRITES THE SMALL "FROM LABEL";
FOR X := 1 UNTIL 8 DO BUTFROMLABEL(LABELLINE(X)(0134));
COMMENT THIS WRITES THE LARGE "TO LABEL";
FOR X := 9, 1, 2, 9, 3, 9, 4, 9, 5, 9, 9 DO
  PUTTOLABEL(LABELLINE(X)(0140));
END;

PROCEDURE RESTARTADDRESS;
BEGIN
  ADDRESSUIC := ADDRESSCARDNO := 0;
  REWINADDRESSFILE;
END;

PROCEDURE GETNEXTADDRESS;
BEGIN
  ADDRESSCARDNO := 0;
  WHILE ADDRESSCARDNO /= 1 DO
    BEGIN
      GETADDRESSCARD(BUFFER);
      ADDRESSUIC := CONVERT(BUFFER(015));
      ADDRESSCARDNO := CONVERT(BUFFER(51));
    END;
  END;

PROCEDURE XADDRESSLABELS;
BEGIN
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 25 DO
    BEGIN
      FOR Y := 1 UNTIL 10 DO PUTTOLABEL
        ("XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX");
      FOR Y := 1, 2 DO PUTTOLABEL (" ");
    END;
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 25 DO
    BEGIN
      FOR Y := 1 UNTIL 7 DO PUTFROMLABEL
        ("XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX");
      PUTFROMLABEL (" ");
    END;
  END;

```

```

WRITE ("START RUN");

```



```

RESTARTADDRESS;
REWINDOCARDFILE;
GETQCARD(BUFFER);
QCASES := CONVERT(BUFFER(0|3));
XADDRESLABELS;
FOR I := 1 UNTIL QCASES DO
  BEGIN
    GETICASE;
    WRITE (VAR008A);
    MAKEDELABELS;
  END;
END;
WRITE ("END RUN");
XADDRESLABELS;
//LINK.SYSLIB DD UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=DUFFY,DISP=SHR,DSN=S2600.ALGOLW
//DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS3.ALGOLW,UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=LINDA
//LINK.SYSINT DD DUMMY
//LINK.SYSIN DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.FDALG3,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800),SPACE=(CYL,(5,1)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,,IN)
//GO.FT11F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.QCARDS,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),SPACE=(CYL,(5,1)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,,IN)
//GO.FT12F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.MAILER,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),SPACE=(CYL,(10,2)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,,IN)
//GO.FT14F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.BIGL8LS,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),SPACE=(CYL,(5,2)),
//DISP=(NEW,KEEP),LABEL=(NEW,KEEP)
//GO.FT15F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.LTL8LS,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),SPACE=(CYL,(5,2)),
//DISP=(NEW,KEEP),LABEL=(NEW,KEEP)
//GO.FT07F001 DD DUMMY
//GO.SYSIN DD *

```



```

//HUBTDLBL JOB (2600,0678,YS42),'HUBER,E-W.',TIME=1
//EXEC FORTCLG *
//FORT .SYSDD DD
//      DIMENSION ARRAY (20)
//      FORMAT (20A4)
//      10 FORMAT (1X,20A4)
//      20 READ (15,10,END=99) ARRAY
//      90 WRITE (6,20) ARRAY
//      GO TO 90
//      99 STOP
//      END
//GO.FT 06F001 DD SYSOUT=F,SPACE=(CYL,(5,1))
//GO.FT 15F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP=SHR,LABEL={,?,IN},
//      DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),DSNAME=S2600.BIGLBLS
//GO.SYSIN DD *

```



```

//HUBENLBL JOB (2600,0678,YS42),HUBER,E.W.,TIME=1
//EXEC FORTCLG *
//FORT. SYSIN DD
//      DIMENSION ARRAY (20)
//      10 FORMAT (20A4)
//      20 FORMAT (1X,20A4)
//      90 READ (16,10,END=99) ARRAY
//      WRITE (6,20) ARRAY
//      GO TO 90
//      99 STOP
//      END
//GO.FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=F,SPACE=(CYL,(5,1))
//GO.FT16F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP=SHR,
//      DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),DSNAME=S2600.LTLBLS,
//      LABEL=(,IN)
//GO.SYSIN DD *

```


APPENDIX F

SAMPLE J

ALGOL SOURCE PROGRAM TO MERGE
QCARDS AND ICARDS FILES

```
//HUBER004 JOB (2600,0678,YS42),*HUBER,E.W.*,TIME=50,TYPRUN=HOLD
// EXEC ALGWCLG,PARM.60=SIZE=150K,REGION.63=230K
//ALGOL.SYSIN DD *
%ALGOL
BEGIN
  STRING (1) ARRAY EDUMATRIX (1::46,1::2);
  STRING (1) ICODER;
  STRING (3) VAR008A, VAR023A, VAR059A, VAR067A, VAR075A, VAR081A,
    VAR085A;
  STRING (80) BUFFER;
  LOGICAL IEXISTS, BADEUCARD, EDUCARDUSED;
  INTEGER QCASES, ICASENO;

  PROCEDURE REWINDQCARD; FILE; FORTRAN "RWND11";
  PROCEDURE REWINDICARD; FILE; FORTRAN "RWND12";
  PROCEDURE GETQCARD (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ11";
  PROCEDURE GETICARD (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ12";
  PROCEDURE PUTQCARD (STRING (80) VALUE BUF); FORTRAN "RITE14";
  PROCEDURE GETPUTCASE;
  BEGIN
    FOR T := 1 UNTIL 7 DO BEGIN
      GETQCARD (BUFFER);
      PUTICARD (BUFFER);
      CASE T OF BEGIN
        VAR008A := BUFFER(76|3);
        VAR023A := BUFFER(76|3);
        VAR059A := BUFFER(76|3);
        VAR067A := BUFFER(76|3);
        VAR075A := BUFFER(76|3);
        VAR081A := BUFFER(76|3);
        VAR085A := BUFFER(76|3) END;
      IF ~((VAR008A = VAR023A) AND (VAR008A = VAR059A) AND
        (VAR008A = VAR067A) AND (VAR008A = VAR075A) AND
        (VAR008A = VAR081A) AND (VAR008A = VAR085A)) THEN WRITE
        ("CASE # MISMATCH, CASE NUMBER ", VAR008A);
      END;
    END;
  PROCEDURE BUILDMATRIX;
  BEGIN
    PROCEDURE BUILDROW (INTEGER VALUE ROW);
    BEGIN
```



```

EDUMATRIX(RCW,1) := BUFFER(7|1);
EDUMATRIX(RCW,2) := BUFFER(8|1);
FOR X := 7; 8 DO IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(X|1)) < 1) OR
  (CONVERT(BUFFER(X|1)) > 4) THEN BADEUCARD := TRUE;
EDUCARDOUSED := TRUE;
END;

FOR X := 1 UNTIL 46 DO FOR Y := 1; 2 DO EDUMATRIX(X,Y) := "9";
  BADEUCARD := EDUCARDOUSED := FALSE;
  IF INDEX(CARDEFLE);
  GETICARD(BUFFER);
  ICASEND := CONVERT(BUFFER(0|3));
  WHILE ICASEND = 999 DO
    BEGIN
      ICASEND = CONVERT(VAR008A) THEN
        BEGIN
          TEXTS := TRUE;
          ICODER := BUFFER(3|1);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 011) THEN Y LDRW(1);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 012) THEN Y LDRW(2);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 013) THEN Y LDRW(3);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 014) THEN Y LDRW(4);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 021) THEN Y LDRW(5);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 031) THEN Y LDRW(6);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 032) THEN Y LDRW(7);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 033) THEN Y LDRW(8);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 034) THEN Y LDRW(9);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 035) THEN Y LDRW(10);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 036) THEN Y LDRW(11);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 041) THEN Y LDRW(12);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 051) THEN Y LDRW(13);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 061) THEN Y LDRW(14);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 062) THEN Y LDRW(15);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 063) THEN Y LDRW(16);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 064) THEN Y LDRW(17);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 065) THEN Y LDRW(18);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 066) THEN Y LDRW(19);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 067) THEN Y LDRW(20);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 071) THEN Y LDRW(21);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 072) THEN Y LDRW(22);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 073) THEN Y LDRW(23);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 081) THEN Y LDRW(24);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 082) THEN Y LDRW(25);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 083) THEN Y LDRW(26);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 084) THEN Y LDRW(27);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 085) THEN Y LDRW(28);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 086) THEN Y LDRW(29);
          IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 091) THEN Y LDRW(30);
        END;
      ICASEND := 999;
    END;
  END;

```



```

IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 092) THEN BUILDROW(31);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 093) THEN BUILDROW(32);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 094) THEN BUILDROW(33);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 101) THEN BUILDROW(34);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 102) THEN BUILDROW(35);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 103) THEN BUILDROW(36);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 104) THEN BUILDROW(37);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 111) THEN BUILDROW(38);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 112) THEN BUILDROW(39);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 113) THEN BUILDROW(40);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 1121) THEN BUILDROW(41);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 122) THEN BUILDROW(42);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 124) THEN BUILDROW(43);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 125) THEN BUILDROW(44);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 126) THEN BUILDROW(45);
IF (CONVERT(BUFFER(4|3)) = 126) THEN BUILDROW(46);
IF (EDUCARDCUSED THEN WRITEON BUFFER(4|3));
IF (" INVALID EDU CODE,";
IF BADEUCARD THEN WRITEON
(" INVALID EDU LEVEL,"; BUFFER(7|2));
END;
BADEUCARD := EDUCARDCUSED := FALSE;
GETICARD(BUFFER);
ICASEND := CONVERT(BUFFER(0|3));
END;
END;

PROCEDURE PUTMATRIX;
BEGIN
IF EXISTS THEN FOR X := 1 UNTIL 46 DO FOR Y := 1, 2 DO
IF (EDUMATRIX(X,Y) = "9") OR (EDUMATRIX(X,Y) = " ")
THEN EDUMATRIX(X,Y) := "1";
FOR X := 1, 2 DO
BEGIN
BUFFER := " ";
FOR Y := 1 UNTIL 46 DO BUFFER(Y-1|1) := EDUMATRIX(Y,X);
BUFFER(73|1) := IF EXISTS THEN ICODER ELSE "9";
BUFFER(74|2) := IF X = 1 THEN "01" ELSE "02";
BUFFER(76|3) := VAR008A;
BUFFER(79|1) := "8";
PUTICARD(BUFFER);
END;
END;

INTEGER PROCEDURE CONVERT (STRING (6) VALUE T);
BEGIN INTEGER INITIALVALUE, POSITION;
INITIALVALUE := POSITION := 0;
WHILE (T(POSITION|1) = " ") AND (POSITION <= 5) DO

```



```

POSITION := POSITION + 1;
FOR U := POSITION UNTIL 5 DO IF T(U11) = " " THEN GO TO XIT ELSE
INITIALVALUE := 10 * INITIALVALUE + (DECODE(T(J11)) - 240);
XIT: POSITION := 0;
INITIALVALUE END;

WRITE ("START RUN");
REWINDCARDFILE;
REWINDCARDFILE;
GETQCARDIBUFFER;
QCASES := CONVERT(1BUFFER(013));
FOR X := 1 UNTIL QCASES DO
  BEGIN
    GETPUTCASE;
    WRITE (VAR008A);
    BUILDMATRIX;
    PUTMATRIX;
  END;
END; ("END RUN");
WRITE ("END RUN");

//LINK.SYSLIB DD UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=DUFFY,DISP=SHR,DSN=S2600.ALGOLW
//LINK.SYSLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS3.ALGOLW,UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=LINDA
//LINK.SYSPRINT DD DUMMY
//LINK.SYSIN DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.FOALG3,
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,IN)
//GO.FT11F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.QCARDS,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600,SPACE=(CYL,(5,1)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,IN)
//GO.FT12F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.ICARDS,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600,SPACE=(CYL,(10,2)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,IN)
//GO.FT14F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.QICARDS,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=80,SPACE=(CYL,(25,2)),
//DISP=(NEW,KEEP),LABEL=RETPD=30
//GO.FT07F001 DD DUMMY
//GO.SYSIN DD #

```


APPENDIX F

SAMPLE K

INTELLB SOURCE DECK SPSS PROGRAM

```

//HUBER3 JOB (2600,0678,YS42),*HUBER,E.W.,TIME=1
// EXEC SPSS,REGION=250K
//FT04FOOL DD DNAME=S2600. INTELLB,UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,
// DISP=(NEW,KEEP),DCB=BLKSIZE=3624,LABEL=EXPT=75100,
// SPACE=(CYL,(3,2),RLSE)
//FT08FOOL DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600-QICARDS,
// DISP=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=80),DISP=SHR,LABEL=(,,,IN)
//SYSDN DD *
FILE NAME
RUN NAME
VARIABLE LIST
# OF CASES
INPUT MEDIUM
INPUT FORMAT

INTELLB QUESTIONNAIRE & INTERVIEW MERGED FILE
YS-42 T.A. GROUP, QUESTIONNAIRE & INTERVIEW FILE
VAR001 TO VAR185
225
DISK
FIXED (A25,F5.0,A37,F5.0,F1.0,A2,F1.0,F3.0,F1.0,F1.0/
A40,F1.0,F2.0,3F4.0,2A5.F1.0,A5.F1.0,2F2.0,F3.0,F1.0/
17(F3.0,F1.0),8X,F3.0,F1.0/
A32,A3,F3.0,A32,A3,2F3.0,F1.0/
A32,A3,F3.0,A32,A3,2F3.0,F1.0/
A75,F1.0,F3.0,F1.0/
46F1.0,27X,F1.0,F2.0,F3.0,F1.0/
46F1.0,27X,F1.0,F2.0,F3.0,F1.0/
VAR005,VAR007,VAR009,VAR011,VAR018,VAR020,VAR024,VAR026,
VAR028,VAR030,VAR032,VAR034,VAR036,VAR038,VAR040,VAR042,
VAR044,VAR046,VAR048,VAR050,VAR052,VAR054,VAR056,VAR058,
VAR060,VAR068,VAR070,VAR072,VAR074,VAR076,VAR078,VAR080,
VAR082,VAR084,VAR086,VAR088,VAR090,VAR092,VAR094,VAR096,
VAR098,VAR100,VAR102,VAR104,VAR106,VAR108,VAR110,VAR112,
VAR114,VAR116,VAR118,VAR120,VAR122,VAR124,VAR126,VAR128,
VAR130,VAR132,VAR134,VAR136,VAR138,VAR140,VAR142,VAR144,
VAR146,VAR148,VAR150,VAR152,VAR154,VAR156,VAR158,VAR160,
VAR162,VAR164,VAR166,VAR168,VAR170,VAR172,VAR174,VAR176,
VAR178,VAR180,VAR182,VAR184,VAR186,VAR188,VAR190,VAR192,
VAR194,VAR196,VAR198,VAR200,VAR202,VAR204,VAR206,VAR208,
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VAR466,VAR468,VAR470,VAR472,VAR474,VAR476,VAR478,VAR480,
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VAR850,VAR852,VAR854,VAR856,VAR858,VAR860,VAR862,VAR864,
VAR866,VAR868,VAR870,VAR872,VAR874,VAR876,VAR878,VAR880,
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VAR1904,VAR1906,VAR1908,VAR1910,VAR1912,VAR1914,VAR1916,
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VAR1988,VAR1990,VAR1992,VAR1994,VAR1996,VAR1998,VAR2000,
VAR2002,VAR2004,VAR2006,VAR2008,VAR2010,VAR2012,VAR2014,
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VAR2170,VAR2172,VAR2174,VAR2176,VAR2178,VAR2180,VAR2182,
VAR2184,VAR2186,VAR2188,VAR2190,VAR2192,VAR2194,VAR2196,
VAR2198,VAR2200,VAR2202,VAR2204,VAR2206,VAR2208,VAR2210,
VAR2212,VAR2214,VAR2216,VAR2218,VAR2220,VAR2222,VAR2224,
VAR2226,VAR2228,VAR2230,VAR2232,VAR2234,VAR2236,VAR2238,
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VAR012, %RESPONDENTS AGE/
 VAR013, %RESPONDENTS DESIGNATOR/
 VAR014, %RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS DESIGNATOR/
 VAR015, %RESPONDENTS FIRST DESIGNATOR/
 VAR016, %BILLET SUB SPECIALTY CODE/
 VAR017, %RESPONDENTS SUB SPECIALTY CODE/
 VAR018, %EDUCATIONAL LEVEL/
 VAR019, %TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET/
 VAR020, %FIRST INTELL BILLET, NO-YES/
 VAR021, %YEARS PREVIOUS INTELL EXPERIENCE/
 VAR022, %MONTHS IN THIS BILLET/
 VAR023, %CARD #2 SEQUENCE/
 VAR024, %CARD #10 NUMBER/
 VAR025, %INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR026, %VALID INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR027, %BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS/
 VAR028, %BRIEFS AND DEBRIEFS/
 VAR029, %BUDGETS AND BUDGETING/
 VAR030, %VALID BUDGETS AND BUDGETING/
 VAR031, %CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS/
 VAR032, %VALID CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS/
 VAR033, %COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR034, %VALID COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR035, %DATA ANALYSIS/
 VAR036, %DATA ANALYSIS/
 VAR037, %DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR038, %VALID DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR039, %ESTIMATES/
 VAR040, %VALID ESTIMATES/
 VAR041, %INTELL ANNEXES TO OPORDS/
 VAR042, %VALID INTELL ANNEXES TO OPORDS/
 VAR043, %INTELL COLLECTION PLANS/
 VAR044, %VALID INTELL COLLECTION PLANS/
 VAR045, %INTELL COLLECTION TASKING/
 VAR046, %VALID INTELL COLLECTION TASKING/
 VAR047, %INTELLIGENCE REPORTS/
 VAR048, %VALID INTELLIGENCE REPORTS/
 VAR049, %INTELLIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR050, %VALID INTELLIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR051, %INTERFACE ADP-TELECOMMS/
 VAR052, %VALID INTERFACE ADP-TELECOMMS/
 VAR053, %ORDERS OF BATTLE/
 VAR054, %VALID ORDER OF BATTLE/
 VAR055, %PHYSICAL SECURITY/
 VAR056, %VALID PHYSICAL SECURITY/
 VAR057, %TACTICAL PLOTS/
 VAR058, %VALID TACTICAL PLOTS/
 VAR059, %CARD #3 SEQUENCE/

VAR060, CARD THREE NUMBER/
 VAR061, FIRST INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR062, CODED FIRST ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR063, % FIRST INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR064, % SECOND INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR065, CODED SECOND ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR066, % SECOND INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR067, CARD #4 SEQUENCE/
 VAR068, CARD FOUR NUMBER/
 VAR069, THIRD INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR070, CODED THIRD ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR071, % THIRD INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR072, % FOURTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR073, CODED FOURTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR074, % FOURTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR075, CARD #5 SEQUENCE/
 VAR076, CARD FIVE NUMBER/
 VAR077, FIFTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR078, CODED FIFTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR079, % FIFTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR080, % NON-INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS/
 VAR081, CARD #6 SEQUENCE/
 VAR082, CARD SIX NUMBER/
 VAR083, RESPONDENTS COMMENTS/
 VAR084, ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED?/
 VAR085, CARD #7 SEQUENCE/
 VAR086, CARD SEVEN NUMBER/
 VAR087, U-COLLEGE ALGEBRA/
 VAR088, U-BEGIN CALCULUS/
 VAR089, U-PROBS & STATS/
 VAR090, U-ADV. CALCULUS/
 VAR091, U-FOREIGN LANGUAGE/
 VAR092, U-USSR/
 VAR093, U-CHINA/
 VAR094, U-MID-EAST/
 VAR095, U-EUROPE/
 VAR096, U-LATIN AMERICA/
 VAR097, U-AFRICA/
 VAR098, U-UPS ANALYSIS/
 VAR099, U-INT'L RELATIONS/
 VAR100, U-UW ACOUSTICS/
 VAR101, U-SONAR SYSTEMS/
 VAR102, U-COMM SYSTEMS/
 VAR103, U-RADAR SYSTEMS/
 VAR104, U-OPTICS/
 VAR105, U-LASERS/
 VAR106, U-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR107, U-NAT'L & NAV BUDGET PROC/

VAR108, U-THREAT & NET ASSESSMENT/
 VAR109, U-NATIONAL SEC & INTELL ORGN/
 VAR110, U-SOVIET NAVAL/
 VAR111, U-SOVIET AIR FORCE/
 VAR112, U-SOVIET GROUND/
 VAR113, U-SOVIET PVO/
 VAR114, U-SOVIET STRAT ROCKET TROOPS/
 VAR115, U-SOVIET MER-FISH-OCEANO/
 VAR116, U-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR117, U-NAVAL STRAT-GENL PURPOSE/
 VAR118, U-OTHER STRAT-GENL PURPOSE/
 VAR119, U-ALLIED CAPABILITY/
 VAR120, U-SYS DESIGN-ANAL-MGMT/
 VAR121, U-HARDWARE OPER/
 VAR122, U-SOFTWARE-PROGRAMMING/
 VAR123, U-BASIC INTERFACE OPS/
 VAR124, U-BRIEFING/
 VAR125, U-ORGANIZ OF THOUGHT/
 VAR126, U-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR127, U-PERT/
 VAR128, U-MGMT BY OBJECTIVES/
 VAR129, U-PERSONNEL MGMT/
 VAR130, U-FINANCIAL MGMT/
 VAR131, U-LABOR RELATIONS/
 VAR132, U-INTERVIEW SUB-CODER NUMBER/
 VAR133, CARD #801 SEQUENCE/
 VAR134, CARD #801 NUMBER/
 VAR135, CARD #801 NUMBER/
 VAR136, U-COLLEGE ALGEBRA/
 VAR137, N-BEGIN CALCULUS/
 VAR138, N-PROBS & STATS/
 VAR139, N-ADV CALCULUS/
 VAR140, N-FORIGN LANGUAGE/
 VAR141, N-USSR/
 VAR142, N-CHINA/
 VAR143, N-MID EAST/
 VAR144, N-EUROPE/
 VAR145, N-LATIN AMERICA/
 VAR146, N-LATIN AMERICA/
 VAR147, N-OPS ANALYSIS/
 VAR148, N-INT'L RELATIONS/
 VAR149, N-UW ACOUSTICS/
 VAR150, N-SONAR SYSTEMS/
 VAR151, N-COMM SYSTEMS/
 VAR152, N-RADAR SYSTEMS/
 VAR153, N-OPTICS/
 VAR154, N-LASERS/
 VAR155, N-LASERS/

VAR156, N-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR157, N-NAT'L & NAV BUDGET PROC/
 VAR158, N-THREAT & NET ASSESSMENT/
 VAR159, N-NATIONAL SEC & INTELL ORGN/
 VAR160, N-SOVIET NAVAL AIR FORCE/
 VAR161, N-SOVIET AIR FORCE/
 VAR162, N-SOVIET GROUND/
 VAR163, N-SOVIET PVO/
 VAR164, N-SOVIET STRAT ROCKET TROOPS/
 VAR165, N-SOVIET-MER-FISH-CCEANG/
 VAR166, N-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR167, N-NAVAL STRAT-GENL PURPOSE/
 VAR168, N-OTHER STRAT-GENL PURPOSE/
 VAR169, N-ALLIED CAPABILITY/
 VAR170, N-SYS DESIGN NAVAL-MGMT/
 VAR171, N-HARDWARE OPER/PROGRAMMING/
 VAR172, N-SOFTWARE-PROGRAMMING/
 VAR173, N-BASIC INTERFACE OPS/
 VAR174, N-BRIEFING/
 VAR175, N-WRITING/
 VAR176, N-ORGANIZ OF THOUGHT/
 VAR177, N-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR178, N-PLNT BY OBJECTIVES/
 VAR179, N-MGMT BY OBJECTIVES/
 VAR180, N-PERSONNEL MGMT/
 VAR181, N-FINANCIAL RELATIONS/
 VAR182, N-LABOR RELATIONS/
 VAR183, N-INTERVIEW CODER NUMBER/
 VAR184, N-CARD #802 SUBCARD NUMBER/
 VAR185, N-CARD #802 SEQUENCE/
 VAR186, N-CARD #802 NUMBER
 THE FOLLOWING UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODES LISTED FOR
 VAR004 ARE VALID UIC'S UNLESS THE NUMBER BEGINS WITH 999XX.
 SEQUENCED NUMBERS, FOLLOWING MANNER:
 ARE KEYS IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:
 LT FOR FOSTER HAS 001 THROUGH 199
 LT FOSTER HAS 200 THROUGH 399
 LT BICKELL HAS 400 THROUGH 599
 LT HUBER HAS 600 THROUGH 799
 LT WATSON HAS 800 THROUGH 999
 VAR004 (02360) USS SARATOGA
 (03360) USS INDEPENDENCE
 (03362) USS KITTY HAWK
 (03363) USS HANCOCK
 (03364) USS ORISKANY
 (03364) USS MIDWAY
 (03364) USS F D ROOSEVELT
 (03343) USS CORAL SEA

COMMENT
 COMMENT

VALUE LABELS

(03359)	US	FORRESTAL
(03361)	US	RANGER
(03364)	US	CONSTITUTION
(03366)	US	AMERICA
(03367)	US	KENNEDY
(03365)	US	KENTERPRISE
(03840)	US	BLUE RIDGE
(2001)	US	MOUNT WHITNEY
(20856)	NA	LAJES
(20200)	NA	LEGIS FIELD
(20213)	NA	KEY WEST
(57007)	COM	IDEASIFCK
(00309)	NB	GUANTANAMO
(62769)	NB	SUBIC
(64591)	J	IPS
(99901)	COM	CARGRU ONE
(99902)	COM	CARGRU TWO
(99903)	COM	CARGRU THREE
(99904)	COM	CARGRU FOUR
(99905)	COM	CARGRU FIVE
(99906)	COM	CARGRU SIX
(99907)	COM	CARGRU SEVEN
(63126)	MISSILE	CENTER PT MUGU
(30883)	MUSIC	
(66967)	FOSIC	NORFOLK
(66842)	FOSIC	LONDON
(66600)	FOSILE	ROYA
(66670)	FOSILE	WESTPAC
(55013)	NUMEPN	TRAGRUPAC
(57012)	COMNAV	AIRLAN
(57025)	COMNAV	AIRPAC
(09550)	COMFAIR	MED
(09117)	COMFAIR	KKEF
(99908)	COMPAI	THINGS
(63931)	COMPAI	WINGS
(05917)	COMPAI	WINGS
(57015)	COMPAI	WINGS
(57019)	COMPAI	WINGS
(52971)	COMPHI	BRON
(55335)	COMPHI	BRON
(55269)	COMPHI	BRON
(55281)	COMPHI	BRON
(00510)	COMNAV	SOUTH-CUM15
(99909)	J	SOUTHCOM
(99910)	J	CEASTLANT
(00061)	CINCUS	NAVLEUR
(57006)	COMNAV	FOR JAPAN
(62894)	COMNAV	FOR KUREA

(3158) CINC UNC-USF KOREA
 (5701) COMUSCEN
 (6342) COMANTDC
 (62822) COMUSMACV JUSMAG THAI
 (08982) COMSECNDFLT
 (57087) COMTHIRDFLT
 (57042) COMSLXTHFLT
 (57024) COMSEVENTHFLT
 (9911) CINCPAC
 (00018) CINCPACFLT
 (00070) CINCLANT
 (00066) CINCLANTFLT
 (00060) CINCLANTFLT
 (62420) NIPSSA
 (63415) DIA
 (99912) FICEUR
 (63186) FICPAC
 (99913) FICEU/LANT
 (63196) NISCOMELINTCEN
 (65154) PACOMELINTCEN
 (65192) LANTCOMELINTCEN
 (99914) NIPSTRAPAC
 (99915) CTF 168
 (99916) CTG 168.1
 (99917) CTG 168.2
 (99918) CTG 168.3
 (99919) FETC/LANT
 (99915) FETC/LANT
 (00015) COMNAVINTCOM
 (62930) NFOIO
 (63051) NISHQ
 (65493) NISO CHASN
 (99920) NISO EUROPE
 (99921) NISO JAPAN
 (63053) NISO MARIANAS
 (63054) NISO NEW ORLEANS
 (63055) NISO NEW YORK
 (63056) NISO NORFOLK
 (63057) NISO HAWAII
 (63057) NISO SAN DIEGO
 (99922) NISO SAN FRANCISCO
 (99923) COMCRUDESGRU EIGHT
 (31695) COMCRUDESGRU TWELVE
 (99924) NAVCROSSACT
 (99925) FASUTRAGRULANT BRUNS
 (99926) CNA
 (99927) COMFLTCORGRU TWO

(62919)	COMCARIBSEAFRON	
(62928)	COMSEASTSEAFRON	
(99926)	COMSUBGRU FIVE	
(99927)	COMSUBGRU SEVEN	
(99928)	COMSUBGRU EIGHT	
(57016)	COMSUBBLANT	
(57020)	COMSUBPAC	
(99929)	COMAEMWINGPAC	
(99930)	COMRECONATKING ONE	
(99931)	VC ONE	
(99933)	VQ ONE	
(99946)	VQ TWO	
(99519)	COMAIRWING ONE	
(99932)	PHIBSCOL CORONADO	
(99933)	IPAC	
(99934)	NRRF KAMISEYA CTF72	
(99935)	COMUSNAVPHIL-CIF 72	
(99936)	CNO Op-96	
(99937)	NFOIO FRIENDSHIP ANNEX	
(99938)	DIA POMPONIO PLAZA	
(99939)	DIA ANACOSTIA ANNEX	
(99940)	DIA AKLINGTON HALL STATION	
(99941)	DIA WASH NAVY YARD ANNEX	
(99942)	DIA NSA ANNEX	
(99943)	DIA ANMCC ANNEX	
(99944)	DIA NEACP	
(99945)	DIA CANADIAN DEF HQ	
(99946)	DIA NATL MIL INTELL CENTER/	
VAR005	(0) CONUS	
(1)	EUROPE	
(2)	PACIFIC	
(3)	ATLANTIC-MED AFLOAT	
(4)	PACIFIC AFLOAT/	
(AF)	AFLOAT COMMANDS	
(AK)	ALASKA	
(AZ)	AZORES	
(CA)	CALIFORNIA	
(CN)	NATIONALIST CHINA	
(CZ)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	
(DC)	WASHINGTON DC	
(FL)	FLORIDA	
(GM)	GUAM	
(GT)	GUANTANAMO	
(HI)	HAWAII	
(IC)	ICELAND	
(IT)	ITALY	
(JP)	JAPAN	
(KO)	KOREA	
VAR006		

(LA)	LOUISIANA	
(MA)	MARIANAS	
(MD)	MARYLAND	
(ME)	MAINE	
(NB)	NEBRASKA	
(NY)	NEW YORK	
(PA)	PENNSYLVANIA	
(PI)	PITCAIRN ISLANDS	
(PR)	PUERTO RICO	
(SC)	SOUTH CAROLINA	
(SP)	SPAIN	
(TH)	THAILAND	
(UK)	UNITED KINGDOM	
(VA)	VIRGINIA	
VAR007	(1) LCDR MOUNT	
	(2) LT FOSTER	
	(3) LT BICKELL	
	(4) LT HUBER	
VAR011	(5) LT WATSON	
	(1) CIVILIAN	
	(3) LIEUTENANT	
	(4) LCDR	
	(5) CDR	
	(6) CAPT	
VAR018	(0) LESS THAN BACHELORS DEGREE	
	(1) BACHELORS LEVEL	
	(2) POSTGRADUATE STUDIES	
	(4) MASTERS LEVEL	
	(5) DOCTORAL LEVEL	
VAR020	(0) NOT FIRST	
	(1) FIRST	
VAR026	VAR028, VAR030, VAR032, VAR034, VAR036, VAR038, VAR040,	
VAR042	VAR044, VAR046, VAR048, VAR050, VAR052, VAR054, VAR056,	
VAR058	(0) NOT VALID	
	(1) VALID	
VAR084	(0) NO COMMENTS	
	(1) NO FURTHER COMMENTS	
	(2) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/	
VAR087	TO VAR132, VAR137 TO VAR182	
	(1) NOT NEEDED	
	(2) BASIC KNOWLEDGE	
	(3) WORKING KNOWLEDGE	
	(4) EXPERT LEVEL	
VAR001, VAR002, VAR003, VAR004, VAR005, VAR007 TO VAR009, VAR011 TO VAR015,		
VAR062, VAR064, VAR065, VAR069, VAR070, VAR072, VAR073, VAR077,		
VAR078, VAR083 (A)		
VAR002, VAR004, VAR005, VAR007 TO VAR009, VAR011 TO VAR015,		
VAR018, VAR020 TO VAR060, VAR062, VAR063, VAR065 TO VAR068, VAR070,		

PRINT FORMATS

VAR071,VAR073 TO VAR076,VAR078 TO VAR082,VAR084 TO VAR186.(0)
 CONDESCRIPTIVE VAR011,VAR012,VAR018,VAR020 TO VAR022,VAR025 TO VAR058,
 VAR063,VAR066,VAR071,VAR074,VAR079,VAR080 TO VAR186
 ALL
 STATISTICS
 READ INPUT DATA
 SAVE FILE
 FINISH

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE L

ALGOL SOURCE PROGRAM TO MERGE QICARDS AND DICARDS FILES

```

//HUBEROX JOB (2600,0678,YS42),HUBER,E.V.,TIME=4
// EXEC ALGWCLG,PARM=GO=SIZE=150K,REGION=GO=230K
//ALGOL-SYSIN DD *
BEGIN
  INTEGER QICASENUMBER, DCASENUMBER;
  STRING (80) BUFFER1, BUFFER2, BUFFER3;
  PROCEDURE REWINDQICARDS; FORTRAN "RWND11";
  PROCEDURE REWINDFILE12; FORTRAN "RWND12";
  PROCEDURE REWINDDCARDS;
  BEGIN
    REWINDFILE12;
    DCASENUMBER := 0;
  END;
  PROCEDURE GETQICARD (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ11";
  PROCEDURE PUTQICARD (STRING (80) VALUE BUF); FORTRAN "RITE14";
  INTEGER PROCEDURE CONVERT (STRING (5) VALUE T);
  BEGIN
    INTEGER INVALUE, POSITION;
    INVALUE := POSITION := 0;
    WHILE (T(POSITION)) = " " AND (POSITION <= 5) DO
      POSITION := POSITION + 1;
    FOR U := POSITION UNTIL 5 DO IF T(U) = " " THEN GO TO XIT ELSE
      INVALUE := 10 * INVALUE + (CODE(T(U)) - 240);
    XIT: POSITION := 0;
    INVALUE END;
  PROCEDURE GETPUTCASE;
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL 5 DO
    BEGIN
      GETQICARD (BUFFER1);
      PUTQICARD (BUFFER1);
      IF X = 1 THEN QICASENUMBER := CONVERT (BUFFER1(76|3));
      IF X = 1 THEN BUFFER3(76|3) := BUFFER1(76|3);
    END;
  PROCEDURE PUTDCARDOUT;
  BEGIN
    IF QICASENUMBER < DCASENUMBER THEN REWINDDCARDS;
    WHILE QICASENUMBER > DCASENUMBER DO READQICARD (BUFFER2); ELSE
      PUTQICARD (BUFFER3);
    END;

```



```

PROCEDURE READCARD (STRING (80) RESULT BUF);
BEGIN
    PROCEDURE READIMAGE (STRING (80) RESULT BUFX); FORTRAN "READI2";
    READIMAGE (BUF);
    DCASENUMBER := CONVERT(BUF(76|3));
END;

PROCEDURE INITIALIZE;
BEGIN
    BEGININDICARDS;
    BEGININDDCARDS;
    QICASENUMBER := 0;
    BUFEFP3 := " ";
    FOR X := 0 UNTIL 59 DO BUFFER3(X|1) := "9";
    BUFFER3(71|5) := "00003";
    BUFFER3(79|1) := "8";
END;

WRITE ("START RUN");
INITIALIZE;
FOR X := 1 UNTIL 325 DO
    BEGIN
        GETPUTCASE;
        PUTIDCARTOOUT;
        WRITE (QICASENUMBER);
    END;
END;

WRITE ("END RUN");
END;

//LINK.SYSLIB DD UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=DUFFY,DISP=SHR,DSN=S2600.ALGOLW
DD DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS3.ALGOLW,UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=LINDA
//LINK.SYSIN DD DUMMY
//LINK.SYSIN DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SY5003,DSN=S2600.FDALG3,
//DCB=(RECFM=F,BLKL=80,BLKSIZE=800),SPACE=(CYL,(5,1)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,,IN)
//GO.FT11FOOI DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SY5003,DSN=S2600.QICARDS,
//DCB=(RECFM=F,BLKL=80,BLKSIZE=80),SPACE=(CYL,(25,2)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,,IN)
//GO.FT12FOOI DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SY5003,DSN=S2600.DLCARDS,
//DCB=(RECFM=F,BLKL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),SPACE=(CYL,(25,2)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,,IN)
//GO.FT14FOOI DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SY5003,DSN=S2600.QIDICDS,
//DCB=(RECFM=F,BLKL=80,BLKSIZE=80),SPACE=(CYL,(25,2),RLSE),
//DISP=(NEW,KEEP),LABEL=RETPO=30
//GO.FT07FOOI DD DUMMY
//GO.SYSIN DD *

```


SAMPLE M

INTELLC SOURCE DECK SPSS PROGRAM

```

//HUBER3 JOB (2600,0678,YS42),'HUBER,E.W.',TIME=1
//EXEC SPSS,REGION=25K00,INTELLC,UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,
//FT04=001 DD,DDNAME=S2600,INTELLC,UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,
//DISP=(NEW,KEEP),DCB=BLKSIZE=3624,LABEL=EXPDT=75100,
//SPACE=(CYL,(3,1))
//FT08FOOI DD,UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.QIDICDS,
//DISP=FB,INCL=80,BLKSIZE=80),DISP=SHR,LABEL=(,.,IN)
//SYSIN DD *
FILE NAME
RUN NAME
VARIABLE LIST
# OF CASES
INPUT MEDIUM
INPUT FORMAT

INTELLC QUESTIONNAIRE INTERVIEW DELPHIA FILE
YS-42 T.A. GROUP QUESTIONNAIRE INTERVIEW DELPHIA FILE
VAR001 TO VAR212
325
FIXED (A25,F5.0,A37,F5.0,F1.0,A2,F1.0,F3.0,F1.0/
A40,F1.0,F2.0,3F4.0,2A5.0,F1.0,A5,F1.0,2F2.0,F3.0,F1.0/
17(F1.0,F1.0),8X,F3.0,F1.0/
A32,A3,F3.0,A32,A3,2E3.0,F1.0/
A32,A3,F3.0,A32,A3,2E3.0,F1.0/
A32,A3,2F2.0,3F5X,F3.0,F1.0/
A75,F1.0,F3.0,F1.0/
46F1.0,27X,F1.0,F2.0,F3.0,F1.0/
46F1.0,27X,F1.0,F2.0,F3.0,F1.0/
20F3.0,11X,3F1.0,F2.0,F3.0,F1.0/
VAR005,VAR007,VAR009,VAR018,VAR020,VAR024,VAR026,
VAR028,VAR030,VAR032,VAR034,VAR036,VAR038,VAR040,VAR042,
VAR044,VAR046,VAR048,VAR050,VAR052,VAR054,VAR056,VAR058,
VAR060,VAR068,VAR078,VAR082,VAR084,VAR086 TO VAR132,
VAR137 TO VAR182(9)/
VAR012,VAR021,VAR022(99)/
VAR008,VAR023,VAR025,VAR027,VAR029,VAR031,VAR033,VAR035,
VAR037,VAR039,VAR041,VAR043,VAR045,VAR047,VAR049,VAR051,
VAR053,VAR055,VAR057,VAR059,VAR061,VAR063,VAR065,VAR067,VAR071,
VAR074,VAR075,VAR079,VAR080,VAR081,VAR085,
VAR187 TO VAR206(99)/
VAR012,VAR055,VAR070,VAR073,VAR078 (' ')/
VAR063 TO VAR015(999)/
VAR002,VAR004,VAR019(99999)/
VAR001,VAR064,VAR069,VAR072,VAR077
(
VAR001,COMMAND NAME/
VAR002,BILLET SEQUENCE CODE/
VAR003,BILLET TITLE/
VAR004,UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE/
VAR005,COUNUS-OVERSEAS/
VAR006,COUNTRY-STATE CODE/
VAR007,CODER CODE/
VAR008,CARD #1 SEQUENCE/
VAR009,CARD ONE NUMBER/

```


VAR010,RESPONDENTS NAME/
 VAR011,RESPONDENTS RANK/
 VAR012,RESPONDENTS AGE/
 VAR013,RESPONDENTS DESIGNATOR/
 VAR014,RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS DESIGNATOR/
 VAR015,RESPONDENTS FIRST DESIGNATOR/
 VAR016,BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE/
 VAR017,RESPONDENTS SPECIALTY CODE/
 VAR018,RESPONDENTS SUBSPECIALTY CODE/
 VAR019,EDUCATIONAL LEVEL/
 VAR020,TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET/
 VAR021,PREVIOUS BILLET, NO-YES/
 VAR022,MONTHS IN THIS BILLET/
 VAR023,CARD #2 SEQUENCE/
 VAR024,CARD TWO NUMBER/
 VAR025,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR026,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR027,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR028,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR029,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR030,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR031,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR032,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR033,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR034,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR035,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR036,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR037,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR038,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR039,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR040,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR041,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR042,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR043,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR044,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR045,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR046,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR047,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR048,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR049,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR050,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR051,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR052,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR053,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR054,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR055,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR056,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR057,INTELL OFFICE ADMIN/

VAR058, VALID TACTICAL PLOTS/
 VAR059, CARD #3 SEQUENCE/
 VAR060, CARD THREE NUMBER/
 VAR061, FIRST INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR062, CODED FIRST ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR063, % FIRST INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR064, SECOND INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR065, CODED SECOND ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR066, % SECOND INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR067, CARD #4 SEQUENCE/
 VAR068, CARD FOUR NUMBER/
 VAR069, THIRD INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR070, CODED THIRD ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR071, % THIRD INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR072, FOURTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR073, CODED FOURTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR074, % FOURTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR075, CARD #5 SEQUENCE/
 VAR076, CARD FIVE NUMBER/
 VAR077, FIFTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR078, CODED FIFTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR079, % FIFTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR080, % NON-INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS/
 VAR081, CARD #6 SEQUENCE/
 VAR082, CARD SIX NUMBER/
 VAR083, RESPONDENTS COMMENTS/
 VAR084, ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED?/
 VAR085, CARD #7 SEQUENCE/
 VAR086, CARD SEVEN NUMBER/
 VAR087, U-COLLEGE ALGEBRA/
 VAR088, U-BEGIN CALCULUS/
 VAR089, U-PROBS & STATS/
 VAR090, U-ADV. CALCULUS/
 VAR091, U-FOREIGN LANGUAGE/
 VAR092, U-USSR/
 VAR093, U-CHINA/
 VAR094, U-MIDEAST/
 VAR095, U-EUROPE/AMERICA/
 VAR096, U-LATIN AMERICA/
 VAR097, U-AFRICA/
 VAR098, U-OPS ANALYSIS/
 VAR099, U-INT'L RELATIONS/
 VAR100, U-UW ACOUSTICS/
 VAR101, U-SONAR SYSTEMS/
 VAR102, U-COMM SYSTEMS/
 VAR103, U-RADAR SYSTEMS/
 VAR104, U-OPTICS/
 VAR105, U-LASERS/

VAR106, U-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR107, U-NAT'L & NAV BUDGET PROC/
 VAR108, U-THREAT & NET ASSESSMENT/
 VAR109, U-NATIONAL SEC & INTELL ORGN/
 VAR110, U-SOVIET NAVAL FORCE/
 VAR111, U-SOVIET AIR GROUND/
 VAR112, U-SOVIET PVO/
 VAR113, U-SOVIET STRAT ROCKET TROOPS/
 VAR114, U-SOVIET-MER-FISH-CCEAND/
 VAR115, U-SOVIET STRAT ROCKET TROOPS/
 VAR116, U-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR117, U-NAVAL STRAT-GENL PURPOSE/
 VAR118, U-OTHER STRAT-GENL PURPOSE/
 VAR119, U-ALLIED CAPABILITY/
 VAR120, U-SYS DESIGN-ANAL-MGMT/
 VAR121, U-HARDWARE OPEN/
 VAR122, U-SOFTWARE-PROGRAMMING/
 VAR123, U-BASIC INTERFACE OPS/
 VAR124, U-BRIEFING/
 VAR125, U-WRITING/
 VAR126, U-ORGANIZ OF THOUGHT/
 VAR127, U-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR128, U-PERT BY OBJECTIVES/
 VAR129, U-MGMT PERSONNEL MGMT/
 VAR130, U-FINANCIAL MGMT/
 VAR131, U-LABOR RELATIONS/
 VAR132, U-INTERVIEW CODER NUMBER/
 VAR133, U-INTERVIEW CODER NUMBER/
 VAR134, U-CARD #801 SEQUENCE/
 VAR135, U-CARD #801 NUMBER/
 VAR136, U-CARD #801 NUMBER/
 VAR137, U-COLLEGE ALGEBRA/
 VAR138, U-BEGIN CALCULUS/
 VAR139, U-PROBS & STATS/
 VAR140, U-ADV CALCULUS/
 VAR141, U-FORIGN LANGUAGE/
 VAR142, U-USSR/
 VAR143, U-CHINA/
 VAR144, U-MID EAST/
 VAR145, U-EUROPE/
 VAR146, U-LATIN AMERICA/
 VAR147, U-AFRICA/
 VAR148, U-PS ANALYSIS/
 VAR149, U-INT'L RELATIONS/
 VAR150, U-UN ACOUSTICS/
 VAR151, U-SONAR SYSTEMS/
 VAR152, U-COMM SYSTEMS/
 VAR153, U-RADAR SYSTEMS/

VAR154, N-OPITICS/
 VAR155, N-LASERS/
 VAR156, N-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR157, N-NAT'L & NAV BUDGET PROC/
 VAR158, N-THREAT & NET ASSESSMENT/
 VAR159, N-NATIONAL SEC & INTELL ORGN/
 VAR160, N-SOVIET NAVAL FORCE/
 VAR161, N-SOVIET ATK GROUND/
 VAR162, N-SOVIET PYO/
 VAR163, N-SOVIET STRAT ROCKET TROOPS/
 VAR164, N-SOVIET-MER-FISH-OCEANO/
 VAR165, N-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR166, N-OTHER STRAT-GENL PURPOSE/
 VAR167, N-NAVAL STRAT-GENL PURPOSE/
 VAR168, N-ALLIED CAPABILITY/
 VAR169, N-SYS DESIGN ANAL-MGMT/
 VAR170, N-HARDWARE OPER/AMMING/
 VAR171, N-SOFTWARE-PROGRAMMING/
 VAR172, N-BASIC INTERFACE CPS/
 VAR173, N-BRIEFING/
 VAR174, N-WRITING/
 VAR175, N-ORGANIZ OF THOUGHT/
 VAR176, N-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR177, N-MGMT BY OBJECTIVES/
 VAR178, N-PERSONNEL MGMT/
 VAR179, N-FINANCIAL RELATIONS/
 VAR180, N-LABOR RELATIONS/
 VAR181, N-INTERVIEW CODER NUMBER/
 VAR182, N-CARD #802 SEQUENCE/
 VAR183, N-CARD #802 SEQUENCE/
 VAR184, N-DECEIT ADMIN MGMT/
 VAR185, N-RESOURCES & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR186, N-BUDGETS & BRIEFINGS/
 VAR187, N-DECEIT ADMIN MGMT/
 VAR188, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR189, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR190, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR191, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR192, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR193, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR194, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR195, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR196, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR197, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR198, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR199, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR200, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR201, N-DECEIT & RECOMMENDATIONS/

VAR202, D1-ORDERS OF BATTLE/
 VAR203, D1-PHYSICAL SECURITY/
 VAR204, D1-TACTICAL PLOTS/
 VAR205, D1-NON-INTELL RELATED OUTPUTS/
 VAR206, D1-COUNSELING & TRAINING/
 VAR207, D1-SPECIAL CASE FLAG/
 VAR208, D1-DIS QUESTION/
 VAR209, D1-IS THIS VALID DELPHI RESPONSE/
 VAR210, D1-CARD #803 SUBCARD NUMBER/
 VAR211, D1-CARD #803 SEQUENCE/
 VAR212, D1-CARD #803 NUMBER
 THE FOLLOWING UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODES LISTED FOR 999XX.
 VAR004 ARE VALID UIC'S UNLESS THE NUMBER BEGINS WITH 999XX.
 SEQUENCE NUMBERS, VARS 008, 023, 059, 067, 075, 081, AND 085,
 ARE KEYED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:
 LCDR MOUNT HAS 001 THROUGH 199
 LT FOSTER HAS 200 THROUGH 399
 LT BICKELL HAS 400 THROUGH 599
 LT HUBER HAS 600 THROUGH 799
 LT WATSON HAS 800 THROUGH 999
 VAR004 (03360) USS SARATOGA
 (03362) USS INDEPENDENCE
 (03363) USS KITTY HAWK
 (03321) USS HANCOCK
 (03334) USS ORISKANY
 (03341) USS MIDWAY
 (03342) USS F D ROOSEVELT
 (03343) USS CORAL SEA
 (03345) USS FORRESTAL
 (03353) USS RANGER
 (03361) USS CONSTELLATION
 (03364) USS AMERICA
 (03367) USS KENNEDY
 (03365) USS ENTERPRISE
 (05840) USS BLUE RIDGE
 (20001) USS MOUNT WHITNEY
 (22966) USS LAJES
 (60500) NAS LEY FELD
 (00213) NAS KEY WEST
 (57007) COM IDEASTFOR
 (00309) NB GUANTANAMO
 (62769) NB SUBIC
 (64591) JSTPS
 (99901) COMCARGRU ONE
 (99902) COMCARGRU TWO
 (99903) COMCARGRU THREE
 (99904) COMCARGRU FOUR
 (99905) COMCARGRU FIVE

COMMENT

COMMENT

VALUE LABELS

(99906)	COMCARGRU SIX
(99907)	COMCARGRU SEVEN
(63126)	MISSILE CENTER PT MUGU
(30833)	NOSEC
(66967)	NOSEC NORFOLK
(66942)	NOSEC LONDON
(66900)	NOSEC ROTA
(66970)	FUSIF WESTPAC
(63013)	NUMEPNTRAGRUPAC
(57012)	COMNAVAIRLANT
(57025)	COMNAVAIRPAC
(09550)	COMFAIRMED
(09117)	COMFAIRKEF
(99908)	COMPAWING ONE
(63391)	COMPAWING SLANT
(02317)	COMPAWING SPAC
(57015)	COMPHIBLANT
(57019)	COMPHIBPAC
(55237)	COMPHIBRON ONE
(55335)	COMPHIBRON THREE
(55269)	COMPHIBRON FIVE
(55281)	COMPHIBRON SEVEN
(00510)	COMNAV SOUTH-COM 15
(99909)	USSOUTHCOM
(99910)	CINCPACSLANT
(00061)	CINCPACNAVEUR
(57036)	COMNAVFOR JAPAN
(62894)	COMNAVFOR KOREA
(31535)	CINCPAC USF KOREA
(57014)	COMCEC FOR
(62342)	COMANTDC
(62382)	COMUSDT
(62382)	USMACVUSMAG THAI
(08351)	COMSECNDFLT
(57087)	COMTHIRDFLT
(57042)	COMSIXTHFLT
(57024)	COMSEVENTHFLT
(99911)	CINCPAC
(00038)	CINCPACFLT
(00070)	CINCPACFLT
(00066)	CINCPACFLT
(00060)	CINCPACFLT
(63420)	CINCPACFLT
(63415)	CINCPACFLT
(99912)	NIPAC
(63136)	FICPAEUR
(99913)	FICPAEUR
(68166)	FICPAEUR

(65134)	PACOMELINTCEN
(65792)	LANTCOMELINTCEN
(66400)	NIPTRAFAC
(99914)	CIG 168.1
(99915)	CIG 168.2
(99916)	CIG 168.3
(99917)	FITCLANT
(99918)	FITCPAC
(99919)	COMNAVINTCOM
(00015)	NFOIO
(62930)	NIS HQ
(63225)	NIS CHASNE
(63021)	NIS EUROPE
(62493)	NIS JAPAN
(99920)	NIS MARIANAS
(99921)	NIS NEW ORLEANS
(63053)	NIS NEW YORK
(63054)	NIS NORFOLK
(63055)	NIS HAWAII
(63064)	NIS SAN DIEGO
(63067)	NIS SAN FRANCISCO
(63068)	NIS RODESSE
(99912)	COMCRUDESSE
(99923)	COMCRUDESSE
(31625)	NAVCOSSACT
(99924)	FASOTRAGRULANT BRUNS
(96013)	CNAFLTCORGRU TWO
(99925)	COMCARIBSEAFRON
(62919)	COMCARIBSEAFRON
(62928)	COMCARIBSEAFRON
(99927)	COMSUBGRU ELEVEN
(99928)	COMSUBGRU SEVEN
(57016)	COMSUBGRU EIGHT
(99929)	COMSUBBLANT
(57020)	COMSUBPAC
(99929)	COMAEWINGFAC
(99930)	COMRECONATKING ONE
(99931)	VC ONE
(09930)	VQ ONE
(09931)	VQ TWO
(09932)	VQ THREE
(99933)	COMATWING ONE
(99934)	PHIBSCOL CORONADO
(99935)	IPAC
(99936)	KAMISEYA CTF72
(99937)	COMUSNAVPHIL-CTF 72
(99938)	CNU OP-96
(99939)	NFOIO FRIENDSHIP ANNEX
(99940)	DIA POMONIO PLAZA

VAR005	{ 99939 }	DIA ANACOSTIA ANNEX
	{ 99940 }	ARLINGTON HALL STATION
	{ 99941 }	DIA WASH NAVY YARD ANNEX
	{ 99942 }	DIA NSA ANNEX
	{ 99943 }	DIA ANMCC ANNEX
	{ 99944 }	DIA NEACP
	{ 99945 }	DIA CANADIAN DEF HQ
	{ 99946 }	DIA NATL MIL INTELL CENTER/
	{ 0 }	CONUS
	{ 1 }	EUROPE
	{ 2 }	PACIFIC
	{ 3 }	ATLANTIC C-MED AFLOAT
	{ 4 }	PACIFIC AFLOAT/
VAR006	{ AF }	AFLOAT COMMANDS
	{ AK }	ALASKA
	{ AZ }	AZORES
	{ CA }	CALIFORNIA
	{ CN }	NATIONALIST CHINA
	{ CZ }	PANAMA CANAL ZONE
	{ DC }	WASHINGTON DC
	{ FL }	FLORIDA
	{ GM }	GUAM
	{ GI }	GUANTANAMO
	{ HI }	HAWAII
	{ IC }	ICELAND
	{ IT }	ITALY
	{ JP }	JAPAN
	{ KO }	KOREA
	{ LA }	LOUISIANA
	{ MA }	MARIANAS
	{ MD }	MARYLAND
	{ ME }	MAINE
	{ NB }	NEBRASKA
	{ NY }	NEW YORK
	{ PA }	PENNSYLVANIA
	{ PI }	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
	{ PR }	PUERTO RICO
	{ SC }	SOUTH CAROLINA
	{ SD }	SPAIN
	{ TH }	THAILAND
	{ UK }	UNITED KINGDOM
	{ VA }	VIRGINIA/
VAR007	{ 1 }	LCDR FOSTER
	{ 2 }	LT FICKELL
	{ 3 }	LT HUBER
	{ 4 }	LT WATSON/
VAR011	{ 5 }	CIVILIAN

(3)	LIEUTENANT	
(4)	LCDR	
(5)	CDR	
(6)	CAPT/	
VAR018	LESS THAN BACHELORS DEGREE	
(1)	BACHELORS LEVEL	
(2)	POSTGRADUATE STUDIES	
(4)	MASTERS LEVEL	
(5)	DOCTORAL LEVEL/	
VAR020	(0) NOT FIRST	
(1)	FIRST/	
VAR026,VAR028,VAR030,VAR032,VAR034,VAR036,VAR038,VAR040,		
VAR042,VAR044,VAR046,VAR048,VAR050,VAR052,VAR054,VAR056,		
VAR058	(0) NOT VALID	
(1)	VALID/	
VAR084	(0) NO COMMENTS	
(1)	NO FURTHER COMMENTS	
(2)	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/	
VAR087	TO VAR132,VAR137 TO VAR182	
(1)	NOT NEEDED	
(2)	BASIC KNOWLEDGE	
(3)	WORKING KNOWLEDGE	
(4)	EXPERT LEVEL/	
VAR207	SPECIAL CASE	
(1)	SPECIAL CASE/	
VAR208	(0) DIS QUESTION NOT ASKED	
(1)	DIS QUESTION NEGATIVE	
(2)	DIS QUESTION AFFIRMATIVE/	
VAR209	(0) DELPHI A WAS RECEIVED/	
VAR001,VAR003,VAR006,VAR010,VAR016,VAR017,VAR019,VAR061,		
VAR062,VAR064,VAR065,VAR069,VAR070,VAR072,VAR073,VAR077,		
VAR078,VAR083 (A)		
VAR002,VAR004,VAR005,VAR007 TO VAR009,VAR011 TO VAR015,		
VAR018,VAR020 TO VAR060,VAR062,VAR065 TO VAR068,VAR070,		
VAR071,VAR073 TO VAR076,VAR078 TO VAR082,VAR084 TO VAR212 (0)		
VAR187 TO VAR212		
CONDESCRIPTIVE	ALL	
STATISTICS	READ INPUT DATA	
SAVE FILE	FINISH	
PRINT FORMATS		

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE N

ALGOL SOURCE PROGRAM TO MERGE QID1CDS AND D2CARDS FILES

```
//HUBER09X JOB (260J,0678,YS42),HUBER,E.W.,TIME=4
// EXEC ALGWCLG,PARM.GO=SIZE=150K,REGION.GO=230K
//ALGOL.SYSIN DD *
%ALGOL
BEGIN
  INTEGER QID1CASENUMBER, D2CASENUMBER;
  STRING (80) BUFFER1, BUFFER2, BUFFER3, D2BUFFER1, D2BUFFER2;
  PROCEDURE REWINDQIDCARDS; FORTRAN "RWND11";
  PROCEDURE REWINDFILE12; FORTRAN "RWND12";
  PROCEDURE REWINDD2CARDS;
  BEGIN
    REWINDFILE12;
    D2CASENUMBER := 0;
    D2BUFFER1 := D2BUFFER2 := " ";
  END;
  PROCEDURE GETQID1CARD (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ11";
  PROCEDURE READD2CARD (STRING (80) RESULT BUF); FORTRAN "READ12";
  PROCEDURE PUTQIDCARD (STRING (80) VALUE BUF); FORTRAN "RITE14";
  INTEGER PROCEDURE CONVERT (STRING (6) VALUE T);
  BEGIN INTEGER INITIALVALUE, POSITION;
    INITIALVALUE := POSITION := 0;
    WHILE (T(POSITION)) = " " AND (POSITION <= 5) DO
      POSITION := POSITION + 1;
    FOR U := POSITION UNTIL 5 DO IF T(U) = " " THEN GO TO XIT ELSE
      INITIALVALUE := 10 * INITIALVALUE + (DECODE(T(U))) - 240;
    XIT: POSITION := 5;
    INITIALVALUE END;
  PROCEDURE GETPUTCASE;
    FOR X := 1 UNTIL 10 DO
      BEGIN
        GETQID1CARD(BUFFER1);
        PUTQIDCARD(BUFFER1);
        IF X = 1 THEN QID1CASENUMBER := CONVERT(BUFFER1(76|3));
        IF X = 1 THEN BUFFER2(76|3) := BUFFER1(76|3);
      END;
  PROCEDURE PUTD2CARDOUT;
  BEGIN
    IF QID1CASENUMBER < D2CASENUMBER THEN REWINDD2CARDS;
    WHILE QID1CASENUMBER > D2CASENUMBER DO GETNEXTD2SET;
```



```

IF QIDICASENUMBER = D2CASENUMBER THEN
  BEGIN
    PUTQIDCARD(D2BUFFER1);
    PUTQIDCARD(D2BUFFER2);
    IF (D2BUFFER1(74|2) ^= "04") OR (D2BUFFER2(74|2) ^= "05") OR
       (D2BUFFER1(79|1) ^= "8") OR (D2BUFFER2(79|1) ^= "8") THEN
      WRITEON (" INVALID CONTROL BLOCK");
    ELSE
      BEGIN
        PUTQIDCARD(BUFFER2);
        PUTQIDCARD(BUFFER3);
      END;
    END;
END;

PROCEDURE GETNEXTD2SET;
  BEGIN
    STRING (3) CARDICASE, CARD2CASE;
  PROCEDURE ROLLIN (INTEGER VALUE QTY);
    FOR X := 1 UNTIL QTY DO IF D2BUFFER2(76|3) ^= "999" THEN
      BEGIN
        D2BUFFER1 := D2BUFFER2;
        READD2CARD(D2BUFFER2);
        CARDICASE := D2BUFFER1(76|3);
        CARD2CASE := D2BUFFER2(76|3);
      END;
    END;
  ROLLIN (2);
  WHILE (CARDICASE ^= CARD2CASE) AND (CARD2CASE ^= "999") DO
    BEGIN
      WRITEON (" D2CARD MISSING ", CARDICASE, " ", CARD2CASE);
      ROLLIN (1);
    END;
  D2CASENUMBER := CONVERT(D2BUFFER2(76|3));
END;

PROCEDURE INITIALIZE;
  BEGIN
    REMINDQIDICARDS;
    REMINDD2CASENUMBER;
    QIDICASENUMBER := 0;
    BUFFER2 := " ";
    FOR X := 0 UNTIL 59 DO BUFFER3(X|1) := "9";
    FOR X := 0 UNTIL 55 DO BUFFER3(X|1) := "9";
    BUFFER2(60|1) := "04";
    BUFFER2(73|3) := "04";
    BUFFER2(79|1) := "8";
    BUFFER3(73|3) := "005";
  END;

```



```

WRITE ("START RUN");
INITIALIZE;
FOR X:= 1 UNTIL 325 DO
  BEGIN
    GETPUTCASE;
    PUTD2CARDOUT;
    WRITE (QIDICASENUMBER);
  END;
END;
END; ("END RUN");
//LINK.SYSLIB DD UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=DUFFEY,DISP=SHR,DSN=S2600.ALGOLW
//DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS3.ALGOLW,UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=LINDA
//DD DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.FORTLIB
//LINK.SYSPRINT DD DUMMY
//LINK.SYSIN DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.FDALG3,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800),SPACE=(CYL,(5,1)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,IN)
//GO.FT11F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.QIDICDS,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=80),SPACE=(CYL,(25,2)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,IN)
//GO.FT12F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.D2CARDS,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),SPACE=(CYL,(25,2)),
//DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,IN)
//GO.FT13F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.QID12CDS,
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=80),SPACE=(CYL,(25,2)),RLSE,
//DISP=(NEW,KEEP),LABEL=RETPD=30
//GO.FT07F001 DD DUMMY
//GO.SYSIN DD *

```


APPENDIX F

SAMPLE O

INTELLD SOURCE DECK SPSS PROGRAM

```

//HUBER1 JOB (2600,0678,YS42),'HUBER,E.W.',TIME=1
// EXEC SPSS,REGION=250K
//FT04F001 DD DSN=NAME22600,INTELL,UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=MARY,
// DISP=(NEW,KEEP),DCB=BLKSIZE=3624,LABEL=EXPT1=75100,
// SPACE=(TRK,(140,51))
//FT08F001 DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DSN=S2600.QID12COS,
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=80),DISP=SHR,LABEL=(,IN)
//SYSIN DD *
FILE NAME
RUN NAME
VARIABLE LIST
# OF CASES
INPUT MEDIUM
INPUT FORMAT

INTELLD QUEST-INTER-DEL A-DEL B COMBINED FILES
YS-42 T A GROUP QUEST INTER DELPHI A DELPHI B FILE
VAR001 TO VAR347
325
DISK
FIXED (A25,F5,0,A37,F5,0,F1,0,A2,F1,0,F3,0,F1,0/F1,0/F2,0,F4,0,3F4,0,2A5,F1,0,A5,F1,0,2F2,0,F3,0,F1,0/
17(F3,0,F1,0),8X,F3,0,F1,0/
A32,A3,F3,0,A32,A3,2F3,0,F1,0/
A32,A3,F3,0,A32,A3,2F3,0,F1,0/
A75,F1,0,F3,0,35X,F3,0,F1,0/
46F1,0,27X,F1,0,22,0,F3,0,F1,0/
46F1,0,27X,F1,0,22,0,F3,0,F1,0/
2UF3,0,11X,3F1,0,F2,0,F3,0,F1,0/
61F1,0,12X,F1,0,F2,0,F3,0,F1,0/
66F1,0,7X,F1,0,F2,0,F3,0,F1,0)
VAR005,VAR007,VAR009,VAR011,VAR018,VAR020,VAR024,VAR026,
VAR028,VAR030,VAR032,VAR034,VAR036,VAR038,VAR040,VAR042,
VAR044,VAR046,VAR048,VAR050,VAR052,VAR054,VAR056,VAR058,
VAR060,VAR068,VAR076,VAR084,VAR086,VAR088,VAR090,VAR092,
VAR137 TO VAR182,VAR213 TO VAR272,VAR278 TO VAR343 {91/
VAR012,VAR021,VAR022,VAR023,VAR024,VAR025,VAR026,VAR027,VAR028,VAR029,VAR030,VAR031,VAR032,VAR033,VAR034,VAR035,
VAR036,VAR037,VAR038,VAR039,VAR040,VAR041,VAR042,VAR043,VAR044,VAR045,VAR046,VAR047,VAR048,VAR049,VAR050,VAR051,
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VAR
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VAR008,% CARD #1 SEQUENCE/
 VAR009,% CARD ONE NUMBER/
 VAR010,% RESPONDENTS NAME/
 VAR011,% RESPONDENTS RANK/
 VAR012,% RESPONDENTS AGE/
 VAR013,% RESPONDENTS DESIGNATOR/
 VAR014,% RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS DESIGNATOR/
 VAR015,% RESPONDENTS FIRST DESIGNATOR/
 VAR016,% BILLET SUBSPECIALTY CODE/
 VAR017,% RESPONDENTS SUBSPECIALTY CODE/
 VAR018,% EDUCATIONAL LEVEL/
 VAR019,% TRAINING USED IN THIS BILLET/
 VAR020,% FIRST INTEL BILLET, NO-YES/
 VAR021,% YEARS IN THIS BILLET/
 VAR022,% MONTHS IN THIS BILLET/
 VAR023,% CARD #2 SEQUENCE/
 VAR024,% CARD TWO NUMBER/
 VAR025,% INTEL OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR026,% VALID INTEL DEFICE ADMIN/
 VAR027,% BRIEFES AND DEBRIEFES/
 VAR028,% VALID BRIEFES AND DEBRIEFES/
 VAR029,% BUDGETS AND BUDGETING/
 VAR030,% VALID BUDGETS AND BUDGETING/
 VAR031,% CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS/
 VAR032,% VALID CHARTS AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS/
 VAR033,% COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR034,% VALID COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR035,% DATA ANALYSIS/
 VAR036,% VALID DATA ANALYSIS/
 VAR037,% DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR038,% VALID DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR039,% ESTIMATES/
 VAR040,% VALID ESTIMATES/
 VAR041,% INTEL ANNEXES TO OPORDS/
 VAR042,% VALID INTEL ANNEXES TO OPORDS/
 VAR043,% INTEL COLLECTION PLANS/
 VAR044,% VALID INTEL COLLECTION PLANS/
 VAR045,% INTEL COLLECTION TASKING/
 VAR046,% VALID INTEL COLLECTION TASKING/
 VAR047,% INTELIGENCE RECRITS/
 VAR048,% VALID INTELIGENCE RECRITS/
 VAR049,% INTELIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR050,% VALID INTELIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR051,% INTERFACE ADP-TELECOMMS/
 VAR052,% VALID INTERFACE ADP-TELECOMMS/
 VAR053,% ORDERS OF BATTLE/
 VAR054,% VALID ORDERS OF BATTLE/
 VAR055,% PHYSICAL SECURITY/

VAR056, VALID PHYSICAL SECURITY/
 VAR057, % TACTICAL PLOTS/
 VAR058, VALID TACTICAL PLOTS/
 VAR059, CARD #3 SEQUENCE/
 VAR060, CARD THREE NUMBER/
 VAR061, FIRST INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR062, CODED FIRST ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR063, % FIRST INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR064, SECOND INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR065, CODED SECOND ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR066, % SECOND INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR067, CARD #4 SEQUENCE/
 VAR068, CARD FOUR NUMBER/
 VAR069, THIRD INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR070, CODED THIRD ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR071, % THIRD INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR072, FOURTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR073, CODED FOURTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR074, % FOURTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR075, CARD #5 SEQUENCE/
 VAR076, CARD FIVE NUMBER/
 VAR077, FIFTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR078, CODED FIFTH ADDITIONAL OUTPUT/
 VAR079, % FIFTH INTELL OUTPUT ADDED/
 VAR080, % NON-INTELLIGENCE OUTPUTS/
 VAR081, CARD #6 SEQUENCE/
 VAR082, CARD SIX NUMBER/
 VAR083, RESPONDENTS COMMENTS/
 VAR084, ARE COMMENTS CONTINUED?/
 VAR085, CARD #7 SEQUENCE/
 VAR086, CARD SEVEN NUMBER/
 VAR087, U-COLLEGE ALGEBRA/
 VAR088, U-BEGIN CALCULUS/
 VAR089, U-PROBS & STATS/
 VAR090, U-ADV. CALCULUS/
 VAR091, U-FOREIGN LANGUAGE/
 VAR092, U-USSR/
 VAR093, U-CHINA/
 VAR094, U-MID EAST/
 VAR095, U-EUROPE/
 VAR096, U-LATIN AMERICA/
 VAR097, U-AFRICA/
 VAR098, U-OPS ANALYSIS/
 VAR099, U-INT'L RELATIONS/
 VAR100, U-UW ACUSTICS/
 VAR101, U-SONAR SYSTEMS/
 VAR102, U-COMM SYSTEMS/
 VAR103, U-RADAR SYSTEMS/

VAR104:U-OPTICS/
 VAR105:U-LASERS/
 VAR106:U-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR107:U-NAT'L & NAV BUDGET PROC/
 VAR108:U-THREAT & NET ASSESSMENT/
 VAR109:U-NATIONAL SEC & INTELL ORGN/
 VAR110:U-SOVIET NAVAL AIR FORCE/
 VAR111:U-SOVIET AIR FORCE/
 VAR112:U-SOVIET PVO/
 VAR113:U-SOVIET STRAT ROCKET TROOPS/
 VAR114:U-SOVIET-MER-FISH-OCEANO/
 VAR115:U-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR116:U-OTHER STRAT-GEN'L PURPOSE/
 VAR117:U-NAVAL STRAT-GEN'L PURPOSE/
 VAR118:U-OTHER STRAT-GEN'L PURPOSE/
 VAR119:U-ALLIED CAPABILITY/
 VAR120:U-SYS DESIGN-ANAL-NGMT/
 VAR121:U-HARDWARE OPER/
 VAR122:U-SOFTWARE-PROGRAMMING/
 VAR123:U-BASIC INTERFACE OPS/
 VAR124:U-BRIEFING/
 VAR125:U-WRITING/
 VAR126:U-ORGANIZ OF THOUGHT/
 VAR127:U-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR128:U-PERT BY OBJECTIVES/
 VAR129:U-NGMT PERSONNEL MGMT/
 VAR130:U-FINANCIAL MGMT/
 VAR131:U-LABOR RELATIONS/
 VAR132:U-INTERVIEW CODER NUMBER/
 VAR133:U-CARD #801 SUBCARD NUMBER/
 VAR134:U-CARD #801 SEQUENCE/
 VAR135:U-CARD #801 NUMBER/
 VAR136:U-CARD #801 ALGEBRA/
 VAR137:U-COLLEGE ALGEBRA/
 VAR138:U-BEGIN CALCULUS/
 VAR139:U-PROBS & STATS/
 VAR140:U-ADV CALCULUS/
 VAR141:U-FOREIGN LANGUAGE/
 VAR142:U-USSR/
 VAR143:U-MID CHINA/
 VAR144:U-MID EAST/
 VAR145:U-EUROPE/
 VAR146:U-LATIN AMERICA/
 VAR147:U-AFRICA/
 VAR148:U-OPS ANALYSIS/
 VAR149:U-INT'L RELATIONS/
 VAR150:U-UW ACOUSTICS/
 VAR151:U-SONAR SYSTEMS/

VAR152, N-COMM SYSTEMS/
 VAR153, N-RADAR SYSTEMS/
 VAR154, N-OPTICS/
 VAR155, N-LASERS/
 VAR156, N-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR157, N-MAT. LT & NAV BUDGET PROC/
 VAR158, N-THREAT & NAV ASSESSMENT/
 VAR159, N-NATIONAL SEC & INTELL ORGN/
 VAR160, N-SOVIET NAVAL/
 VAR161, N-SOVIET AIR FORCE/
 VAR162, N-SOVIET GROUND/
 VAR163, N-SOVIET PVO/
 VAR164, N-SOVIET STRAT ROCKET TROOPS/
 VAR165, N-SOVIET-MER-FISH-OCEANO/
 VAR166, N-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR167, N-NAVAL STRAT-GENL PURPOSE/
 VAR168, N-OTHER STRAT-GENL PURPOSE/
 VAR169, N-ALLIED CAPABILITY/
 VAR170, N-SYS DESIGN-ANAL-MGMT/
 VAR171, N-HARDWARE OPER/
 VAR172, N-SOFTWARE-PROGRAMMING/
 VAR173, N-BASIC INTERFACE OPS/
 VAR174, N-BRIEFING/
 VAR175, N-BRIEFING/
 VAR176, N-ORGANIZ OF THOUGHT/
 VAR177, N-COLLECTION SYSTEMS/
 VAR178, N-PERT/ BY OBJECTIVES/
 VAR179, N-MGMT BY OBJECTIVES/
 VAR180, N-PERSONNEL MGMT/
 VAR181, N-FINANCIAL MGMT/
 VAR182, N-LABOR RELATIONS/
 VAR183, N-INTERVIEW CODER NUMBER/
 VAR184, N-CARD #8 SUBCARD NUMBER/
 VAR185, N-CARD #82 SEQUENCE/
 VAR186, N-CARD #802 NUMBER/
 VAR187, N-CARD #802 NUMBER/
 VAR188, N-OFFICE ADMIN/
 VAR189, N-RESOURCE-ORGN MGMT/
 VAR190, N-BUDGET & FISCAL PLANS/
 VAR191, N-DECISIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS/
 VAR192, N-BRIEFS & DEBRIEFS/
 VAR193, N-LIAISON/
 VAR194, N-CHARTS & AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS/
 VAR195, N-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STUDIES/
 VAR196, N-COUNTY ANALYSIS/
 VAR197, N-ESTIMATES/
 VAR198, N-INTELL ANMEXES TO OPORDS/
 VAR199, N-INTELL COLLECTION PLANS/
 VAR199, N-INTELL COLLECTION TASKING/

VAR200.D1- INTELL INFO REPORTS/
 VAR201.D1- ADP & TELECOMMS INTERFACE/
 VAR202.D1- TUG BATTLE/
 VAR203.D1- ORDERS AL SECURITY/
 VAR204.D1- PHYSICAL PLOTS/
 VAR205.D1- TACTICAL PLOTS/
 VAR206.D1- NON-INTELL RELATED OUTPUTS/
 VAR207.D1- COUNSELING & TRAINING/
 VAR208.D1- SPECIAL CASE FLAG/
 VAR209.D1- IS THIS QUESTION/
 VAR210.D1- IS THIS VALID DELPHI RESPONSE/
 VAR211.D1- CARD #803 SUBCARD NUMBER/
 VAR212.D1- CARD #803 SEQUENCE/
 VAR213.D1- CARD #803 NUMBER/
 VAR214.D2- U-COLLEGE ALGEBRA/
 VAR215.D2- N-COLLEGE ALGEBRA/
 VAR216.D2- U-COLLEGE ALGEBRA/
 VAR217.D2- U-BEGINNING CALCULUS/
 VAR218.D2- N-BEGINNING CALCULUS/
 VAR219.D2- F-BEGINNING CALCULUS/
 VAR220.D2- U-ADVANCED CALCULUS/
 VAR221.D2- N-ADVANCED CALCULUS/
 VAR222.D2- F-ADVANCED CALCULUS/
 VAR223.D2- U-PROBABILITY & STATISTICS/
 VAR224.D2- N-PROBABILITY & STATISTICS/
 VAR225.D2- F-PROBABILITY & STATISTICS/
 VAR226.D2- U-FOREIGN LANGUAGE/
 VAR227.D2- N-FOREIGN LANGUAGE/
 VAR228.D2- F-FOREIGN LANGUAGE/
 VAR229.D2- U-AREA STUDY USSR/
 VAR230.D2- N-AREA STUDY USSR/
 VAR231.D2- F-AREA STUDY USSR/
 VAR232.D2- U-AREA STUDY CHINA/
 VAR233.D2- N-AREA STUDY CHINA/
 VAR234.D2- F-AREA STUDY CHINA/
 VAR235.D2- U-AREA STUDY MID EAST/
 VAR236.D2- N-AREA STUDY MID EAST/
 VAR237.D2- F-AREA STUDY MID EAST/
 VAR238.D2- U-AREA STUDY EUROPE/
 VAR239.D2- N-AREA STUDY EUROPE/
 VAR240.D2- F-AREA STUDY EUROPE/
 VAR241.D2- U-AREA STUDY LATIN AMERICA/
 VAR242.D2- N-AREA STUDY LATIN AMERICA/
 VAR243.D2- F-AREA STUDY AFRICA/
 VAR244.D2- U-AREA STUDY AFRICA/
 VAR245.D2- N-AREA STUDY AFRICA/
 VAR246.D2- F-AREA STUDY AFRICA/
 VAR247.D2- U-OPERATIONS ANALYSIS/
 VAR248.D2- N-OPERATIONS ANALYSIS/

VAR248, D2	-E-OPERATIONS	ANALYSIS/	
VAR249, D2	-D-INTL RELATIONS	THEORY/	
VAR250, D2	-M-INTL RELATIONS	THEORY/	
VAR251, D2	-U-ACQUISITION		
VAR252, D2	-U-ACQUISITION		
VAR253, D2	-U-ACQUISITION		
VAR254, D2	-U-ACQUISITION		
VAR255, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR256, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR257, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR258, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR259, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR260, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR261, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR262, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR263, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR264, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR265, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR266, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR267, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR268, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR269, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR270, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR271, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR272, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR273, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR274, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR275, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR276, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR277, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR278, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR279, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR280, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR281, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR282, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR283, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR284, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR285, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR286, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR287, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR288, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR289, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR290, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR291, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR292, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR293, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR294, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		
VAR295, D2	-U-SONAR SYSTEMS		

VAR296, D2 -U- SOVIET MEX -FISH-OCEANO STUDY/
 VAR297, D2 -U- SOVIET MEX -FISH-OCEANO STUDY/
 VAR298, D2 -U- SOVIET MEX -FISH-OCEANO STUDY/
 VAR299, D2 -U- US NAVAL FORCES/
 VAR300, D2 -U- US NAVAL FORCES/
 VAR301, D2 -U- US NAVAL FORCES/
 VAR302, D2 -U- US NAVAL FORCES/
 VAR303, D2 -U- OTHER US FORCES/
 VAR304, D2 -U- OTHER US FORCES/
 VAR305, D2 -U- ALLIED CAPABILITY/
 VAR306, D2 -U- ALLIED CAPABILITY/
 VAR307, D2 -U- ALLIED CAPABILITY/
 VAR308, D2 -U- ALLIED CAPABILITY/
 VAR309, D2 -U- ADP-SYSTEM DESIGN & MGMT/
 VAR310, D2 -U- ADP-SYSTEM DESIGN & MGMT/
 VAR311, D2 -U- ADP-HARDWARE OPERATIONS/
 VAR312, D2 -U- ADP-HARDWARE OPERATIONS/
 VAR313, D2 -U- ADP-HARDWARE OPERATIONS/
 VAR314, D2 -U- ADP-PROGRAMMING/
 VAR315, D2 -U- ADP-PROGRAMMING/
 VAR316, D2 -U- ADP-PROGRAMMING/
 VAR317, D2 -U- ADP-BASIC INTERFACE OPERATIONS/
 VAR318, D2 -U- ADP-BASIC INTERFACE OPERATIONS/
 VAR319, D2 -U- ADP-BASIC INTERFACE OPERATIONS/
 VAR320, D2 -U- MGMT BY OBJECTIVES/
 VAR321, D2 -U- MGMT BY OBJECTIVES/
 VAR322, D2 -U- MGMT BY OBJECTIVES/
 VAR323, D2 -U- PERSONNEL MGMT/
 VAR324, D2 -U- PERSONNEL MGMT/
 VAR325, D2 -U- PERSONNEL MGMT/
 VAR326, D2 -U- FINANCIAL MGMT/
 VAR327, D2 -U- FINANCIAL MGMT/
 VAR328, D2 -U- FINANCIAL MGMT/
 VAR329, D2 -U- NATL & NAVAL BUDGET PROCESS/
 VAR330, D2 -U- NATL & NAVAL BUDGET PROCESS/
 VAR331, D2 -U- NATL & NAVAL BUDGET PROCESS/
 VAR332, D2 -U- LABOR RELATIONS/
 VAR333, D2 -U- LABOR RELATIONS/
 VAR334, D2 -U- LABOR RELATIONS/
 VAR335, D2 -U- BRIEFING/
 VAR336, D2 -U- BRIEFING/
 VAR337, D2 -U- BRIEFING/
 VAR338, D2 -U- WRITING/
 VAR339, D2 -U- WRITING/
 VAR340, D2 -U- WRITING/
 VAR341, D2 -U- ORGANIZATION OF THOUGHT/
 VAR342, D2 -U- ORGANIZATION OF THOUGHT/
 VAR343, D2 -U- ORGANIZATION OF THOUGHT/

VAR344, D2-IS THIS VALID DELPHI B RESPONSE/
VAR345, D2-CARD #805 SUBCARD NUMBER/
VAR346, D2-CARD #805 SEQUENCE/
VAR347, D2-CARD #805 CARD NUMBER
THE FOLLOWING UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODES LISTED FOR
VAR004 ARE VALID UIC'S UNLESS THE NUMBER BEGINS WITH 999X.
SEQUENCE NUMBERS, VARS 008, 023, 059, 067, 075, 081, AND 085,
ARE KEYED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:
LT FOSTER MOUNT HAS 001 THROUGH 199
LT BICKELL HAS 200 THROUGH 399
LT HUBER HAS 400 THROUGH 599
LT RATTSON HAS 600 THROUGH 799
VAR004 800 THROUGH 999
(03360) USS SARATOGA
(03362) USS INDEPENDENCE
(03363) USS KITTY HAWK
(03321) USS HANCOCK
(03334) USS ORISKANY
(03341) USS MIDWAY
(03342) USS F D ROOSEVELT
(03343) USS CORAL SEA
(03359) USS FORRESTAL
(03361) USS RANGER
(03364) USS CONSTELLATION
(03366) USS AMERICA
(03367) USS KENNEDY
(03385) USS ENTERPRISE
(05840) USS BLUE RIDGE
(20001) USS MOUNT WHITNEY
(22896) NAS LANGLEY
(60200) NAS FIELDS FIELD
(00215) NAS KEY WEST
(57007) COM IDEASIFUR
(00309) NB GUAMIANAMO
(62769) NB SUBIC
(64591) JSTPS
(99901) COMCARGU ONE
(99902) COMCARGU TWO
(99903) COMCARGU THREE
(99904) COMCARGU FOUR
(99905) COMCARGU FIVE
(99906) COMCARGU SIX
(99907) COMCARGU SEVEN
(63126) MISSILE CENTER
(30883) NUSIC
(66967) FUSIC
(66842) FOSIF
(66600) FOSIF
MUGU
NOKFOLK
LONDON
ROYA

COMMENT
COMMENT

VALUE LABELS

(66970)	FOSIF	WESTPAC
(63013)	NUMEPN	TRAGRUPAC
(57012)	COMNAVAIR	IRLANT
(57025)	COMNAVAIR	PAC
(09550)	COMFAIR	RMED
(09117)	COMFAIR	KEE
(09508)	COMFAIR	ONE
(63981)	COMPAI	WINGS
(05917)	COMPAI	WINGS
(57015)	COMPHI	BLANT
(57019)	COMPHI	BPAC
(55297)	COMPHI	BRON
(55335)	COMPHI	BRON
(55269)	COMPHI	BRON
(55281)	COMPHI	BRON
(00510)	COMNAV	SOUTH
(99509)	USSOUTH	COM15
(99910)	CINCEAS	TLANT
(00061)	CINCUS	NAVEUR
(57006)	COMNAV	FOR
(62894)	COMNAV	FOR
(31585)	CINC	UNC
(57014)	CINC	UNCFOR
(63842)	COMANT	DC
(65322)	COMANT	DC
(65382)	USMACV	JUSHAG
(08561)	COMSEC	CONDFLT
(57087)	COMTHIR	DFLT
(57042)	COMSIX	THFLT
(57024)	COMSEVENTH	FLT
(99911)	CINCAL	C
(00038)	CINCPAC	CELT
(00070)	CINCPAC	CELT
(00066)	CINCPAC	CELT
(00060)	CINCPAC	CELT
(63420)	CINCPAC	CELT
(63415)	CINCPAC	CELT
(59912)	DIA	EUR
(63186)	FICPPAC	
(99913)	FICPPAC	
(68166)	FICPPAC	
(65134)	FICPPAC	
(65792)	FICPPAC	
(66400)	FICPPAC	
(99914)	FICPPAC	
(99915)	FICPPAC	
(99916)	FICPPAC	
(99917)	FICPPAC	

(9918)	FITCLANT
(9919)	FITCPAC
(00015)	COMNAVINTCOM
(62930)	NFOIO
(63285)	NISO CHASN
(63051)	NISO EUROPE
(65093)	NISO JAPAN
(9920)	NISO MARIANAS
(9921)	NISO NEW ORLEANS
(63053)	NISO NEW YORK
(63054)	NISO NORFOLK
(63055)	NISO HAWAII
(63064)	NISO SAN DIEGO
(63057)	NISO SAN FRANCISCO
(63058)	COMCRUDESGRU EIGHT
(9922)	COMCRUDESGRU TWELVE
(9923)	NAVCOSSACT
(31055)	FASOTRAGRULANT BRUNS
(9924)	CNA
(96013)	FLTCORGRU TWO
(9925)	COMCARIBSEAFRON
(62919)	COMSEASTSEAFRON
(62928)	COMSUBGRU FIVE
(9926)	COMSUBGRU SEVEN
(9927)	COMSUBGRU EIGHT
(9928)	COMSUBGRU
(57016)	COMSUBGRU
(57020)	COMSUBPAC
(9929)	COMAEWINGPAC
(9930)	COMRECONATKING ONE
(9931)	VC ONE
(09930)	VQ ONE
(09946)	VQ TWO
(09519)	COMATWING ONE
(9932)	PHIBSCOL CORONADO
(9933)	IPAC
(9934)	NRKF KAMISEYA CTF72
(9935)	COMUSNAVPHIL-CIF 72
(9936)	CNO OP-96
(9937)	NFOIO FRIENDSHIP ANNEX
(9938)	DIA POMONIO PLAZA
(9939)	DIA ANACOSTIA ANNEX
(9940)	DIA ARLINGTON HALL
(9941)	DIA WASH NAVY YARD
(9942)	DIA NSA ANNEX
(9943)	DIA NMCC ANNEX
(9944)	DIA NEACP
(9945)	DIA CANADIAN DEF HQ

(99946) DIA NATL MIL INTELL CENTER/

VAR005

(0) CONUS
(1) EUROPE
(2) PACIFIC
(3) ATLANTIC-MED AFLOAT
(4) PACIFIC AFLOAT/
(AF) AFLOAT COMMANDS
(AK) ALASKA
(AZ) AZORES
(CA) CALIFORNIA
(CN) NATIONALIST CHINA
(PA) PANAMA CANAL ZONE
(DC) WASHINGTON DC
(FL) FLORIDA
(GU) GUAM
(HI) GUANTANAMO
(IC) ICELAND
(IT) ITALY
(JP) JAPAN
(KR) KOREA
(LA) LOUISIANA
(MA) MARYLAND
(ME) MAINE
(NE) NEBRASKA
(NY) NEW YORK
(PA) PENNSYLVANIA
(PI) PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
(PR) PUERTO RICO
(SC) SOUTH CAROLINA
(SP) SPAIN
(TH) THAILAND
(UK) UNITED KINGDOM
(VA) VIRGINIA/
(1) LCDR MOUNT
(2) LT FOSTER
(3) LT BICKELL
(4) LT HUBER
(5) LT WATSON/
(1) CIVILIAN
(3) LIEUTENANT
(4) LCDR
(5) CDR
(6) CAPT/

VAR006

VAR007

VAR011

VAR018

THAN BACHELORS DEGREE
LESS BACHELORS LEVEL
(1) BACHELORS LEVEL
(2) POSTGRADUATE STUDIES


```

(4) MASTERS LEVEL
(5) DOCTORAL LEVEL/
(0) NOT FIRST
(1) FIRST/030, VAR032, VAR034, VAR036, VAR038, VAR040,
VAR026, VAR028, VAR044, VAR046, VAR048, VAR050, VAR052, VAR054, VAR056,
VAR042, VAR058
(0) NOT VALID
(1) VALID/
VAR084
(0) NO COMMENTS
(1) NO FURTHER COMMENTS
(2) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/
VAR087 TO VAR132, VAR137 TO VAR182, VAR213 TO VAR272,
VAR275 TO VAR343
(1) NOT NEEDED
(2) BASIC KNOWLEDGE
(3) WORKING KNOWLEDGE
(4) EXPERT LEVEL/
VAR207, VAR273
(0) NOT SPECIAL CASE
(1) SPECIAL CASE/
VAR208
(0) DIS QUESTION NOT ASKED
(1) DIS QUESTION NEGATIVE/
VAR209
(0) DIS QUESTION AFFIRMATIVE/
(1) DELPHI A NOT RECEIVED
VAR274, VAR344
(1) DELPHI A WAS RECEIVED/
(0) DELPHI B NOT RECEIVED
(1) DELPHI B WAS RECEIVED/
PRINT FORMATS VAR001, VAR003, VAR006, VAR010, VAR016, VAR017, VAR019, VAR061,
VAR062, VAR064, VAR065, VAR069, VAR070, VAR072, VAR073, VAR077,
VAR078, VAR083 (A)
VAR213
4
CODEBOOK
OPTIONS
STATISTICS ALL
READ INPUT DATA
SAVE FILE
FINISH

```


APPENDIX F

SAMPLE P

ALGOL SOURCE PROGRAM TO VALIDATE
QCARDS FILE, WITH EXAMPLE PRINTOUT

```
//HUBER003 JOB (2600,3578,YS421,'HUBER,E.W.,'
// EXEC ALGWCLG
//ALGOL.SYSIN DD *
%ALGOL
BEGIN
  STRING (25) VAR001;
  STRING (37) VAR003;
  STRING (2) VAR006;
  STRING (40) VAR010;
  STRING (32) VAR061;
  STRING (75) VAR083;
  STRING (1) VAR005A;
  VAR024A, VAR025A, VAR009A, VAR011A, VAR018A, VAR020A,
  VAR038A, VAR040A, VAR032A, VAR032A, VAR034A, VAR036A,
  VAR052A, VAR054A, VAR042A, VAR044A, VAR045A, VAR050A,
  VAR082A, VAR084A, VAR055A, VAR058A, VAR058A, VAR076A,
  VAR082A, VAR084A, VAR086A;
  STRING (2) VAR012A;
  VAR022A;
  STRING (3) VAR008A;
  VAR023A, VAR027A, VAR029A, VAR031A,
  VAR033A, VAR035A, VAR039A, VAR041A, VAR043A, VAR045A,
  VAR047A, VAR049A, VAR051A, VAR053A, VAR055A, VAR059A,
  VAR062A, VAR063A, VAR065A, VAR067A, VAR073A, VAR071A,
  VAR073A, VAR074A, VAR075A, VAR078A, VAR079A, VAR080A, VAR081A,
  VAR085A;
  STRING (4) VAR013A, VAR014A, VAR015A;
  STRING (5) VAR002A, VAR004A, VAR016, VAR017, VAR019;
  INTEGER VAR002, VAR003, VAR005, VAR007, VAR008, VAR009,
  VAR011, VAR012, VAR013, VAR014, VAR015, VAR018, VAR020,
  VAR022, VAR023, VAR024, VAR025, VAR026, VAR027, VAR028,
  VAR030, VAR031, VAR032, VAR033, VAR034, VAR035, VAR036,
  VAR038, VAR039, VAR040, VAR041, VAR042, VAR043, VAR044,
  VAR046, VAR047, VAR048, VAR049, VAR050, VAR052,
  VAR054, VAR055, VAR056, VAR057, VAR059, VAR062,
  VAR074, VAR075, VAR076, VAR077, VAR078, VAR079, VAR081,
  VAR084, VAR085, VAR086, VAR087, VAR088, VAR089, VAR090;
  INTEGER PROCEDURE CONVERT (STRING (5) VALUE T);
  BEGIN INTEGER INVALUE, POSITION;
  INVALUE := POSITION := 0;
  WHILE (POSITION) = " " AND (POSITION - 5) DO
    POSITION := POSITION + 1;
  FOR U := POSITION UNTIL 5 DO IF T(U) = " THEN GO TO XIT ELSE
    XIT: POSITION := 10 * INVALUE + (DECODE(T(J1)) - 240);
  INVALUE END;
  PROCEDURE GETCASE;
```



```

BEGIN IMAGE1;
IMAGE2;
IMAGE3;
IMAGE4;
IMAGE5;
IMAGE6;
IMAGE7;
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE1 (80) BUFFER;
BEGIN STRING (BUFFER);
READCARD (BUFFER);
VAR001 := BUFFER (25);
VAR002 := CONVERT (BUFFER (25|5));
VAR002A := BUFFER (25|5);
VAR003 := BUFFER (30|37);
VAR004 := CONVERT (BUFFER (67|5));
VAR004A := BUFFER (67|5);
VAR005 := CONVERT (BUFFER (72|1));
VAR005A := BUFFER (72|1);
VAR006 := BUFFER (73|2);
VAR007 := CONVERT (BUFFER (75|1));
VAR007A := CONVERT (BUFFER (75|1));
VAR008 := CONVERT (BUFFER (76|3));
VAR008A := BUFFER (76|3);
VAR009 := CONVERT (BUFFER (79|1));
VAR009A := BUFFER (79|1);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE2 (80) BUFFER;
BEGIN STRING (BUFFER);
READCARD (BUFFER);
VAR010 := BUFFER (40);
VAR011 := CONVERT (BUFFER (40|1));
VAR011A := BUFFER (40|1);
VAR012 := CONVERT (BUFFER (41|2));
VAR012A := BUFFER (41|2);
VAR013 := CONVERT (BUFFER (43|4));
VAR013A := BUFFER (43|4);
VAR014 := CONVERT (BUFFER (47|4));
VAR014A := BUFFER (47|4);
VAR015 := CONVERT (BUFFER (51|4));
VAR015A := BUFFER (51|4);
VAR016 := BUFFER (55|5);
VAR017 := BUFFER (55|5);
VAR018 := CONVERT (BUFFER (65|1));
VAR018A := BUFFER (65|1);
VAR019 := BUFFER (65|5);

```



```

VAR020 := CONVERT (BUFFER (71|1));
VAR020A := BUFFER (71|1);
VAR021 := CONVERT (BUFFER (72|2));
VAR021A := BUFFER (72|2);
VAR022 := CONVERT (BUFFER (74|2));
VAR022A := BUFFER (74|2);
VAR023 := CONVERT (BUFFER (76|3));
VAR023A := BUFFER (76|3);
VAR024 := CONVERT (BUFFER (79|1));
VAR024A := BUFFER (79|1);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE3;
BEGIN
  STRING (80) BUFFER;
  READCARD (BUFFER);
  VAR025 := CONVERT (BUFFER (0|3));
  VAR025A := BUFFER (0|3);
  VAR026 := CONVERT (BUFFER (3|1));
  VAR026A := BUFFER (3|1);
  VAR027 := CONVERT (BUFFER (4|3));
  VAR027A := BUFFER (4|3);
  VAR028 := CONVERT (BUFFER (7|1));
  VAR028A := BUFFER (7|1);
  VAR029 := CONVERT (BUFFER (8|3));
  VAR029A := BUFFER (8|3);
  VAR030 := CONVERT (BUFFER (11|1));
  VAR030A := BUFFER (11|1);
  VAR031 := CONVERT (BUFFER (12|3));
  VAR031A := BUFFER (12|3);
  VAR032 := CONVERT (BUFFER (15|1));
  VAR032A := BUFFER (15|1);
  VAR033 := CONVERT (BUFFER (16|3));
  VAR033A := BUFFER (16|3);
  VAR034 := CONVERT (BUFFER (19|1));
  VAR034A := BUFFER (19|1);
  VAR035 := CONVERT (BUFFER (20|3));
  VAR035A := BUFFER (20|3);
  VAR036 := CONVERT (BUFFER (23|1));
  VAR036A := BUFFER (23|1);
  VAR037 := CONVERT (BUFFER (24|3));
  VAR037A := BUFFER (24|3);
  VAR038 := CONVERT (BUFFER (27|1));
  VAR038A := BUFFER (27|1);
  VAR039 := CONVERT (BUFFER (28|3));
  VAR039A := BUFFER (28|3);
  VAR040 := CONVERT (BUFFER (31|1));
  VAR040A := BUFFER (31|1);
  VAR041 := CONVERT (BUFFER (32|3));

```



```

VAR041A := BUFFER(32|3);
VAR042 := CONVERT (BUFFER(35|1));
VAR042A := BUFFER(35|1);
VAR043 := CONVERT (BUFFER(36|3));
VAR043A := BUFFER(36|3);
VAR044 := CONVERT (BUFFER(39|1));
VAR044A := BUFFER(39|1);
VAR045 := CONVERT (BUFFER(40|3));
VAR045A := BUFFER(40|3);
VAR046 := CONVERT (BUFFER(43|1));
VAR046A := BUFFER(43|1);
VAR047 := CONVERT (BUFFER(44|3));
VAR047A := BUFFER(44|3);
VAR048 := CONVERT (BUFFER(47|1));
VAR048A := BUFFER(47|1);
VAR049 := CONVERT (BUFFER(48|3));
VAR049A := BUFFER(48|3);
VAR050 := CONVERT (BUFFER(51|1));
VAR050A := BUFFER(51|1);
VAR051 := CONVERT (BUFFER(52|3));
VAR051A := BUFFER(52|3);
VAR052 := CONVERT (BUFFER(55|1));
VAR052A := BUFFER(55|1);
VAR053 := CONVERT (BUFFER(56|3));
VAR053A := BUFFER(56|3);
VAR054 := CONVERT (BUFFER(59|1));
VAR054A := BUFFER(59|1);
VAR055 := CONVERT (BUFFER(60|3));
VAR055A := BUFFER(60|3);
VAR056 := CONVERT (BUFFER(63|1));
VAR056A := BUFFER(63|1);
VAR057 := CONVERT (BUFFER(64|3));
VAR057A := BUFFER(64|3);
VAR058 := CONVERT (BUFFER(67|1));
VAR058A := BUFFER(67|1);
VAR059 := CONVERT (BUFFER(76|3));
VAR059A := BUFFER(76|3);
VAR060 := CONVERT (BUFFER(79|1));
VAR060A := BUFFER(79|1);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE4;
BEGIN STRING (80) BUFFER;
  READCARD (BUFFER);
  VAR061 := BUFFER(32);
  VAR062 := CONVERT (BUFFER(32|3));
  VAR062A := BUFFER(32|3);
  VAR063 := CONVERT (BUFFER(35|3));

```



```

VAR063A := BUFFER(3513);
VAR064 := BUFFER(3132);
VAR065 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7013));
VAR065A := BUFFER(7013);
VAR066 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7313));
VAR066A := BUFFER(7313);
VAR067 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7613));
VAR067A := BUFFER(7613);
VAR068 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7911));
VAR068A := BUFFER(7911);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGES;
BEGIN STRING (80) BUFFER;
READCARD (BUFFER);
VAR069 := BUFFER(3132);
VAR070 := BUFFER(3213);
VAR070A := BUFFER(3213);
VAR071 := CONVERT (BUFFER(3513));
VAR071A := BUFFER(3513);
VAR072 := BUFFER(38132);
VAR073 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7013));
VAR073A := BUFFER(7013);
VAR074 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7313));
VAR074A := BUFFER(7313);
VAR075 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7613));
VAR075A := BUFFER(7613);
VAR076 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7911));
VAR076A := BUFFER(7911);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE6;
BEGIN STRING (80) BUFFER;
READCARD (BUFFER);
VAR077 := BUFFER(3132);
VAR078 := CONVERT (BUFFER(3213));
VAR078A := BUFFER(3213);
VAR079 := CONVERT (BUFFER(3513));
VAR079A := BUFFER(3513);
VAR080 := CONVERT (BUFFER(3813));
VAR080A := BUFFER(3813);
VAR081 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7613));
VAR081A := BUFFER(7613);
VAR082 := CONVERT (BUFFER(7911));
VAR082A := BUFFER(7911);
END;

```

```

PROCEDURE IMAGE7;

```



```

(VAR004 = 99912) OR (VAR004 = 63186) OR (VAR004 = 99913) OR
(VAR004 = 68168) OR (VAR004 = 65134) OR (VAR004 = 55792) OR
(VAR004 = 66400) OR (VAR004 = 99914) OR (VAR004 = 99915) OR
(VAR004 = 99916) OR (VAR004 = 99917) OR (VAR004 = 99918) OR
(VAR004 = 99919) OR (VAR004 = 00015) OR (VAR004 = 62930) OR
(VAR004 = 63285) OR (VAR004 = 63051) OR (VAR004 = 65493) OR
(VAR004 = 99920) OR (VAR004 = 99921) OR (VAR004 = 63053) OR
(VAR004 = 63054) OR (VAR004 = 63055) OR (VAR004 = 63064) OR
(VAR004 = 63056) OR (VAR004 = 63057) OR (VAR004 = 63058) OR
(VAR004 = 99922) OR (VAR004 = 99923) OR (VAR004 = 31695) OR
(VAR004 = 99924) OR (VAR004 = 96013) OR (VAR004 = 99925) OR
(VAR004 = 62919) OR (VAR004 = 62528) OR (VAR004 = 99926) OR
(VAR004 = 99927) OR (VAR004 = 99928) OR (VAR004 = 57016) OR
(VAR004 = 57020) OR (VAR004 = 99929) OR (VAR004 = 99930) OR
(VAR004 = 99931) OR (VAR004 = 99930) OR (VAR004 = 99930) OR
(VAR004 = 99931) OR (VAR004 = 99932) OR (VAR004 = 99933) OR
(VAR004 = 99934) OR (VAR004 = 99932) OR (VAR004 = 99933) OR
(VAR004 = 99937) OR (VAR004 = 99938) OR (VAR004 = 99939) OR
(VAR004 = 99940) OR (VAR004 = 99941) OR (VAR004 = 99942) OR
(VAR004 = 99943) OR (VAR004 = 99944) OR (VAR004 = 99945) OR
(VAR004 = 99946) OR (VAR004 = 99947) OR (VAR004 = 99948) OR
THEN WRITE ("INVALID UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE");
(VAR005 < 0) OR (VAR005 > 4) THEN WRITE ("INVALID GEOGRAPHIC CODE");
(VAR006 = "AK") OR (VAR006 = "AZ") OR (VAR006 = "CA") OR
(VAR006 = "CN") OR (VAR006 = "CZ") OR (VAR006 = "DC") OR
(VAR006 = "FL") OR (VAR006 = "GM") OR (VAR006 = "GI") OR
(VAR006 = "HI") OR (VAR006 = "IC") OR (VAR006 = "IL") OR
(VAR006 = "JP") OR (VAR006 = "KO") OR (VAR006 = "LA") OR
(VAR006 = "MA") OR (VAR006 = "MD") OR (VAR006 = "ME") OR
(VAR006 = "NB") OR (VAR006 = "ND") OR (VAR006 = "PA") OR
(VAR006 = "PI") OR (VAR006 = "PR") OR (VAR006 = "SC") OR
(VAR006 = "SP") OR (VAR006 = "TH") OR (VAR006 = "UK") OR
(VAR006 = "VA") OR (VAR006 = "TH") OR (VAR006 = "UK") OR
(VAR006 = "STATE/COUNTRY CODE");
((VAR007 = 1) AND (VAR008 >= 200)) OR
((VAR007 = 2) AND (VAR008 < 200)) OR (VAR008 >= 400)) OR
((VAR007 = 3) AND (VAR008 < 400)) OR (VAR008 >= 600)) OR
((VAR007 = 4) AND (VAR008 < 600)) OR (VAR008 >= 800)) OR
((VAR007 = 5) AND (VAR008 < 800)) THEN WRITE
(CODE) NUMBER DOES NOT AGREE WITH CASE BLOCK NUMBERS";
(VAR007 < 1) OR (VAR007 > 5) THEN WRITE ("INVALID CODE NUM9ER");
(VAR008 = VAR023) OR (VAR008 = VAP059) OR (VAR008 = VAR067) OR
(VAR008 = VAR085) THEN
WRITE ("CASE NUMBERS NOT EQUAL THROUGHOUT THE CASE");
(VAR009 = 1) OR (VAR024 = 2) OR (VAR050 = 3) OR (VAR058 = 4) OR
(VAR076 = 5) OR (VAR082 = 6) OR (VAR086 = 7) THEN WRITE
("INVALID CARD NUMBER");
((VAR011 = 1) OR ((VAR011 >= 3) AND (VAR011 <= 6))) THEN

```



```

-((VAR048 = 0) OR (VAR048 = 1) OR (VAR048 = 9)) OR
-((VAR050 = 0) OR (VAR050 = 1) OR (VAR050 = 9)) OR
-((VAR052 = 0) OR (VAR052 = 1) OR (VAR052 = 9)) OR
-((VAR054 = 0) OR (VAR054 = 1) OR (VAR054 = 9)) OR
-((VAR056 = 0) OR (VAR056 = 1) OR (VAR056 = 9)) OR
-((VAR058 = 0) OR (VAR058 = 1) OR (VAR058 = 9)) THEN WRITE
  ("INVALID OUTPUT VALIDITY CODE");
IF -((VAR084 = 0) OR (VAR084 = 1) OR (VAR084 = 2)) OR ((VAR084 = 0) AND
  ("INVALID COMMENTS CONTINUATION CODE"));
END;

READ (QCASES);
FOR I:=1 UNTIL QCASES DO
  BEGIN GETCASE;
  WRITE (VAR008A);
  VALIDATECASE;
  END;
//LINK.SYSLIB DD UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=DUFFY,DISP=SHR,DSN=S2600.ALGOLW
//LINK.SYSPRINT DD DUMMY
//LINK.SYSDATA DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS3,ALGOLW,UNIT=2314,VOL=SER=LINDA
//GO.SYSDIN DD UNIT=2311,VOL=SER=SYS003,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(,IN),
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3600),DSNAME=S2600.QCARDS
//GO.SYSDIN DD *

```


832	
833	
834	
835	
836	
837	
838	CAUTION, OUTPUTS DON'T EQUAL 100%
839	
840	
841	
842	
843	
844	
845	
846	
847	
848	
849	
850	
851	
852	
853	
854	
855	
856	
857	
858	
859	
860	
861	
862	
863	
864	
865	
866	
867	CAUTION, CHECK AGE
868	
869	
870	
871	CAUTION, CHECK YEARS EXPERIENCE
872	
873	POSSIBLE INVALID DESIGNATOR
874	
875	
876	

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE Q

ALGOL SOURCE PROGRAM TO PRINT
AND VERIFY D2CARDS, WITH EXAMPLE PRINTOUT

```
//HUBER8 JOB (2600,0578,YS42),HUBER,E.W.,
//EXEC ALGOLW
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=D,SPACE=(CYL,(5,1))
//SYSIN DD *
%ALGOL PAGES=350
BEGIN
  STRING (80) BUFFER1, BUFFER2;
  STRING (3) CARD1CASE, CARD2CASE;

  PROCEDURE ROLLIN (INTEGER VALUE QTY);
  FOR X := 1 UNTIL QTY DO
  BEGIN
    BUFFER1 := BUFFER2;
    READCARD(BUFFER2);
    CARD1CASE := BUFFER1(76|3);
    CARD2CASE := BUFFER2(76|3);
    IF CARD2CASE = "999" THEN GO TO THATSALL;
  END;

  WRITE ("START RUN");
  TOP := IOCONTROL (3);
  WHILE ROLLIN (2);
  BEGIN
    ROLLIN ("CARD MISSING ", CARD1CASE, " ", CARD2CASE);
    ROLLIN (1);
  END;

  IOCONTROL (3);
  WRITE ("CASE NUMBER ", CARD1CASE, " D2CARD PRINTOUT");
  IF BUFFER1(60|1) = "1" THEN WRITEON (" FLAGGED AS SPECIAL CASE");
  IF (BUFFER1(73|3) = "104") OR (BUFFER1(79|1) = "8") OR
    (BUFFER2(73|3) = "105") OR (BUFFER2(79|1) = "8")
  THEN WRITE ("INVALID CONTROL BLOCK");
  IF ~(BUFFER1(60|1) = "0") OR (BUFFER1(60|1) = "1")
  THEN WRITE ("INVALID FLAG CODE");
  WRITE (" ");
  FOR X := 0 STEP 3 UNTIL 57 DO WRITE (BUFFER1(X|1), " ",
    BUFFER1(X+1|1), " ", BUFFER1(X+2|1));
  WRITE (" ");
  FOR X := 0 STEP 3 UNTIL 63 DO WRITE (BUFFER2(X|1), " ",
    BUFFER2(X+1|1), " ", BUFFER2(X+2|1));
  IF ~(BUFFER1(X|1) = "1") OR
    (BUFFER1(X|1) = "2") OR (BUFFER1(X|1) = "3") OR
    (BUFFER1(X|1) = "4") OR (BUFFER1(X|1) = "5") THEN
  WRITE ("CARD 804 HAS INVALID EDU LEVEL COLUMN ", X+1);
  FOR X := 0 UNTIL 65 DO
  IF ~(BUFFER2(X|1) = "1") OR
    (BUFFER2(X|1) = "2") OR (BUFFER2(X|1) = "3") OR
    (BUFFER2(X|1) = "4") OR (BUFFER2(X|1) = "5") THEN
  WRITE ("CARD 804 HAS INVALID EDU LEVEL COLUMN ", X+1);
  END;
```



```
WRITE ("CARD 805 HAS INVALID EDU LEVEL COLUMN ", X+1);  
GO TO TOP;  
THATSALL: WRITE ("END RUN");  
END;  
%EOF
```


APPENDIX F SAMPLE R

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE - FORTRAN SOURCE PROGRAM AND SAMPLE OUTPUT

```

//HUBERT JOB (2089,0578,YS42), 'HUBER,E.W.', TIME=4
//EXEC, FORCLG, REGION=160K
//FORT, SYSIN DD *
C MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE. A COOLEY-LOHNES ROUTINE
C WHICH HAS BEEN MODIFIED BY E. W. HUBER FOR THE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE
C SCHOOL IBM 360/67 COMPUTER SYSTEM. CHANGES INCLUDE THE USE OF
C STANDARD IMSL DOUBLE-PRECISION MATRIX INVERSION AND DETERMINANT
C CALCULATIONS FOR THOSE SITUATIONS WHERE THE INPUT MATRIX IS VERY
C CLOSE TO SINGULARITY, AND F-DISTRIBUTION VALUES ARE CALCULATED
C AND PRINTED WITH EACH ASSOCIATED TEST.

THIS PROGRAM COMPUTES MANOVA TESTS OF H1 (EQUALITY OF DISPERSION)
AND H2 (EQUALITY OF CENTROIDS), UNIVARIATE F-RATIOS FOR MEANS,
SELECTED SAMPLE STATISTICS, AND THE W (POOLED WITHIN-GROUP SSCP)
AND T (TOTAL SAMPLE SSCP) MATRICES REQUIRED FOR THE DISCRIMINANT
ANALYSIS PROGRAM. THESE MATRICES ARE PUNCHED IN UPPER-TRIANGULAR
FORM. THE PROGRAM WILL PROCESS UP TO 50 VARIABLES AND ANY NUMBER
OF GROUPS.

INPUT

1) FIRST TEN CARDS OF THE DATA DECK DESCRIBE THE PROBLEM IN A TEXT
   WHICH WILL BE REPRODUCED ON THE OUTPUT.
2) CONTROL CARD (CARD11)
   COLS 1-2 M = NUMBER OF VARIABLES
   COLS 3-5 K3 = NUMBER OF GROUPS
   EACH GROUP OF SCORE CARDS IS PRECEDED BY A CARD GIVING
   NG = NUMBER OF SUBJECTS IN THE GROUP (COLS 1-5).
   THUS, SUBJECTS MUST BE SORTED INTO GROUPS AND THE GROUPS COUNTED
   BEFORE MANOVA CAN BE RUN.

PUNCHED OUTPUT IS ALL TO FORMAT (10X,5E14.7/10X,5E14.7), AND IS:

1) GROUP MEANS, FOLLOWED BY GRAND MEANS.
2) T MATRIX (TOTAL SAMPLE DEVIATION SSCP MATRIX).
3) W MATRIX (POOLED WITHIN-GROUPS DEVIATION SSCP MATRIX).
4) D INVERSE (INVERSE OF POOLED-SAMPLES DISPERSION ESTIMATE).

   DIMENSION TITLE(20), A(50,50), B(50,50), C(50,50), D(50,50),
   2 T(50), U(50), V(50), W(50), X(50), Y(50), PVI(50), PVI2(50),
   REAL*8 Q(50,50), QA(50,50), IQP(50), QE(50), DQ1, DQ2, DQ3, DQ4,
   2 QWORK(2700)

1 WRITE (6,2)
2 FORMAT (1H1,25X,40HMANOVA. A MODIFIED COOLEY-LOHNES PROGRAM)
DO 3 J = 1, 10
  DO 3 I = 1, 10
    READ (5,4) (TITLE(K), K = 1, 20)

```



```

4  FORMAT (20A4)
5  WRITE (6,1) (TITLE(K), K = 1, 20)
81  FORMAT (25X,20A4)
5  READ (5,13) M, KG
5  FORMAT (12,13)
EM = M
EKG = KG
EK = KG
6  WRITE (6,6) M, KG
6  FORMAT (14HOANALYSIS FOR 13,15H VARIABLES AND 14,7H GROUPS)
9  WRITE (6,9)
9  FORMAT (1H0, 30(4H----))
DO 7 J = 1, M
T(J) = 0.0
DO 7 K = 1, M
B(J,K) = 0.0
C(J,K) = 0.0
HILUGS = 0.0
GALS = 0.0
FALS = 0.0
N = 0
C
DO 19 IG = 1, KG
READ (5,8) NG
8  FOPMAT (15)
ENG = NG
N = N + NG
WRITE (6,10) IG, NG
10  FORMAT (7H0GROUP 13,8H, NG = 16)
DO 11 J = 1, M
U(J) = 0.0
DO 11 K = 1, M
11  A(J,K) = 0.0
DO 12 NS = 1, NG
12  READ (5,175) V(J), J = 1, M)
75  FORMAT (42F10)
C  CHANGE FOLLOWING FORMAT STATEMENT TO MATCH INPUT DATA FORMAT:
C  THE FOLLOWING LOOP CONVERTS MISSING DATA TO THE NOT NEEDED OR
C  NOT USED CODE, I.E., A "1"
DO 56 IF (V(J) = 1, M)
55  V(J) = 1.0
56  CONTINUE
C
DO 12 J = 1, M
U(J) = T(J) + V(J)
T(J) = T(J) + V(J)

```



```

DO 12 K = 1, M
  A(J,K) = A(J,K) + V(J) * V(K)
12 C(J,K) = C(J,K) * V(J) * V(K)
DO 13 J = 1, M
  DO 13 K = 1, M
    A(J,K) = A(J,K) - U(J) * U(K) / ENG
13 A(J,K) = B(J,K) + A(J,K)
DO 14 J = 1, M
  U(J) = U(J) / ENG
14 W(J) = SQR(A(J,J))

C
WRITE (6,15) IG
FORMAT (17HMEANS FOR GROUP I4)
WRITE (6,16) (J(J), J = 1, M)
FORMAT (1X,10F12.3)
WRITE (7,30) IG, (U(J), J = 1, M)
30 FORMAT (5H ROW I3,2X,5E14.7/(10X,5E14.7))
WRITE (6,17)
FORMAT (20HSTANDARD DEVIATIONS)
WRITE (6,16) (W(J), J = 1, M)
DO 71 J = 1, M
  DO 71 K = 1, M
71 Q(J,K) = A(J,K)
  IDGT = 0
  CALL LUDATF (Q,QA,M,50,IDGT,DQ1,DQ2,IQP,QE,WQ,IER)
  DET = (DQ1) * (2.0 ** DQ2)
  WRITE (6,18) DET
FORMAT (26HDISPERSION DETERMINANT = E14.4)
18 HILOGS = HALOGS + ((ENG - 1.0) * ALOG (DET))
FAIS = FAIS + (1.0 / (ENG - 1.0))
GAIS = GAIS + (1.0 / ((ENG - 1.0) ** 2))
19 WRITE (6,9)

C
EN = N
DO 20 J = 1, M
  DO 20 K = 1, M
    A(J,K) = C(J,K) - T(J) * T(K) / EN
20 C(J,K) = A(J,K) / (EN - EKG)
DO 21 J = 1, M
  T(J) = T(J) / EN
21 U(J) = SQR(C(J,J))
WRITE (6,9)
WRITE (6,22)
FORMAT (23HMEANS FOR TOTAL SAMPLE)
WRITE (6,16) (T(J), J = 1, M)

```



```

      KG = KG + 1      KGT, (T(J), J = 1, M)
      WRITE (7,30)
      WRITE (6,33)
      FORMAT (35HPOOLED-SAMPLES STANDARD DEVIATIONS)
23      WRITE (6,16) (U(J), J = 1, M)
      WRITE (6,9)
      WRITE (6,9)
      WRITE (6,38)
      FORMAT (9H0T MATRIX)
38      DO 34 J = 1, M
      WRITE (6,30) J, (A(J,K), K = J, M)
34      WRITE (6,30) J, (A(J,K), K = J, M)
      DO 35 J = 1, M
      DO 35 K = 1, M
35      A(J,K) = A(J,K) - B(J,K)

      A IS NOW THE A (AMONG-GROUPS SSCP) MATRIX. B IS NOW THE W
      (WITHIN-GROUPS SSCP) MATRIX. C IS NOW THE POOLED-GROUPS
      DISPERSION ESTIMATE.

      WRITE (6,28)
      FORMAT (9H0A MATRIX)
28      DO 29 J = 1, M
29      WRITE (6,30) J, (A(J,K), K = J, M)
      WRITE (6,9)

      WRITE (6,31)
      FORMAT (9H0W MATRIX)
31      DO 32 J = 1, M
      WRITE (6,30) J, (B(J,K), K = J, M)
32      WRITE (6,30) J, (B(J,K), K = J, M)
      WRITE (6,9)

      DO 72 J = 1, M
      DO 72 K = 1, M
72      Q(J,K) = C(J,K)
      IDGT = 0
      CALL LUDATF (Q,QA,M,50,IDGT,DQ1,DQ2,IQP,QE,WQ,IER)
      DET = (DET) * (2.0 ** DQ2)
      DO 77 J = 1, M
      DO 77 K = 1, M
77      Q(J,K) = C(J,K)
      IDGT = 0
      CALL LINV2F (Q,Q1,50,QA,IDGT,QWORK,IER)
      DO 76 J = 1, M
      DO 76 K = 1, M
76      C(J,K) = QA(J,K)

```



```

C
DO 33 J = 1, M
33 WRITE (7,30) J, (C(J,K), K = J, M)
WRITE (6,18) DET
H1LOG = (EN - EK) * ALOG (DET)
XMM = H1LOG - H1LOGS
F1 = 0.5 * (EK - 1.0) * EM * (EM + 1.0)
C A1A = (E1A1S - 1.0) * (1.0 / (EN - EK)) * ((2.0 * (EM * EM)) + (3.0 *
C A1 = A1A / (6.0 * (EK - 1.0) * (EK - 1.0) * (EM + 1.0))
C A2 = (GA1S - (1.0 / (EN - EK) ** 2)) * ((EM - 1.0) * (EM + 2.0))
C DIF = A2 - A1 * A1
IF (DIF) 24, 24, 25
24 F1 = (E1 + 2.0) / (A1 * A1 - A2)
F2 = F1 / (1.0 - A1 + (2.0 / F2))
F = (F2 * XMM) / (F1 * (B1 - XMM))
GO TO 45
25 F2 = (F1 + 2.0) / DIF
B1 = F1 / (1.0 - A1 - (F1 / F2))
45 NDF1 = F1
NDF2 = F2
WRITE (6,26) XMM, F, TEST OF H1 (EQUALITY OF DISPERSIONS), M = F10.3,
C FORMAT (47HOF2,TEST OF H1 (EQUALITY OF DISPERSIONS), M = F10.3,
C WRITE (6,27) NDF1, NDF2
27 FORMAT (15HOF2 F, NDF1 = I3, I2H AND NDF2 = I9)
CALL NDF2 (F, NDF1, NDF2, PROB, IER)
WRITE (6,80) PROB
80 FORMAT (58HOF2 F-TEST, LEFT HAND AREA UNDER CURVE FOR GIVEN NDF-S
C = F6.4)
C WRITE (6,9)
C
N1 = EKG - 1.0
N2 = EN - EKG
WRITE (6,9)
C N1, N2
40 FORMAT (34HOUNIVARIATE F-RATIOS, WITH VDF1 = I3, I2H AND NDF2 = I6)
41 WRITE (6,9)
C 95H0VARIABLE AMONG MEAN SQ WITHIN MEAN SQ F-RATIO
C F-SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL ETA SQUARE)
DO 42 J = 1, M
42 ATASQ = A(J,J) / (A(J,J) + B(J,J))
AMS = A(J,J) / (EKG - 1.0)
WMS = B(J,J) / (EN - EKG)
F = AMS / WMS

```



```

CALL MDFO (F,N1,N2,PROB,IER)
PROB = 1.0 - PROB
42 WRITE (6,43) J,AMS,WMS,F,PROB,ETASQ
43 FORMAT (3X,I3,4X,F10.3,10X,F10.3,8X,F7.3,14X,F6.4,12X,F6.4)
WRITE (6,9)

C
DO 73 J = 1, M
DO 73 K = 1, M
73 Q(J,K) = B(J,K)
IDGT = 0
CALL LUDATF (Q,QA,M,50,IDGT,DQ1,DQ2,IQP,QE,WQ,IER)
DQ1 = DLOG(DQ1)
DQ2 = DQ2 * DLOG(2.0D0)
DQ1#2.0#DQ2 = DETW WHICH IS THE DETERMINANT OF THE
C POOLED SAMPLES DEVIATION SCP MATRIX, W.
DO 74 J = 1, M
DO 74 K = 1, M
74 Q(J,K) = D(J,K)
IDGT = 0
CALL LUDATF (Q,QA,M,50,IDGT,DQ3,DQ4,IQP,QE,WQ,IER)
DQ3 = DLOG(DQ3)
DQ4 = DQ4 * DLOG(2.0D0)
DQ3#2.0#DQ4 = DETW WHICH IS THE DETERMINANT OF THE
C TOTAL SAMPLE DEVIATION SCP MATRIX, T.
XL = DEXP(DQ1 + DQ2 - DQ3 - DQ4)
YL = 1.0 - XL
WRITE (6,9)
46 FORMAT (16HOMILKS LAMBDA = F7.4,47H GENERALIZED CORRELATION RAT
C IO,ETA SQUARE = F7.4)
47 IF (M - 2) 47,47,49
48 IF (KG - 3) 48,48,49
49 SL = EN - 3.0
GO TO 50
2 SL = SQRT ((EM * EM) * ((EKG - 1.0) ** 2) - 4.0) / ((EM * EM) +
1.0) ** 2 - 5.0))
YL = XL ** (1.0 / SL)
PL = (EN - 1.0) - ((EM + EKG) / 2.0)
QL = -(EM * (EKG - 1.0)) - 2.0 / 4.0
REL1 = (EM * RL) / 2.0
REL2 = (PL * SL) + (2.0 * QL)
50 N1 = F1
N2 = F2
F = ((1.0 - YL) / YL) * (F2 / F1)
WRITE (6,51) F

```



```

51 FORMAT (43HOF-RATIO FOR H2, OVERALL DISCRIMINATION, = F10.3)
   WRITE (6,27) N1, N2
   CALL MDDF (F,N1,N2,PROB,IER)
   WRITE (6,80) PROB
   WRITE (6,9)
   WRITE (6,9)
   WRITE (6,52)
52 FORMAT (4HIEND)
   STOP
   END
//LINK.SYSLIB DD
// DD
// DD DSN=SYS3,IMSL.DP,DISP=SHR
//LINK.HUBER DD DSN=SYS3,IMSL.SP,DISP=SHR
//LINK.SYSIN DD *
   INCLUDE HUBER(MDDF)
//GO.ET06F001 DD SYSOUT=A
//GO.ET07F001 DD SYSOUT=B
//GO.SYSIN DD *

```


515

ANALYSIS FOR 42 VARIABLES AND 2 GROUPS			
GROUP	1, NG = 103		
MEANS	FOR GROUP		
1.738	1.495		
1.447	1.320		
2.147	2.155		
2.244	2.140		
2.165	1.709		
2.534	2.777		
3.078	2.835		
STANDARD DEVIATIONS			
0.804	0.803		
0.710	0.994		
1.127	0.871		
1.232	0.800		
1.110	1.197		
1.299	1.129		
1.084	1.084		
DISPERSION DETERMINANT =	0.2083E-23		
GROUP	2, NG = 259		
MEANS	FOR GROUP		
1.68	1.300		
1.433	1.200		
2.009	2.009		
2.449	2.553		
STANDARD DEVIATIONS			
0.77	0.677		
0.715	0.715		
0.81	0.81		
0.85	0.85		
0.94	0.94		
0.605	0.586		
DISPERSION DETERMINANT =	0.4137E-22		

MEANS FOR TOTAL SAMPLE									
1	1.655	1.238	1.917	1.536	1.956	1.860	1.751	1.956	2.210
2	1.472	1.072	1.050	1.083	1.084	1.084	1.084	1.084	2.354
3	2.439	2.762	2.420	2.056	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.319
4	2.213	1.793	2.345	2.506	2.271	2.215	2.271	2.271	2.350
5	3.351								
POOLED-SAMPLES STANDARD DEVIATIONS									
1	0.784	0.598	0.868	0.816	0.963	0.905	0.905	0.905	0.985
2	0.703	0.948	1.091	0.863	0.888	0.888	0.888	0.888	0.888
3	0.984	1.044	1.003	0.905	0.938	0.938	0.938	0.938	0.938
4	0.987	0.864	0.882	0.964	1.005	0.997	1.005	1.005	0.997
5	0.763								
I MATRIX									
ROW 1	1	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381
ROW 2	0.381	1	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381
ROW 3	0.381	0.381	1	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381
ROW 4	0.381	0.381	0.381	1	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381
ROW 5	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381	1	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.381

[illegible]

[illegible]

DISPERSION DETERMINANT = 0.1025E-19
 FOR TEST OF H1 (EQUALITY OF DISPERSIONS), M = 2289.289 AND F = 2.125
 FOR F, NDF1 = 903 AND NDF2 = 124509
 *** I M S (QUERTST) *** TERMINAL
 FOR F-TEST, LEFT HAND AREA UNDER CURVE FOR GIVEN NDF-S = *****

UNIVARIATE F-RATIOS, WITH NDF1 = 1 AND NDF2 = 360

VARIABLE	AMONG	MEAN	SQ	WITHIN	MEAN	SQ	F-RATIO	F-SIGNIFICANCE	LEVEL	ETA SQUARE
1	1.063			0.4914			1.31	0.1892		0.0048
2	1.097			0.514			1.34	0.1928		0.0046
3	0.987			0.757			2.05	0.0925		0.0076
4	0.567			0.753			2.05	0.381		0.0021
5	0.196			0.666			0.594	0.589		0.0008
6	0.794			0.970			0.003	0.0085		0.0111
7	23.739			0.927			2.78	0.008		0.0716
8	10.097			0.820			0.19	0.008		0.0031
9	0.623			0.505			1.33	0.730		0.003
10	0.096			0.495			0.393	0.664		0.0035
11	4.699			0.660			7.20	0.008		0.0194
12	0.815			0.700			0.9	0.42		0.0025
13	0.007			0.744			0.009	0.923		0.000
14	0.805			0.788			1.0	0.310		0.000
15	0.097			0.730			0.323	0.712		0.000
16	0.788			0.674			1.2	0.866		0.0004
17	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.25		0.000
18	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.006		0.0057
19	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
20	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
21	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
22	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
23	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
24	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
25	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
26	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
27	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
28	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
29	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
30	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
31	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
32	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
33	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
34	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
35	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
36	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
37	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
38	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
39	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
40	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
41	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031
42	1.022			0.878			1.2	0.000		0.0031

WILKS LAMBDA = 0.4275 GENERALIZED CORRELATION RATIO, ETA SQUARE = 0.5725
F-RATIO FOR H2, OVERALL DISCRIMINATION, = 10.171
FOR F, NDF1 = 42 AND NDF2 = 319
FOR F-TEST, LEFT HAND AREA UNDER CURVE FOR GIVEN NDF-S = 1.0000

END

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE S

COMPUTERIZED METHOD OF SUCCESSIVE INTERVALS

Monroe Model 325 computer program to perform ordinal-to-interval data conversion using Torgerson's method of successive intervals applied to the Law of Comparative Judgment.

Program Block One accepts the input data and calculates certain probabilistic values. After rewinding the data tape written by block one, program block two calculates the standard normal deviates for each of the relative frequencies. An approximation to the inverse normal distribution given by Abramowitz and Stegun* is used for these calculations. After rewinding the data tape from the second program block, block three produces the interval scale values for each of 42 educational areas.

Register assignments for each program block follows:

<u>Register #</u>	<u>Block 1</u>	<u>Block 2</u>	<u>Block 3</u>
0	cumulative relative frequency, cell 4	N(0,1), cell 4	t_4
1	cumulative relative frequency, cell 3	N(0,1), cell 3	t_3
2	cumulative relative frequency, cell 2	N(0,1), cell 2	t_2
3	cumulative relative frequency, cell 1	row total	row mean
4	row sum	column 4 sum	column 4 sum
5	unused	column 3 sum	column 3 sum
6	unused	column 2 sum	column 2 sum
7	unused	unused	A
8	unused	unused	mean t
9	counter	counter	counter
d	counter	switch	B _i
s	scratch	t work	unused

* Refer to formula #26.2.23 for the rational approximation where the error is less than 4.5×10^{-4} .

Block One:

•001	001		1	•055	310	RC	
•002	004		4	•056	002		2
•003	041	TR		•057	314	RC+	
•004	137	CA		•058	004		4
•005	220	DP	0	•059	311	RC+	
•006	004		4	•060	001		1
•007	002		2	•061	300	ST	
•008	300	ST		•062	002		2
•009	012		d	•063	037	CL	
•010	200	L	0	•064	340	D	W
•011	004		4	•065	003		3
•012	360	B		•066	037	CL	
•013	011		9	•067	340	D	W
•014	300	ST		•068	003		3
•015	000		0	•069	001		1
•016	300	ST		•070	322	XC-	
•017	004		4	•071	012		d
•018	003		3	•072	351	JC	
•019	360	B		•073	000		0
•020	011		9	•074	202	L	2
•021	300	ST		•075	224	DP	4
•022	001		1	•076	002		2
•023	301	ST+		•077	032	I D	
•024	004		4	•078	033	S	S
•025	002		2	•079	002		2
•026	360	B		•080	041	TR	
•027	011		9	•081	211	L	9
•028	300	ST		•082	300	ST	
•029	002		2	•083	013		S
•030	301	ST+		•084	004		4
•031	004		4	•085	002		2
•032	001		1	•086	312	RC-	
•033	360	B		•087	012		d
•034	011		9	•088	021	+	
•035	300	ST		•089	001		1
•036	003		3	•090	021	+	
•037	321	XC+		•091	026	(
•038	004		4	•092	310	RC	
•039	034	PT		•093	013		S
•040	114	PS		•094	024	+	
•041	310	RC		•095	001		1
•042	000		0	•096	000		0
•043	314	RC+		•097	027)
•044	004		4	•098	020	=	
•045	300	ST		•099	032	I D	
•046	000		0	•100	033	S	S
•047	310	RC		•101	357	JC	
•048	001		1	•102	010		8
•049	314	RC+		•103	310	RC	
•050	004		4	•104	013		S
•051	311	RC+		•105	350	J	
•052	000		0	•106	011		9
•053	300	ST		•107	210	L	8
•054	001		1	•108	030	RT	

Block Two:

•001	037	CL	
•002	300	ST	
•003	004		4
•004	300	ST	
•005	005		5
•006	300	ST	
•007	006		6
•008	001		1
•009	004		4
•010	041	TR	
•011	004		4
•012	002		2
•013	300	ST	
•014	011		9
•015	200	L	0
•016	037	CL	
•017	041	TR	
•018	310	RC	
•019	000		0
•020	360	B	
•021	011		9
•022	300	ST	
•023	000		0
•024	300	ST	
•025	003		3
•026	301	ST+	
•027	004		4
•028	310	RC	
•029	001		1
•030	360	B	
•031	011		9
•032	300	ST	
•033	001		1
•034	301	ST+	
•035	003		3
•036	301	ST+	
•037	005		5
•038	310	RC	
•039	002		2
•040	360	B	
•041	011		9
•042	300	ST	
•043	002		2
•044	301	ST+	
•045	003		3
•046	301	ST+	
•047	006		6
•048	003		3
•049	324	XC+	
•050	003		3
•051	037	CL	
•052	340	D	W
•053	003		3
•054	001		1
•055	322	XC-	
•056	011		9
•057	353	JC	
•058	000		0
•059	112	D T	
•060	003		3
•061	032	I D	
•062	033	S S	
•063	003		3
•064	041	TR	
•065	211	L	9
•066	300	ST	
•067	013		S
•068	001		1
•069	013		S
•070	300	ST	
•071	012		d
•072	310	RC	
•073	013		S
•074	022	-	
•075	012		d
•076	005		s
•077	020	=	
•078	352	JC	
•079	010		0
•080	001		1
•081	022	-	
•082	310	RC	
•083	013		S
•084	020	=	
•085	300	ST	
•086	013		S
•087	001		1
•088	300	ST	
•089	012		d
•090	210	L	0
•091	310	RC	
•092	013		S
•093	162	SO	
•094	063	4	
•095	060	0	
•096	062	7	
•097	300	ST	
•098	013		S
•099	022	-	
•100	026	(

•101	310	RC		•151	023	x
•102	013		S	•152	310	RC
•103	023	x		•153	013	S
•104	012		d	•154	021	+
•105	000		0	•155	001	1
•106	001		1	•156	012	d
•107	000		0	•157	004	4
•108	003		3	•158	003	3
•109	002		2	•159	002	2
•110	010		0	•160	007	7
•111	021	+		•161	010	0
•112	012		d	•162	010	0
•113	010		0	•163	023	x
•114	000		0	•164	310	RC
•115	002		2	•165	013	S
•116	010		0	•166	021	+
•117	005		5	•167	001	1
•118	003		3	•168	027)
•119	023	x		•169	027)
•120	310	RC		•170	020	=
•121	013		S	•171	110	R
•122	021	+		•172	023	x
•123	002		2	•173	310	RC
•124	012		d	•174	012	d
•125	005		5	•175	020	=
•126	001		1	•176	030	RT
•127	005		5	•177		
•128	005		5	•178		
•129	001		1	•179		
•130	007		7	•180		
•131	024	+				
•132	026	(
•133	310	RC				
•134	013		S			
•135	023	x				
•136	012		d			
•137	000		0			
•138	000		0			
•139	001		1			
•140	003		3			
•141	000		0			
•142	010		0			
•143	021	+				
•144	012		d			
•145	001		1			
•146	010		0			
•147	011		9			
•148	002		2			
•149	006		6			
•150	011		9			

Block Three:

•001	001	1			
•002	004	4			
•003	041		TR		
•004	310		RC		
•005	004	4			
•006	024	+			
•007	004	4			
•008	002	2			
•009	020	=			
•010	300		ST		
•011	000	0			
•012	300		ST		
•013	010	8			
•014	310		RC		
•015	005	5			
•016	024	+			
•017	004	4			
•018	002	2			
•019	020	=			
•020	300		ST		
•021	001	1			
•022	301		ST+		
•023	010	6			
•024	310		RC		
•025	006	6			
•026	024	+			
•027	004	4			
•028	002	2			
•029	020	=			
•030	300		ST		
•031	002	2			
•032	311		RC+		
•033	010	8			
•034	024	+			
•035	003	3			
•036	020	=			
•037	300		ST		
•038	010	8			
•039	310		RC		
•040	000	0			
•041	022	-			
•042	310		RC		
•043	010	8			
•044	020	=			
•045	162		SO		
•046	300		ST		
•047	007	7			
•048	310		RC		
•049	001	1			
•050	022	-			
•051	310		RC		
•052	010	8			
•053	020	=			
•054	162		SO		
•055	301		ST+		
•056	007	7			
•057	310		RC		
•058	002	2			
•059	022	-			
•060	310		RC		
•061	010	8			
•062	020	=			
•063	162		SO		
•064	301		ST+		
•065	007	7			
•066	224		DP	4	
•067	201		L	1	
•068	004	4			
•069	002	2			
•070	300		ST		
•071	011	9			
•072	035		P A		
•073	035		P A		
•074	112		D T		
•075	035		P A		
•076	035		P A		
•077	202		L	2	
•078	037		CL		
•079	041		TR		
•080	037		CL		
•081	041		TR		
•082	310		RC		
•083	000	0			
•084	022	-			
•085	310		RC		
•086	003	3			
•087	020	=			
•088	162		SO		
•089	300		ST		
•090	012	d			
•091	310		RC		
•092	001	1			
•093	022	-			
•094	310		RC		
•095	003	3			
•096	020	=			
•097	162		SO		
•098	301		ST+		
•099	012	d			
•100	310		RC		

•101 002 2
 •102 022 -
 •103 310 RC
 •104 003 3
 •105 020 =
 •106 162 SQ
 •107 301 ST+
 •108 012 d
 •109 310 RC
 •110 010 8
 •111 022 -
 •112 026 (
 •113 310 RC
 •114 007 7
 •115 024 +
 •116 310 RC
 •117 012 d
 •118 020 =
 •119 062 r
 •120 023 x
 •121 310 RC
 •122 003 3
 •123 027)
 •124 020 =
 •125 300 ST
 •126 012 d
 •127 004 u
 •128 003 3
 •129 022 -
 •130 310 RC
 •131 011 9
 •132 020 =
 •133 032 I D
 •134 034 PT
 •135 310 RC
 •136 012 d
 •137 110 R
 •138 013 S
 •139 034 PT
 •140 001 1
 •141 322 XC-
 •142 011 9
 •143 353 JC
 •144 002 2
 •145 035 P A
 •146 035 P A
 •147 112 D T
 •148 035 P A
 •149 035 P A
 •150 035 P A

•151 035 P A
 •152 011 9
 •153 011 9
 •154 011 9
 •155 032 I D
 •156 033 S S
 •157 001 1
 •158 004 u
 •159 041 TR
 •160 350 J
 •161 001 1
 •162
 •163
 •164
 •165
 •166

Raw Totals:

534

22. 0.7760
23. 0.8015
24. 0.3241
25. -0.2353
26. -0.1084
27. 0.2163
28. 0.5582
29. 0.1544
30. 0.2243
31. -0.1125
32. -0.2674
33. -0.4226
34. 0.0183
35. 0.5639
36. 0.4536
37. 0.0221
38. -0.0624
39. -0.7462
40. 1.3325
41. 1.6354
42. 1.7882

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APPENDIX G
EMPIRICAL DATA PRESENTATION

A. PRESENTATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL PARAMETER DATA

- VAR001 "Command Name" - Of the 119 commands which received the original questionnaire, 99 commands [83.2%] had at least one respondent.
- VAR002 "Billet Sequence Code" - No meaningful statistic exists.
- VAR003 "Billet Title" - A listing of billet titles was used by the researchers only to gain an insight into a billet's function.
- VAR004 "Unit Identification Code" - No meaningful statistic exists.
- VAR005 "CONUS/Overseas Code" -

<u>Code</u>	<u># of cases</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Continental U.S.	220	67.7%
Europe	24	7.4%
Pacific	66	20.3%
Atlantic/Med Afloat	11	3.4%
Pacific Afloat	4	1.2%
	<u>325</u>	

- VAR006 "Country Code" - Geographically, responses were received from ten states, Washington, D.C., eight foreign countries, four U.S. protectorates, and forces afloat in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Mediterranean. The breakdown by the number of cases represented in each category is as follows:

<u>Code</u>	<u># of cases</u>	<u>% of total</u>
United States	261	80.3%
Foreign countries	43	13.2%
Afloat	15	4.6%
Protectorates	6	1.9%
	<u>325</u>	

VAR016 "Billet Subspecialty Code" - Of the 319 military respondents, only 126 [39.5%] reported that their billet called for a specific subspecialty. The following breaks down those billet subspecialty codes reported:

<u>Code</u>	<u># of cases</u>	<u>% of 126 cases</u>	<u>% of 319 military</u>
7210	91	72.2%	28.5%
7120	3	2.4%	0.9%
9670	3	2.4%	0.9%
2710	2	1.6%	0.6%
7110	2	1.6%	0.6%
8110	2	1.6%	0.6%
9640	2	1.6%	0.6%
Others	21	16.6%	6.6%
	<u>126</u>		

B. PRESENTATION OF PERSONAL PARAMETER DATA

VAR010 "Respondent's Name" - No meaningful presentation.

VAR003 "Billet Title" - Refer to organizational parameter data.

VAR011 "Respondent's Rank -

<u>Code</u>	<u># of respondents</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Civilian	6	1.9%
Lieutenant	7	2.2%
Lieutenant Commander	175	53.8%
Commander	97	29.8%
Captain	40	12.3%
	<u>325</u>	

VAR012 "Respondent's Age" -

<u>Code</u>	<u>Mean Age</u>	<u>Std. Deviation</u>
Civilian	45.7	10.8
Lieutenant	29.9	2.8
Lieutenant Commander	36.2	3.2
Commander	40.9	2.6
Captain	46.6	3.5
Overall for respondents	39.0	5.2

(Note: only 317 respondents provided age information)

VAR013 "Respondent's Designator" -

<u>Designator</u>	<u># of respondents</u>	<u>% of military total</u>
1630	186	58.3%
1110	41	12.6%
1310	28	8.8%
1120	20	6.3%
1637	7	2.2%
1635	6	1.9%
1610	6	1.9%
1320	5	1.6%
6632	3	0.9%
6622	2	0.6%
1100	2	0.6%
1350	1	0.3%
1510	1	0.3%
1636	1	0.3%
1810	1	0.3%
5100	1	0.3%
6462	1	0.3%
6631	1	0.3%
Unspecified designators	6	1.9%
<u>319</u> military		

VAR014 "Respondent's Previous Designator" - Of the 319 military respondents, 194 [60.8%] reported having had at least one designator prior to their present designator. The following percentages are based on the 194 total reporting previous designators.

<u>Previous Designator</u>	<u># of respondents</u>	<u>% of 194 total</u>
1350	75	38.7%
1100	40	20.6%
1355	20	10.3%
1635	16	8.2%
1105	9	4.6%
1310	8	4.1%
1120	7	3.6%
1110	5	2.6%
1315	3	1.5%
1320	3	1.5%
1357	3	1.5%
1615	2	1.0%
1325	1	0.5%
1530	1	0.5%
6621	1	0.5%
	<u>194</u>	

VAR015 "Respondent's First Designator" - Of the 319 military respondents, 52 [16.3%] reported having had at least two designators prior to their present designator. The following percentages are based on the 52 total reporting at least two such designator changes.

<u>First Designator</u>	<u># of respondents</u>	<u>% of 52 total</u>
1355	17	32.7%
1105	15	28.8%
1310	8	15.4%
1100	5	9.6%
1315	2	3.8%
1108	1	1.9%
1120	1	1.9%
1327	1	1.9%
1350	1	1.9%
1395	1	1.9%
	<u>52</u>	

VAR017 "Respondent's Subspecialty Code" - A total of 32 different respondent subspecialty codes were reported. The "other" category includes seven different codes with a frequency of two each, and 22 other codes with a frequency of two each, and 22 other codes reported only once.

<u>Subspecialty Code</u>	<u># of respondents</u>	<u>% of 319 military</u>
7210	51	16.0%
7160	5	1.6%
9210	4	1.3%
Other (29 different codes)	36	11.3%
	96 reported	30.2%

VAR018 "Respondent's Education Level" -

<u>Level reported</u>	<u># of respondents</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Less than a bachelors	21	6.5%
Bachelors degree	168	51.7%
Postgraduate studies	41	12.6%
Masters degree	83	25.5%
Ph.D.	3	0.9%
level not reported	9	2.8%
	325	

VAR019 "Training Used in Billet" - For a complete explanation of the training codes used refer to Table D-7 in Appendix D. Categories are not mutually exclusive and a respondent may be recorded more than once.

<u>Training Used Category</u>	<u>% Frequency</u>
Previous intelligence experience	10.1%
Previous military experience	8.0%
DIS/NIS [data invalid; cf. VAR208]	
Photointerpretation/photographic experience	5.2%
Intelligence training courses	9.5%
Foreign language training	1.5%
ADP training or experience	5.8%
Professional military education	5.8%
Professional training	9.2%

VAR208 "Defense Intelligence School Graduate" - A "3" code in VAR019 was combined with data in VAR208 to produce these statistics.

<u>DIS/NIS graduate?</u>	<u># of respondents</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Yes	139	42.8%
No	141	43.4%
Status unknown	45	13.8%
	325	

VAR020 "Respondent's First Intelligence Billet" -

<u>First intelligence tour?</u>	<u># of respondents</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Yes, first	44	13.5%
No, not first	278	85.5%
Status unknown	3	0.9%
	<u>325</u>	

VAR021 "Years Previous Intelligence Experience" -

<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
8.1 years	6.0 years

VAR022 "Months in Billet" -

<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
16.9 months	14.5 months

C. PRESENTATION OF FUNCTIONAL PARAMETER DATA

VAR003 "Billet Title" - Refer to organizational parameter data.

VAR011 "Respondent's Rank" - Refer to personal parameter data.

VAR013 "Respondent's Designator" - Refer to personal parameter data.

VAR016 "Billet Subspecialty Code" - Refer to organizational parameter data.

VAR019 "Training Used in Billet" - Refer to personal parameter data.

VAR025-VAR058 "Output Variables from First Iteration of Delphi A" - The aggregate results for the output variables are listed in Table G-1. Column 1 contains the variable number; column 2 lists the variable name; column 3 presents the percentage of respondents

TABLE G-1
OUTPUT PERCENTAGE VARIABLES - FIRST ITERATION OF DELPHI A

Variable Number	Variable Name	Percentage Respondents Reporting Output	Mean Percentage For Billets Reporting Output
VAR025	Intelligence Office Administration	80.3%	22.7%
VAR027	Briefs and Debriefs	72.3%	9.1%
VAR029	Budgets and Budgeting	49.8%	6.0%
VAR031	Charts and Audio-Visual Aids	44.6%	4.5%
VAR033	Counterintelligence Studies	12.6%	4.5%
VAR035	Data Analysis	54.5%	14.6%
VAR037	Decisions and Recommendations	80.6%	16.4%
VAR039	Estimates	40.3%	8.9%
VAR041	Intelligence Annexes to OPORDS	22.8%	5.3%
VAR043	Intelligence Collection Plans	31.4%	5.6%
VAR045	Intelligence Collection Tasking	49.1%	7.1%
VAR047	Intelligence Information Reports	33.2%	6.8%
VAR049	Intelligence Studies	47.4%	9.7%
VAR051	Interface with ADP-Telecommunications	48.9%	11.6%
VAR053	Orders-of-Battle	26.5%	4.7%
VAR055	Physical Security	50.5%	3.5%
VAR057	Tactical Plots	20.0%	4.6%

Based on 325 cases

indicating more than zero percent of their time working on that output; column 4 is the mean time spent in conjunction with that output by those respondents listed in column 3. The even variable numbers from VAR026 through VAR058 indicated the measure of applicability of the associated output to the naval intelligence community. These variables were not used in the research.

VAR061-VAR066/VAR069-VAR074/VAR077-VAR079 "Additional Outputs - First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth" -

	<u># of responses</u>	<u>% of 325 respondents</u>
First additional output	138	42.5%
Second additional output	58	17.8%
Third additional output	32	9.8%
Fourth additional output	14	4.3%
Fifth additional output	5	1.5%
	<u>247</u>	

VAR080 "Percentage Non-Intelligence Related Outputs" -

VAR080 was not considered reliable because of two factors: (1) questionnaire responses often indicated that the percentage of time allotted to non-intelligence related outputs was derived by summing all other output percentages and subtracting from 100%; and (2) the second source of error was entered by the researchers, VAR080 being altered if a discrepancy existed in the questionnaire response [e.g., if the total percentage of a questionnaire did not equal 100% then VAR080 was changed to make the total correct]. VAR080 was not used in any analysis of the data.

VAR187-VAR206 "Output Variables - Second Questionnaire" -

Table 2 in the data presentation section lists the aggregate results for the second iteration output variables in the same format as Appendix G, Table G-1. VAR205 ["Non-Intelligence Related Outputs"] was omitted for the same reasons that were discussed in the previous section concerning VAR080.

D. PRESENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL PARAMETER DATA

VAR012 "Respondent's Age" - Refer to personal parameter data.

VAR016 "Billet Subspecialty Code" - Refer to organizational parameter data.

VAR017 "Respondent's Subspecialty Code" - Refer to personal parameter data.

VAR018 "Respondent's Education Level" - Refer to personal parameter data.

VAR019 "Training Used in Billet" - Refer to personal parameter data.

VAR208 "Defense Intelligence School Graduate" - Refer to personal parameter data.

VAR087-VAR132 "Interview Data - Educational Levels USED" -

The results of the 103 interviews pertaining to USED educational levels is displayed in Table G-2. Columns 3, 4, 5, and 6 represent the levels subjectively evaluated by the researchers as that being used by the billet holder in the performance of his duties. The column level values are defined in Table D-9 of Appendix D, and basically are defined as:

TABLE G-2
INTERVIEW DATA - EDUCATIONAL LEVELS USED

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not Used "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR087	College Algebra	52.4%	35.9%	9.7%	1.9%
VAR088	Beginning Calculus	72.8%	16.5%	8.7%	1.9%
VAR089	Probability and Statistics	66.0%	22.3%	8.7%	2.9%
VAR090	Advanced Calculus	84.5%	7.8%	5.8%	1.9%
VAR091	Foreign Language	89.3%	7.8%	2.9%	0.0%
VAR092	USSR Area Studies	36.9%	25.2%	32.0%	5.8%
VAR093	China Area Studies	39.8%	27.2%	30.1%	2.9%
VAR094	Middle East Area Studies	53.4%	31.1%	15.5%	0.0%
VAR095	European Area Studies	65.0%	23.3%	11.7%	0.0%
VAR096	Latin American Area Studies	73.8%	18.4%	7.8%	0.0%
VAR097	African Area Studies	81.6%	13.6%	4.9%	0.0%
VAR098	Operations Analysis	50.5%	38.8%	10.7%	0.0%
VAR099	International Relations Theory	53.4%	27.2%	17.5%	1.9%
VARI00	Underwater Acoustics	45.6%	34.0%	18.4%	1.9%
VARI01	Sonar Systems	53.4%	29.1%	15.5%	1.9%
VARI02	Communication Systems	34.0%	36.9%	26.2%	2.9%
VARI03	Radar Systems	45.6%	31.1%	20.4%	2.9%
VARI04	Optics	61.2%	28.2%	9.7%	1.0%
VARI05	Lasers	66.0%	24.3%	8.7%	1.0%
VARI06	Collection Systems	34.0%	34.0%	27.2%	4.9%

TABLE G-2 (Continued)
INTERVIEW DATA - EDUCATIONAL LEVELS USED

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not Used "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR107	National/Naval Budgetary Process	31.1%	38.8%	25.2%	4.9%
VAR108	Threat and Net Assessment	46.6%	29.1%	20.4%	3.9%
VAR109	National Security & Intelligence Organization	6.8%	21.4%	55.3%	16.5%
VAR110	Soviet Navy	32.0%	16.5%	40.8%	10.7%
VAR111	Soviet Air Force	39.8%	21.4%	34.0%	4.9%
VAR112	Soviet Ground Forces	44.7%	33.0%	20.4%	1.9%
VAR113	Soviet PVO	44.7%	30.1%	23.3%	1.9%
VAR114	Soviet Strategic Rocket Troops	44.7%	29.1%	23.3%	2.9%
VAR115	Soviet Merchant/Fish/Oceanographic	39.8%	29.1%	24.3%	6.8%
VAR116	Blue Forces Collection Systems	15.5%	16.5%	54.4%	13.6%
VAR117	U.S. Naval Forces	45.6%	30.1%	18.4%	5.8%
VAR118	U.S. Non-Naval Forces	65.0%	20.4%	11.7%	2.9%
VAR119	Allied Capability	46.6%	29.1%	23.3%	1.0%
VAR120	ADP System Design/Management	32.0%	35.0%	28.2%	4.9%
VAR121	ADP Hardware Operations	67.0%	11.7%	16.5%	4.9%
VAR122	ADP Software and Programming	65.0%	20.4%	11.7%	2.9%
VAR123	ADP Basic Interface Operations	12.6%	49.5%	33.0%	4.9%
VAR124	Briefing	13.6%	25.2%	46.6%	14.6%
VAR125	Writing	14.6%	28.2%	41.7%	15.5%

TABLE G-2 (Continued)
INTERVIEW DATA - EDUCATIONAL LEVELS USED

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not Used "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR126	Organization of Thought	31.1%	17.5%	36.9%	14.6%
VAR127	Collection System Management	65.0%	11.7%	17.5%	5.8%
VAR128	PERT	78.6%	15.5%	4.9%	1.0%
VAR129	Management by Objectives	62.1%	20.4%	13.6%	3.9%
VAR130	Personnel Management	33.0%	31.1%	30.1%	5.8%
VAR131	Financial Management	35.9%	28.2%	29.1%	6.8%
VAR132	Labor Relations	49.5%	32.0%	14.6%	3.9%

Based on 103 interviews

"1" = not used
"2" = basic knowledge
"3" = working knowledge
"4" = expert knowledge

VAR137-VAR182 "Interview Data - Educational Levels NEEDED" -

The results of the 103 interviews pertaining to NEEDED educational levels is displayed in Table G-3. Columns 3, 4, 5, and 6 represent the levels subjectively evaluated by the researchers as that being needed by the billet holder in the performance of his duties. The column level values are defined in Table D-9 of Appendix D, and basically are defined as:

"1" = not needed
"2" = basic knowledge
"3" = working knowledge
"4" = expert knowledge

VAR213-VAR343 "Delphi 'B' Data - Educational Levels - USED, NEEDED, and FUTURE" - These variables were used to obtain each respondent's estimate of the level of education (1) that he USED in the performance of his billet tasks [Table G-4], (2) that he NEEDED to properly perform his billet tasks [Table G-5], and (3) his prediction of the levels that will be needed ten years in the FUTURE [Table G-6]. The Delphi data represents the respondents' subjective judgments of the same educational areas coded from the interview data. Again, columns 3, 4, 5, and 6 represent the levels evaluated by the respondents with the same coding scheme defined in Table D-9 of Appendix D and used to describe the interview data.

TABLE G-3
INTERVIEW DATA - EDUCATIONAL LEVELS NEEDED

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not Needed "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR137	College Algebra	45.6%	37.9%	13.6%	2.9%
VAR138	Beginning Calculus	67.0%	19.4%	10.7%	2.9%
VAR139	Probability and Statistics	46.6%	28.2%	18.4%	6.8%
VAR140	Advanced Calculus	77.7%	14.6%	5.8%	1.9%
VAR141	Foreign Language	68.0%	8.7%	21.4%	1.9%
VAR142	USSR Area Studies	31.1%	17.5%	29.1%	22.3%
VAR143	China Area Studies	33.0%	16.5%	30.1%	20.4%
VAR144	Middle East Area Studies	46.6%	17.5%	29.1%	6.8%
VAR145	European Area Studies	57.3%	17.5%	20.4%	4.9%
VAR146	Latin American Area Studies	61.2%	23.3%	15.5%	0.0%
VAR147	African Area Studies	68.0%	19.4%	12.6%	0.0%
VAR148	Operations Analysis	24.3%	30.1%	41.7%	3.9%
VAR149	International Relations Theory	41.7%	15.5%	28.2%	14.6%
VAR150	Underwater Acoustics	35.9%	20.4%	36.9%	6.8%
VAR151	Sonar Systems	43.7%	17.5%	35.0%	3.9%
VAR152	Communication Systems	31.1%	14.6%	39.8%	14.6%
VAR153	Radar Systems	39.8%	19.4%	35.0%	5.8%
VAR154	Optics	50.5%	19.4%	28.2%	1.9%
VAR155	Lasers	54.4%	20.4%	23.3%	1.9%
VAR156	Collection Systems	26.2%	12.6%	47.6%	13.6%

TABLE G-3 (Continued)
INTERVIEW DATA - EDUCATIONAL LEVELS NEEDED

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not Needed "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR157	National/Naval Budgetary Process	27.2%	25.2%	25.2%	22.3%
VAR158	Threat and Net Assessment	44.7%	13.6%	22.3%	19.4%
VAR159	National Security & Intelligence Organization	6.8%	10.7%	37.9%	44.7%
VAR160	Soviet Navy	29.1%	9.7%	26.2%	35.0%
VAR161	Soviet Air Force	36.9%	9.7%	27.2%	26.2%
VAR162	Soviet Ground Forces	37.9%	16.5%	25.2%	20.4%
VAR163	Soviet PVO	38.8%	17.5%	23.3%	20.4%
VAR164	Soviet Strategic Rocket Troops	37.9%	17.5%	24.3%	20.4%
VAR165	Soviet Merchant/Fish/Oceanographic	33.0%	16.5%	23.3%	27.2%
VAR166	Blue Forces Collection Systems	10.7%	14.6%	32.0%	42.7%
VAR167	U.S. Naval Forces	38.8%	18.4%	31.1%	11.7%
VAR168	U.S. Non-Naval Forces	53.4%	14.6%	23.3%	8.7%
VAR169	Allied Capability	43.7%	6.8%	37.9%	11.7%
VAR170	ADP System Design/Management	26.2%	17.5%	34.0%	22.3%
VAR171	ADP Hardware Operations	64.1%	9.7%	10.7%	15.5%
VAR172	ADP Software and Programming	59.2%	16.5%	18.4%	5.8%
VAR173	ADP Basic Interface Operations	11.7%	23.3%	36.9%	28.2%
VAR174	Briefing	13.6%	12.6%	33.0%	40.8%
VAR175	Writing	12.6%	11.7%	28.2%	46.6%

TABLE G-3 (Continued)
INTERVIEW DATA -- EDUCATIONAL LEVELS NEEDED

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not Needed "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR176	Organization of Thought	29.1%	5.8%	17.5%	47.6%
VAR177	Collection System Management	52.4%	15.5%	15.5%	16.5%
VAR178	PERT	50.5%	17.5%	23.3%	8.7%
VAR179	Management by Objectives	39.8%	15.5%	30.1%	14.6%
VAR180	Personnel Management	30.1%	14.6%	24.3%	31.1%
VAR181	Financial Management	31.1%	16.5%	26.2%	26.2%
VAR182	Labor Relations	41.7%	22.3%	18.4%	17.5%

Based on 103 interviews

"1" = not needed or not used
"2" = basic knowledge
"3" = working knowledge
"4" = expert knowledge

TABLE G-4
DELPHI "B" DATA - EDUCATIONAL LEVELS USED

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not Used "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR213	College Algebra	57.3%	31.2%	8.8%	2.7%
VAR216	Beginning Calculus	82.7%	10.8%	4.2%	2.3%
VAR219	Advanced Calculus	90.0%	5.8%	2.7%	1.5%
VAR222	Probability and Statistics	50.0%	34.2%	13.1%	2.7%
VAR225	Foreign Language	83.1%	12.3%	3.8%	0.8%
VAR228	USSR Area Studies	40.5%	34.0%	20.8%	4.6%
VAR231	China Area Studies	55.8%	29.5%	12.0%	2.7%
VAR234	Middle East Area Studies	48.6%	35.1%	14.7%	1.5%
VAR237	European Area Studies	52.5%	32.4%	12.0%	3.1%
VAR240	Latin American Area Studies	71.4%	22.8%	5.0%	0.8%
VAR243	African Area Studies	67.6%	27.4%	3.9%	1.2%
VAR246	Operations Analysis	46.3%	41.7%	10.8%	1.2%
VAR249	International Relations Theory	40.2%	38.6%	17.8%	3.5%
VAR252	Underwater Acoustics	39.4%	45.2%	13.5%	1.9%
VAR255	Sonar Systems	40.2%	45.9%	12.4%	1.5%
VAR258	Communication Systems	23.6%	51.4%	22.8%	2.3%
VAR261	Radar Systems	28.6%	55.2%	13.9%	2.3%
VAR264	Optics	43.5%	46.2%	9.2%	1.2%
VAR267	Lasers	50.8%	41.5%	6.5%	1.2%
VAR270	Collection Systems	11.2%	44.4%	36.3%	8.1%

TABLE G-4 (Continued)
DELPHI "B" DATA - EDUCATIONAL LEVELS USED

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not used "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR278	Threat and Net Assessment	18.1%	41.7%	30.9%	9.3%
VAR281	National Security & Intelligence Organization	6.9%	39.0%	40.2%	13.9%
VAR284	Soviet Navy	13.9%	23.6%	45.9%	16.6%
VAR287	Soviet Air Force	19.6%	40.4%	33.8%	6.2%
VAR290	Soviet Ground Forces	35.8%	48.1%	14.6%	1.5%
VAR293	Soviet Strategic Rocket Troops	32.0%	45.6%	18.9%	3.5%
VAR296	Soviet Merchant/Fish/Oceanographic	22.8%	45.9%	24.3%	6.9%
VAR299	U.S. Naval Forces	11.5%	39.2%	42.7%	6.5%
VAR302	U.S. Non-Naval Forces	17.7%	60.4%	20.0%	1.9%
VAR305	Allied Capability	16.9%	58.5%	22.7%	1.9%
VAR308	ADP System Design/Management	42.9%	41.3%	11.2%	4.6%
VAR311	ADP Hardware Operations	44.8%	41.7%	10.4%	3.1%
VAR314	ADP Software and Programming	55.0%	36.9%	5.0%	3.1%
VAR317	ADP Basic Interface Operations	33.8%	47.3%	16.2%	2.7%
VAR320	Management by Objectives	16.6%	41.3%	32.4%	9.7%
VAR323	Personnel Management	17.8%	37.1%	36.3%	8.9%
VAR326	Financial Management	35.1%	40.2%	19.7%	5.0%
VAR329	National/Naval Budgetary Process	38.2%	36.3%	21.2%	4.2%
VAR332	Labor Relations	57.5%	32.0%	8.1%	2.3%
VAR335	Briefing	2.7%	17.0%	49.4%	30.9%
VAR338	Writing	0.4%	8.9%	49.4%	41.3%
VAR341	Organization of Thought	0.4%	7.7%	47.1%	44.8%

Based on 259 Delphi responses

TABLE G-5

DELPHI "B" DATA - EDUCATIONAL LEVELS NEEDED

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not Needed "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR214	College Algebra	54.4%	31.3%	12.4%	1.9%
VAR217	Beginning Calculus	76.1%	15.4%	6.9%	1.5%
VAR220	Advanced Calculus	86.0%	8.5%	4.3%	1.2%
VAR223	Probability and Statistics	35.1%	37.8%	24.7%	2.3%
VAR226	Foreign Language	64.0%	21.7%	12.4%	1.9%
VAR229	USSR Area Studies	30.9%	30.9%	33.2%	5.0%
VAR232	China Area Studies	48.4%	26.7%	22.1%	2.7%
VAR235	Middle East Area Studies	45.5%	32.3%	19.1%	3.1%
VAR238	European Area Studies	49.0%	29.2%	17.5%	4.3%
VAR241	Latin American Area Studies	65.4%	24.5%	9.3%	0.8%
VAR244	African Area Studies	62.3%	28.0%	8.6%	1.2%
VAR247	Operations Analysis	28.2%	46.3%	22.8%	2.7%
VAR250	International Relations Theory	30.1%	39.8%	25.1%	5.0%
VAR253	Underwater Acoustics	32.4%	36.7%	28.2%	2.7%
VAR256	Sonar Systems	31.3%	42.1%	23.9%	2.7%
VAR259	Communication Systems	17.0%	43.6%	34.4%	5.0%
VAR262	Radar Systems	22.8%	47.9%	25.5%	3.9%
VAR265	Optics	32.9%	43.4%	22.1%	1.6%
VAR268	Lasers	34.9%	44.2%	19.4%	1.6%
VAR271	Collection Systems	9.7%	28.6%	46.7%	15.1%
VAR279	Threat and Net Assessment	12.7%	33.6%	39.8%	13.9%

TABLE G-5 (Continued)
DELPHI "B" DATA - EDUCATIONAL LEVELS NEEDED

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not Needed "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR282	National Security & Intelligence Organization	5.4%	28.2%	47.1%	19.3%
VAR285	Soviet Navy	12.7%	19.7%	42.5%	25.1%
VAR288	Soviet Air Force	16.7%	35.3%	37.2%	10.9%
VAR291	Soviet Ground Forces	30.6%	47.3%	19.8%	2.3%
VAR294	Soviet Strategic Rocket Troops	28.2%	40.9%	27.8%	3.1%
VAR297	Soviet Merchant/Fish/Oceanographic	17.4%	40.5%	34.4%	7.7%
VAR300	U.S. Naval Forces	10.1%	27.9%	49.6%	12.4%
VAR303	U.S. Non-Naval Forces	15.5%	46.9%	33.3%	4.3%
VAR306	Allied Capability	13.6%	44.2%	37.6%	4.7%
VAR309	ADP System Design/Management	32.4%	33.2%	27.4%	6.9%
VAR312	ADP Hardware Operations	37.1%	34.0%	25.1%	3.9%
VAR315	ADP Software and Programming	40.7%	38.4%	18.2%	2.7%
VAR318	ADP Basic Interface Operations	23.6%	41.1%	30.6%	4.7%
VAR321	Management by Objectives	12.4%	28.2%	43.6%	15.8%
VAR324	Personnel Management	14.7%	29.0%	43.6%	12.7%
VAR327	Financial Management	27.8%	32.4%	32.8%	6.9%
VAR330	National/Naval Budgetary Process	31.7%	30.9%	30.1%	7.3%
VAR333	Labor Relations	52.9%	28.6%	15.1%	3.5%
VAR336	Briefing	1.9%	11.6%	47.5%	39.0%
VAR339	Writing	0.4%	4.6%	43.6%	51.4%
VAR342	Organization of Thought	0.4%	3.5%	38.6%	57.5%

Based on 259 Delphi responses

TABLE G-6

DELPHI "B" DATA — EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN FUTURE

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not needed "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR215	College Algebra	49.2%	34.1%	14.0%	2.7%
VAR218	Beginning Calculus	68.2%	21.7%	7.8%	2.3%
VAR221	Advanced Calculus	80.9%	12.8%	4.3%	1.9%
VAR224	Probability and Statistics	29.1%	32.9%	30.6%	7.4%
VAR227	Foreign Language	60.5%	17.8%	18.6%	3.1%
VAR230	USSR Area Studies	28.7%	26.4%	37.2%	7.8%
VAR233	China Area Studies	45.5%	23.0%	26.8%	4.7%
VAR236	Middle East Area Studies	44.0%	29.6%	20.2%	6.2%
VAR239	European Area Studies	47.1%	26.5%	21.0%	5.4%
VAR242	Latin American Area Studies	61.5%	24.5%	11.7%	2.3%
VAR245	African Area Studies	56.8%	30.0%	10.5%	2.7%
VAR248	Operations Analysis	25.6%	35.7%	33.3%	5.4%
VAR251	International Relations Theory	28.3%	31.0%	32.2%	8.5%
VAR254	Underwater Acoustics	30.6%	32.2%	32.6%	4.7%
VAR257	Sonar Systems	29.8%	35.3%	20.6%	4.3%
VAR260	Communication Systems	16.3%	34.5%	39.9%	9.3%
VAR263	Radar Systems	21.3%	41.5%	31.0%	6.2%
VAR266	Optics	28.3%	37.2%	31.0%	3.5%
VAR269	Lasers	28.3%	37.2%	29.8%	4.7%
VAR272	Collection Systems	9.7%	25.3%	43.6%	21.4%
VAR280	Threat and Net Assessment	12.4%	24.0%	42.2%	21.3%

TABLE G-6 (Continued)
DELPHI "B" DATA - EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN FUTURE

Variable Number	Variable Name	% Not Needed "1"	% Basic "2"	% Working "3"	% Expert "4"
VAR283	National Security & Intelligence Organization	5.8%	22.9%	45.3%	26.0%
VAR286	Soviet Navy	12.0%	16.3%	39.9%	31.8%
VAR289	Soviet Air Force	15.5%	30.6%	38.4%	15.5%
VAR292	Soviet Ground Forces	27.9%	44.2%	24.4%	3.5%
VAR295	Soviet Strategic Rocket Troops	26.4%	37.6%	29.5%	6.6%
VAR298	Soviet Merchant/Fish/Oceanographic	16.3%	36.4%	36.0%	11.2%
VAR301	U.S. Naval Forces	9.3%	26.1%	45.9%	18.7%
VAR304	U.S. Non-Naval Forces	14.8%	41.6%	37.7%	5.8%
VAR307	Allied Capability	12.8%	37.7%	41.2%	8.2%
VAR310	ADP System Design/Management	24.8%	29.5%	32.6%	13.2%
VAR313	ADP Hardware Operations	27.5%	33.7%	31.4%	7.4%
VAR316	ADP Software and Programming	29.8%	38.0%	26.4%	5.8%
VAR319	ADP Basic Interface Operations	15.9%	32.2%	41.1%	10.9%
VAR322	Management by Objectives	10.1%	25.7%	39.3%	24.9%
VAR325	Personnel Management	13.2%	25.2%	43.3%	18.2%
VAR328	Financial Management	25.2%	27.9%	36.0%	10.9%
VAR331	National/Naval Budgetary Process	27.1%	29.1%	32.2%	11.6%
VAR334	Labor Relations	48.1%	29.1%	17.8%	5.0%
VAR337	Briefing	1.9%	8.5%	45.0%	44.6%
VAR340	Writing	0.4%	3.5%	38.4%	57.8%
VAR343	Organization of Thought	0.4%	2.3%	33.3%	64.0%

Based on 259 Delphi responses

80-COLUMN PRINT OF "INTELL" DATA BASE
(QID12CDS)

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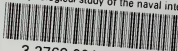
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